

BAYAANUL QUR'AN

SUREH HOOD

(11)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

SUREH HOOD

TAMHEEDI KALIMAAT

Sureh Hood ke dus ruku hain, jin mein se chhe ruku Amba Ar-Rasal par mushtamil hain. Ye surat chunke Sureh Yunus ke saath mil kar joda banati hai isliye Sureh Yunus ke bar-aks is mein Hazrat Nuh ﷺ ka zikr bahut tafseel ke saath hua hai jabke Hazrat Musa ﷺ ka zikr bilkul sarsari andaz mein hai. (Surah Yunus mein Hazrat Nuh ﷺ ka zikr sarsari andaz mein hai aur Hazrat Musa ﷺ ka zikr tafseel ke saath hai). In dono paighambaraon ke zikr ke darmiyan mein baaqi rasoolaon ka zikr is surat mein bilkul Suratul A'araaf waale andaaz mein hai, yani ek ek ruku mein ek ek Rasool ka tazkera hai.

Hadees mein aata hai ke Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضي الله عنه ne Nabi Mukaraam رضي الله عنه se arz kiya: Ya Rasool Allah! Aap ﷺ par budhape ke aasaar numayan hogaye hain. Jawab mein Huzoor ﷺ ne irshad famaya: (شَيَّئْتُنِي هُوَ دُوَّاً لَّأَخْوَاهُنَّا) *Shayyabatnii Huudun wa akhawatuhaa*¹, "Mujhe Surah Hood aur iski hum mazmoon surtaon ne budha kardiya hai". Is se andazah hota hai ke jab in suraton mein pe darpe tambihaat naazil ho rahi thien to Aap ﷺ ko har waqt ye andesha ghulaaye deta hogya ke kahin Allah ki di hui mahulat khatam na hojaye aur wo aakhri sa'at na aajaye jab Allah Ta'ala kisi qaum ko azaab mein pakad lene ka faisla saadir farma deta hai.

1. R wah At-Tirmizi, Mishkaat Al-Masabih, Kitaabur Riqaq, Baab Al-Baka'a wal khauf, Al-Fasal As-Sani,

AAYAAT 1 TO 8

الْأَرْقَكِبَتْ أَحْكَمَتْ أَيْلَهُ شَمَّ فَصِلَتْ مِنْ لَدْنَ حَكِيمْ حَمِيرٌ ۝ أَلَا تَعْبُدُفَا إِلَّا اللَّهُ إِنَّنِي لَكُمْ
 قَمَهُ نَذِيرٌ وَّبَشِيرٌ ۝ وَّأَنْ اسْعَفِرُوا رَبِّكُمْ شَمَّ تُوْبُوا إِلَيْهِ يُمْتَعِكُمْ مَنَاعًا حَسَنًا إِلَى أَجَلٍ
 مُسَسَّىٰ وَّيُؤْتِ كُلَّ ذِي فَضْلٍ فَضْلَهُ وَانْ تَوَلَّوا قَافِيَ أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ عَدَابٌ يَوْمٌ كَبِيرٌ ۝
 إِلَى اللَّهِ مَرْجِعُكُمْ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ۝ أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ يَشْتُونَ صُدُورَهُمْ لِيَسْتَحْفُوا مِنْهُ أَلَا
 حِينَ يَسْتَعْشُونَ شَيْاً بِهِمْ يَعْلَمُ مَا يُسْرُونَ وَمَا يُعْلَمُونَ إِنَّهُ عَلِيهِمْ بِدَاتِ الصُّدُورِ ۝
 وَمَا مِنْ دَآبَةٍ فِي الْأَرْضِ إِلَّا هُنَّا لَهُ رِزْقٌ هَا وَيَعْمَلُ مُسْتَقَرَّهَا وَمُسْتَوْدَعَهَا كُلُّ فِي كِتَبٍ مُبِينٍ ۝
 وَهُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ فِي سَيَّرَةِ أَيَّاً وَرَأَكَانَ عَرْشَهُ عَلَى الْبَاءِ لِيَبْلُو كُمْ أَيْمَنُ
 أَحْسَنَ عَمَلًا ۝ وَلَيْنَ قُلْتَ إِنَّكُمْ مَبْعُوثُونَ مِنْ بَعْدِ الْمَوْتِ لِيَقُولَنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا إِنْ هَذَا
 إِلَّا سُحْرٌ مُبِينٌ ۝ وَلَيْنَ أَخْرَى عَنْهُمُ الْعَذَابُ إِلَى أُمَّةٍ مَعْدُودَةٍ لِيَقُولُنَّ مَا يَحْبِسُهُ أَلَا يَوْمَ
 يَأْتِيهِمْ لَيْسَ مَصْرُوفًا عَنْهُمْ وَحَاقَ بِهِمْ مَا كَانُوا بِهِ يَسْتَهْزِئُونَ ۝

1. 'Alif-laaam-Raa. Kitaabun 'ub-kimat 'Aayaa-tuhuu summa fussi-lat milla-dun Hakiimin Khabiir.
2. 'Allaa ta'-buuuu illal-laah. Inna-nii lakum-minhu nazii-runwwa bashiir!
3. Wa 'anis-tag-firuu Rabba-kum summa tuubuuu 'ilay-hi-yumatti'-kum-mataa-'an hasa-nan 'ilaaa 'ajalim-musam-manrwaa yu'ti kulla zii-fazlin-faz-lah: wa 'in-ta-wallaw fa-'innii 'akhaafu 'alay-kum 'Azaaba yaw-min-Kabiir.
4. Ilal-laahi marji-'ukum, wa Huwa 'alaa kulli shay-'in-Qadiir.
5. 'Alaaa 'innahum yas-nuuna suduura-hum li-yas-takh-fuu minh! 'Alaa hiina yas-tag-shuuna si-yaaba-hum ya'-lamu maa yu-sirruuna wa maa yu'-linuun: 'innahuu 'Aliimum-bi-zaatis-suduur.
6. WA MAA MIN-DAAAB-BATIN-fil-'arzi 'illaa 'alallaahi rizqu-haa wa ya'-lamu musta-qarra-haa wa mus-taw-da-'ahaa: Kullun-fii Kitaabim-Mubiin.
7. Wa Huwal-laziil khala-qas-samaawaati wal-'arza fi Sittati 'ayyaa-minrwwa kaana 'Ar-shuhuu 'alal-Maaa-'i li-yablu-wakum 'ayyu-kum 'absanu 'amalaa. Wa la-'in-qulta 'inna-kum-mab-'uusuuna mim-ba'-dil-mawti la-ya-quulan nal-laziina kafaruuu 'in haa-zaaa 'illaa sibrum-mubiin!

8. *Wa la-in 'akb-kharnaa 'an-humul-'azaaba ilaaa 'umma-tim-ma-duudatil-la-ya-quulun-na maa yah-bisuh? 'Alaa yaw-ma ya-tiihim lay-sa mas-ruu far-anhum wa haaqa bikim-maa kaanuu bikii yas-tahzi-'uun!*

AAYAT - 1

'Alif-laaam-Raa. Kitaabun 'uh-kimat 'Aayaa-tuhuu summa fusi-lat milla-dun Hakiimin Khabiir.

الْرَسُولُ كَتَبَ أَحْكَمَتْ إِلْيُثْةً ثُمَّ فُصِّلَتْ مِنْ لَدُنْ حَكِيمٍ حَبِيرٍ

Tarjuma: "Alif, Laam Raa, Ye wo kitaab hai jiski aayaat (peble) pokhta ki gayi hain, phir in ki tafseel bayaan ki gayi hai Us hasti ki taraf se jo Hakeem aur Khabeer hai.

Is ka ek mafhoom ye bhi hosakta hai ke Qur'an Majeed mein shuru shuru mein jo surtian naazil hui hain wo hajam ke etebaar se to choti, lekin bahut jaame aur gehre mafhoom ki haamil hai, jaise koze mein samundar ko band kardiya gaya ho. Maslan Suratul Asar, jis ke baare mein Imaam Shafa'i عَلَيْهِ الْمَسْكَنُونَ farmate hain: (لَوْلَمْ يُنْزَلْ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ سِوَا هَالَكَفِيَّةِ التَّائِسِ) Laulam yunazzal minal Qur'ani siwaaha lakafatin naasi, yani "agar is surat ke alawa Qur'an mein kuch bhi naazil na hota to bhi ye surat logon ki hidayat ke liye kaafi thi."

Imam Shafa'i عَلَيْهِ الْمَسْكَنُونَ Suratul Asar ke baare mein mazeed farmate hain: (لَوْلَمْ تَكُنْ النَّاسُ هُنْدِهِ السُّورَةِ لَوْلَمْ سَعَهُمْ) "Agar log is surat par hi tadbeer karein to ye in ki hidayat keliye kaafi ho Jayegi". Chunache Qur'an Majeed ki ibtedaiy surtian aur aayaat bahut mahkum aur jaame hain aur baad mein inhein ki tafseel bayaan hui hai aur is kitab ka bunyaadi paigham ye hai:

AAYAT - 2

Allaa ta-buduuu illal-laah. Inna-nii lakum-minhu nazii-runwwa bashiir!

أَلَا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا اللَّهُ إِلَّا نَفْنَفِي لَكُمْ مِنْهُ نَذِيرٌ وَبَشِيرٌ

Tarjuma: "Ke mat ibadat karo kisi ki siwaaye Allah ke. Yaqeenan mai hun tumhare liye Usi ki jaanib se khabardaar karne waala aur basharat dene waala".

Amba Ar-Rasl keliye Qur'an mein Basheer aur Nazeer ke alfaaz baar baar aate hain. Jaise Surtaun Nisa mein farmaya:

﴿رَسُلًا مُّبَشِّرِينَ وَمُنذِرِينَ لَيَلَّا يَكُونَ لِلنَّاسِ عَلَى اللَّهِ حُجَّةٌ بَعْدَ الرَّسُولِ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَزِيزًا حَكِيمًا ﴾
¶

Rusulam-mubash-shiriina wa muziriina li-'allaa yakuuu- na linnaasi 'alallaahi hujjatum-ba'-dar-rusul: wa kaanal-laahu Azaizan Hakiimaa. aur Suratul An'aam mein farmaya: ﴿وَمَا نُرِسِّلُ الْمُرْسَلِينَ إِلَّا مُبَشِّرِينَ وَمُنذِرِينَ ﴾
Wa maa nur-silul-Mur-saliina 'illaa mubash-shiriina wa mun-ziriin. (Ayat: 48)

AAYAT - 3

Wa 'anis-tag-firuu Rabba-kum summa tuubuuu ilay-hi-yumatti- kum-mataa-an hasa-nan ilaaa 'ajalim-musam-manwaa yu'ti kulla zii-fazlin-faz-lah:
وَإِنْ أَسْتَغْفِرُوا رَبَّكُمْ ثُمَّ تُوبُوا إِلَيْهِ يُمْتَعِنُ مَنْتَاعًا حَسَنًا إِلَى أَجَلٍ مُّسَيّرٍ وَيُؤْتَ كُلُّ ذُي فَضْلٍ فَضْلًا

Tarjuma: "Aur ye ke apne Rab se istaghfar karo, phir Us ki janaab mein tauba karo, to tumhein (dunyawi zindagi mein) maal-o-mat'a dega bahut achcha ek waqt-e-mu'ayyan tak aur har saheb fazal ko uske hisse ka fazal ataa karega".

Yahan ﴿فَضْلٍ﴾ fazlin se muraad hai, *mustabiq-e-fazal*, yani jo bhi fazal ka mustahiq hogा, Allah Ta'alā use Apna fazal zaroor ataa farmayega.

wa 'in-ta-wallaw fa-'innii
'akhaafu 'alay-kum 'Azaaba yaw- min-Kabiir.
وَإِنْ تَوَلُّوا فَإِنِّي أَحَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ عَذَابَ يَوْمٍ كَبِيرٍ

Tarjuma: "Aur agar tum phir jaoge to mujhe andesha hai tum par ek bade holnaak din ke azaab ka".

AAYAT - 4

Ilal-laahi marji-ukum, wa Huwa 'alaa kulli shay-in-Qadiir.
إِلَى اللَّهِ مَرْجِعُكُمْ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

Tarjuma: "Allah hi ki taraf tumhain laut kar jaana hai aur Wo har cheez par qaadir hai".

AAYAT - 5

'Alaaa innahum yas-nuuna suduura-hum li-yas-takhfaa minh!
أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ يَنْهُونَ صُدُورَهُمْ لِيَسْتَخْفُوا مِنْهُ

Tarjuma: "Agaah hojao ye log apne seenaon ko duhra karte hain taake Allah se chup jaayein".

Ye muqaam mushkilaat Al-Qur'an mein se hai aur is ke baare mein bahut se aqwaal hain شُنْيَيْشُنِي Sana'a yasnii ke mu'anee phairne, modne aur lapetne ke hain. Makkah mein Rasool Allah ﷺ ki dawat ke mukhalifeen mein se kuch logaon ka rawayya aisa tha ke Aap ﷺ ko aate dekhte to rukh badal lete ya kapde ki aot mein munh chupa lete, taake kahin aamna saamna na hojaye aur Aap ﷺ inhein mukhatib karke kuch apni baatein na kehne lage. Yahan aise logaon ki taraf ishara hai ke log haq ka saamna aur haqeeqat ka muwajeha karne se ghabrate hain, halanke kisi ke gurez karne se haqeeqat gha'ib nahi hojaati. Shutr murgh toofan ke dauran agar rait mein sar chupale to is se toofan ka rukh tabdeel nahi hojata.

Is ke alawa ek raaye wo hai jo Bukhari Shareef mein Hazrat Ibn Abbas رضي الله عنه ke hawale se naqal hui hai ke kuch ahle imaan par haya ka bahut zyada ghalba tha (maslan Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه in as'haab mein bahut numaya the) aise log kabhi gusl ke waqt bhi aryaan hona pasand nahi karte the aur aise mauqe par is andaz se jhuk jaate the ke jahan tak mumkin ho satar chupa rahe. Isi tarah qazaye haajat ke waqt bhi pure satar ka ehtemam karte the. Is hawale se is hukm ka mansha ye hai ke tum is silsile mein jo kuch bhi karlo, Allah Ta'ala ki nigahaon se to nahi chup sakte ho. Lehaza satar chupane ke baare mein jo bhi ehkamaat hain unki ma'roof tareeqe se pairwi karo. Is tarah ke kisi bhi mu'amle mein ghulu ki zarurat nahi hai.

الْأَحِينَ يَسْتَعْشُونَ شَيْبَهُمْ ۝ يَعْلَمُ مَا يُسْرُونَ
bum ya'-lamu maa yu-sirruuna wa
maa yu'-linuu: innahuu Aliimum- ۝ وَمَا يُعْلَمُونَ ۝ إِنَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ ۝
bi-zaatis-suduur.

Tarjuma: "Agah hojao ke jab wo apne upar apne kapde lapet-te hain tab bhi Allah jaanta jo kuch wo chupa rabe hain aur jo kuch zaahir kar rahe hote hain. Wo to is ko bhi jaanta hai jo kuch seenaon ke andar hai".

AAYAT - 6

WA MAA MIN-DAAAB-BATIN-fil-'arzi 'illaa 'alallaahi rizqu-haa ۝ وَمَا مِنْ دَآبَةٍ فِي الْأَرْضِ إِلَّا عَلَى اللَّهِ رِزْقُهَا

Tarjuma: "Aur nahi hai koi bhi chalne phirne waala (jaandar) zameen par, magar is ka rizq Allah ke zimme hain".

Allah Ta'ala ne is kayenaat ke andar taqseem-e-rizq ka jo nizaam waz'a kiya hai is mein Usne har jaandar keliye is ki zaruryaat-e-zindagi faraham kardi hai. Bachche ki paida'ish baad mein hoti hai magar iske liye maa ki chaatiyon mein doodh pehle paida hojata hai. Lekin jahan koi insaan ya insaanon ka koi giroh Allah ke is nizaam aur Uske qawaneen

ko pas-e-pusht daal kar koi aise nizaam ya aise qawaneen waaz'a kare jin ke tehat ek fard ke hisse ka rizq kisi dusre ke jholi mein chala jaaye, to rizq ya daulat ki taqseem ka khudai nizaam darham barhm hojaayega. Is lot khasot ka laazmi natija ye hogaa ke kahin daulat ke beja ambaar lagenge aur kahin be-shumaar insaan faaqaon par majboor hojayenge. Lehaza jahan kahin bhi rizq ki taqseem mein koi kami beshi nazar aaye to samajh lo ke is ka zimmedaar khud insaan hai.

wa ya'-lamu musta-qarra-haa wa mus-taw-da-'ahaa: وَيَعْلَمُ مُسْتَقْرَهَا وَمُسْتَوْدَعَهَا

Tarjuma: "Aur Wo jaanta hai iske mustaqbil thikaane ko bhi aur iske aarzi taur par sonpe jaane ki jagah ko bhi".

(مُسْتَقْرٌ) Mustaqar aur (مُسْتَوْدَعٌ) Mustauda'a dono alfaaz ki tashreeh Suratal An'aam ki aayat 98 mein tafseel ke saath ho chuki hai. Wahan in alfaaz ke baare mein teen mukhtalif aqwaal bhi zeir-e-behas aachuke hain.

Kullun-fii Kitaabim-Mubiin.

كُلُّ فِي كِتَابٍ مُّبِينٍ

Tarjuma: "Ye sab kuch ek roshan kitaab mein (darj) hai".

Wohi roshan aur wazeh kitaab jo ilm-e-Ilaahi ki kitaab hai.

AAYAT - 7

Wa Huwal-lazii khala-qas-samaawaati wal-'arza fii Sittati 'ayyaa-minwwa kaana Ar-shuhuu 'alal-Maaa'-i وَهُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ فِي سَتَّةٍ أَيَّامٍ وَكَانَ عَرْشُهُ عَلَى الْمَاءِ

Tarjuma: "Aur Wohi hai Jis ne paida kiya aasmanon aur zameen ko chhe dinon mein aur Uska takht tha paani par".

Mere nazdeek ye aayat aaj bhi mutshabihaat mein se hai, lekin shayed us daur ki taraf ishara hai jab ye dunya mu'araz-e-wajood mein aayi. Zameen ki takhleeq ke baare mein scienci aur tareeqi zara'ye se ab tak milne waali malumaat ko mujtamaa karke jo ara'a saamne aayi hain un ke mutabiq zameen jab thandi honi shuru hui to is se bukharaat aur mukhtalif iqsaam ki gases kharij huin. Inhi gases mein se hydrogen aur oxygen ke milne se paani paida hua jo laakhaon saal tak baarishon ki surat mein zameen par barasta raha. Phir jab zameen thandi hokar sukdi to iski sateh par nasheeb-o-faraaz paida hone se pahaad aur samundar wajood mein aaye. Us waqt tak kisi qism ki koi makhlooq paida nahi hui thi. Ye wo daur tha jiske baare mein kaha jasakta hain ke is zameen ki had tak Allah Ta'ala ka takht-e-hukumat (iska tasawur insaani zehn

se ma'ura'a hai) paani par tha. Phir wo daur aaya jab zameen ki aab-o-hawa zindagi keliye muwafiq hui to mitti aur paani se wajood mein aane waale daldali ilaaqaon mein nabatati ya haiwani makhlooq ki ibtedayi shaklein paida huin. (Wallahu Aalam!)

li-yablu-wakum 'ayyu-kum 'ahsanu 'amalaa. لَيَبْلُوْكُمْ أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا

Tarjuma: "Taake tumhein aazmaye ke koun hai tum se achche amal karne waala".

Yani insaani zindagi ka wo hissa jo is dunya mein guzarta hai iska asal maqsad imtehaan hai. Alama Iqbal ne is shaer mein is aayat ki bahut khoobsurat tarjumanii ki hai:

Qalzam hasti se tu ubhra hai maanind-e-hubaab

Is ziyya khaane mein tera imtehaan hai zindagi!

*Wa la-'in-qulta 'inna-kum-mab-
'uuusuuna mim-ba'-dil-mawti la-
ya-quulan nal-laziina kafaruuu* ﴿٦﴾
'in haa-zaaa illaa sibrum-mubiin!

وَلَيْنٌ قَلَتْ إِنَّكُمْ مَعْوِظُونَ مِنْ بَعْدِ الْمَوْتِ
لَيَقُولُنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا إِنَّ هَذَا إِلَّا سُحْرٌ مُّبِينٌ

Tarjuma: "Aur agar Aap ﷺ kahein ke tumhein uthaya jaayega marne ke baad to kahenge wo log jinhone kufriya ke ye to khula jaadu hai".

AAYAT - 8

*Wa la-'in 'akb-kharnaa 'an-
humul-'azaaba 'ilaaa 'umma-tim-
ma'duudatil-la-ya-quulun-na maa
yah-bisuh?*

وَلَيْنٌ أَخْرَنَا عَنْهُمُ الْعَذَابَ إِلَى أُمَّةٍ مَعْدُودَةٍ
لَيُهُولَنَّ مَا يَحِسْنُ

Tarjuma: "Aur agar maukhar kiye rakhein Hum un se azaab ko ek khaas muddat tak to wo kehte hain ke kis cheez ne rok rakha hai ise?"

Ke itne arse se Aap ﷺ hamein dhamkiyaan de rahe hain ke tum par azaab aane waala hai, magar ab tak wo azaab aaya kyun nahi? Aakhir kis cheez ne ise rok rakha hai?

*'Alaa yaw-ma ya'-tiihim lay-sa mas-
ruu fan' anhum wa haaqa bibim-
maa kaanuu bibii yas-tahzi-'uun!*

أَلَا يَوْمَ يَأْتِيهِمْ لَيْسَ مَصْرُوفًا عَنْهُمْ وَحَاقَ بِهِمْ
غَمَّا كَانُوا بِهِ يَسْتَهِزُءُونَ

Tarjuma: "Agah hojao! Jis din ye un par ajaayega to un ki taraf se phera nahi jaayega, aur un ko ghere mein lelegi wohi cheez jis ka ye log istehza kiya karte the".

AAYAAT 9 TO 24

وَلَيْنَ أَذْقَنَا الْإِنْسَانَ مَا رَحْمَةً شَاءَ نَزَعْنَاهَا مِنْهُ إِنَّهُ لَيْكُوْنُ كَفُورٌ ۝ وَلَيْنَ أَذْقَنَهُ نَعْمَاءَ بَعْدَ صَرَاءَ مَسْتَهُ لَيَقُولَنَّ ذَهَبَ السَّيَّاْتُ عَيْنِ إِثَّةَ لَفْرِخَ فَخُورٌ ۝ إِلَّا الَّذِينَ صَبَرُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصِّلَاحَ ۖ أُولَئِكَ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَأَجْرٌ كَيْزِيرٌ ۝ فَلَعْلَكَ تَارُكَ بَعْضَ مَا يُوْحَى إِلَيْكَ وَضَالِّيْنَ بِهِ صَدْرُكَ أَنْ يَقُولُوا تَوْلَةَ اُنْزِلَ عَلَيْكَ كَذْرَأْوَجَاءَ مَعَهُ مَلَكٌ طَائِهَا أَنْتَ تَذَرِّيْرُ ۝ وَاللهُ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَكَيْلٌ ۝ أَمْ يَقُولُونَ افْتَرَيْهُ قُلْ فَاتُوا بِعَشْرِ سُورٍ مُشْلِهِ مُفْتَرَيْتِ ۝ وَادْعُوا مِنْ أَسْطَعْتُمْ مِنْ دُونِ اللهِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَدِيقِيْنَ ۝ فَإِلَّا مَيْسَيْجِيْبُوا لَكُمْ فَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّا اُنْزَلَ بِعِلْمِ اللهِ وَأَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ ۝ فَهَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُوْنَ ۝ مِنْ كَانَ يُرِيدُ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا وَزَيَّنَتَهَا نُوفَ إِلَيْهِمْ أَعْبَالُهُمْ فِيهَا وَهُمْ فِيهَا لَا يُعْجِسُوْنَ ۝ أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ لَيْسَ لَهُمْ فِي الْآخِرَةِ إِلَّا التَّارِ ۝ وَحْبَطَ مَا صَنَعُوا فِيهَا وَبَطَلَ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُوْنَ ۝ أَفَمَنْ كَانَ عَلَى بَيْتِهِ مِنْ رَبِّهِ وَيَنْتُوا شَاهِدُمْهُ وَمِنْ قَبْلِهِ كِتْبُ مُوسَى إِمَامًا وَرَحْمَةً ۝ أُولَئِكَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِهِ ۝ وَمِنْ يَكْفُرُهُمْ مِنَ الْآخِرَةِ فَالَّتَّارِ مَوْعِدُهُ ۝ فَلَا تَكُ فِي مُرِيَّةٍ مِنْهُ ۝ إِنَّهُ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّكَ وَلَكِنَّ أَكْثَرَ النَّاسِ لَا يُؤْمِنُوْنَ ۝ وَمِنْ أَظْلَمُ مِنِّيْنَ افْتَرَى عَلَى اللهِ كَذِيْبَا ۝ أُولَئِكَ يُعْرَضُوْنَ عَلَى رَبِّهِمْ وَيَقُولُوا الْأَشَهَادُ هَنْلَاءَ الَّذِينَ كَذَبُوا عَلَى رَبِّهِمْ ۝ أَلَا لَعْنَةُ اللهِ عَلَى الطَّالِبِيْنَ ۝ الَّذِينَ يَصُدُّوْنَ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللهِ وَيَعْوِنُهَا عَوْجَا ۝ وَهُمْ بِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ لَغِيْرُوْنَ ۝ أُولَئِكَ لَمْ يَكُنُوْا مُعْجَزِيْنَ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَمَا كَانَ لَهُمْ مِنْ دُونِ اللهِ مِنْ أَوْلَيَّ آمِيْنَ يُضْعَفُ لَهُمُ الْعَدَابُ ۝ مَا كَانُوا يَسْتَطِيْعُوْنَ السَّمَعَ وَمَا كَانُوا يُبَيْسِرُوْنَ ۝ أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ حَسِرُوا أَنْفُسَهُمْ وَضَلَّ عَنْهُمْ مَا كَانُوا يَفْتَرُوْنَ ۝ لَا جَرَمَ أَنَّهُمْ فِي الْآخِرَةِ هُمُ الْمَحْسُرُوْنَ ۝ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ أَمْنَوْا وَعَمِلُوا الصِّلَاحَ وَأَخْبَتُوْا إِلَى رَبِّهِمْ ۝ أُولَئِكَ أَصْحَبُ الْجَنَّةَ ۝ هُمْ فِيهَا خَلِدُوْنَ ۝ مَكَانُ الْفَرِيْقَيْنِ كَالْأَعْنَى وَالْأَصْمَى وَالْبَصِيرَ وَالسَّمِيعَ هَلْ يَسْتَوِيْنِ مَثَلًا ۝ أَفَلَا غَيْرَ تَذَكَّرُوْنَ ۝

9. *Wa la-'in'azaqnal-'insaana minnaa Rahmatan-summa naza'-naahaa minhu, 'innahu laya'-uusun-kafuur.*
10. *Wa la-'in'azaq-naabu na'-maaa-'a ba-'da zarraaa-'a mas-sat-hu la-yaquu-lanna zahabas-sayyi-'atu annii: 'innahu lafarihun-fakhuur.*
11. *'Illal-laziina sabuu wa 'amilus-saali-haat: 'ulaaa-'ika lahum-magfiratunw-wa 'ajrun-Kabiir.*
12. *Fala-'allaka taari-kum-ba'-za maa yuu-haaa 'ilay-ka wa zaaa-'iqum-bihii sadruka 'any-yaquu-luu law laaa 'unzila 'alay-hi kanzum 'aw jaaa-'a ma-'a-huu malak? Inna-maaa 'anta nazir! Wallaahu 'alaa kulli shay-'in-Wakiil!*

13. 'Am yaquu-luunaf-taraah. Qul fa'tuu bi-'ashri Suwarim-mislibii muftara-yaatinwwad-'uu manis-tata'-tum-min-duu-nil-laahi 'in-kuntum saadiqiin.
 14. Fa-'illam yasta-jiibuu la-kum fa'-lamuuu 'anna-maaa 'unzila bi-'ilmil-laahi wa 'allaaa 'ilaaha 'illaa Huu! Fahal 'an-tum-Musli-muun?
 15. Man-kaana yurii-dul-Ha-yaatad-Dunya wa ziina-tahaa nu-waffi 'ilay-him 'a'-maala-hum fiihaa wa hum fiihaa laa yub-kba-suun.
 16. 'Ulaaa-'ikal-laziina lay-sa lahum fil-'Aakhi-rati 'illan-Naar: wa habita maa sana-'uu fiihaa wa baatilum-maa kaanuu ya'-maluun!
 17. 'A-faman-kaana 'alaa Bayyi-na-tim-mir-Rabbi-hii wa yat-luuhu Shaa-bidum-min-hu wa min-qab-libii Kitaabu Muusaaa 'imaam-anwwa rah-mah? 'Ulaaa-'ika yu'mi-nuu-na bih. Wa manyyak-fur bibii minal-'Ab-zaabi fannaaru maw-'iduh. Falaa taku fii mir-ya-tim-minh: 'innahul-Haqqu mir-Rabbika wa laakinna 'ak-saran-naasi laa yu'minuun!
 18. Wa man 'az-lamu mim-manif-taraa 'alal-laahi kazibaa? 'Ulaaa-'ika yu'-ra-zuuna 'alaa Rabbihim wa ya-quu-lul-'ash-haadu haaa-'ulaaa-'illaziina kazabuu 'alaa Rabbi-him! 'Alaa la'-natul-laahi 'alaz-zaali-miin:
 19. 'Allaziina yasud-duuna'an-Sabii-lillaahi wa yabguu-nahaa 'i-wajaa: wa hum-bil-'Aakhi-rati hum kaafi-ruun!
 20. 'Ulaaa-'ika lam yakuu-nuu mu'-jiziina fil-'arzi wa maa kaana lahum-min-duunil-laahi min' aw-liyaaa! Yuzaa-'afulahumul-'azaab! Maa kaanuu yas-tatii-'unas-sam-'a wa maa kaanuu yub-siruun.
 21. 'Ulaaa-'ikal-laziina kha-siruuu'anfu-sabum wa zalla 'an-hum-maa kaanuu yaf-taruun!
 22. Laajarama 'anna-hum fil-'Aakhi-rati humul-'akh-sa-ruun!
 23. 'Innal-laziina' aamanuu wa 'amilus-saalibaati wa 'akh-batuu ilaa Rabbi-him 'ulaaa-'ika 'As-haabul-Jannah, hum fiihaa khaa-liduun!
 24. Masalul-farii-qayni kal-'a'-maa wal-'asammi wal-basiiri was-samii'. Hal-yasta-wi-yaani masalaa? Afalaa tazak-ka-ruun?
-

وَلِئِنْ أَذَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ مِنَّا رَحْمَةً

Tarjuma: "Aur agar Hum maza chakkate hain insaan ko Apni taraf se rehmat ka".

-summa naza'-naahaa minhu, شَهْ نَرْعَهَا مِنْهُ ④
innabuu laya'-uusun-kafuur. كَفُورٌ ⑤

Tarjuma: "Phir (jab) Hum is se wo cheen lete hain to wo hojata hai bilkul mayoos, nibayat na-shukra".

Insaan bunyaadi taur par kotah nazar aur nashukra hai. Kisi nemat, kamyabi ya khushi ke baad agar ise koi mushkil pesh aati hai to us waqt wo bhool jaata hai ke is par kabhi Allah ki nazr-e-karam bhi thi. Chahiye to ye ke achche haalaat mein insaan Allah ka shukar ada kare aur jab koi sakhti ajaye to is par sabar kare aur saath hi saath dil mein itmenaan rakhe ke har tarah ke haalaat Allah Ta'ala ki taraf se aate hain, agar aaj sakhti hai to kal aasa'ish bhi to thi,

AAYAT - 10

وَلِئِنْ أَذَقْنَاهُ نَعْمَاءً بَعْدَ ضَرَاءً مَسْتَهْ لَيَقُولُنَّ
ذَهَبَ السَّيَّاتُ عَنِ ⑥

Tarjuma: "Aur agar Hum maza chakkhen ise nemataon ka kisi takleef ke baad jo is ko pahunchi hui thi to zaroor kabega ke mere to saare diladdar duur hogaye".

innabuu lafarihun-fakhuur. إِنَّهُ لَفَرِحُ فَخُورٌ ⑦

Tarjuma: "Beshak Wo itraane waala aur fakhar jataane waala hai".

Jab kisi sakhti ke baad insaan ko asaa'ish ya koi nemat mil jaati hai to bajaye iske ke ise Allah ki rehmat aur iska inaam samajhte hue sajda-e-shukr baja laaye wo is par itraana aur denge maarna shuru kar deta hai aur apni tadber ka nateejaa aur apni mehnat ka sila qaraar deta hai.

AAYAT - 11

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ صَبَرُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ ⑧

Tarjuma: "Siwaye un logaon ke jinhone sabar ki rosh ikhtiyaar ki aur naik amaal kiye".

Yani sab insaan ek jaise nahi, kuch aise bhi hain jin ko Allah ne haqeeqi imaan ki nemat se nawaaz rakha hai aur imaan ke natije mein in ke dil sabar ki daulat se malamaal hain aur in ke kirdaar se amaal-e-saleha ke noor ki kirnein phut-ti hain.

'ulaaa-'ika labum-mag-firatunwwa
ajrun-Kabiir.

أَوْلَئِكَ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَّأَجْرٌ كَيْرٌ ﴿١﴾

Tarjuma: "Inbi keliye maghfirat aur bahut bada ajar hai".

AAYAT - 12

Fala-'allaka taari-kum-ba'-za maa
yuu-haaa ilay-ka فَلَعْلَكَ تَارِكٌ بَعْضَ مَا يُوحَى إِلَيْكَ

Tarjuma: "To (Aye Nabi ﷺ) Shayed aap kuch cheezen chord dein us mein se jo aap ki taraf Wahi ki jaa rabi hai".

وَضَاعْتُ بِهِ صَدْرُكَ أَنْ يَقُولُوا لَوْلَا أُنْزَلَ عَلَيْكَ
yaquu-luu law laaa unzila 'alay-hi
kanzun 'aw jaaa-'a ma-'a-huu malak? كَذَّبُوا جَاءَ مَعَهُ مَلَكٌ

Tarjuma: "Aur Aap ﷺ ka seena us se tang ho raha hai jo wo keh rabe hain, ke kyun nabi in ke upar utaar diya gaya koi khazana ya kyun nabi aaya unke paas koi farishta".

Ye mazmoon is se pehle badi wazahat ke saath Suratul An'aam mein aachuka hai, lekin zeir-e-muta'la group ki Makki surtaon mein bhi ja-baja mushrikeen ki aisi baataon ka zikr milta hai. Isliye ke in donon groups mein shaamil ye tamam Makki surtai ek hi daur mein naazil hui hain.

Yahan Makki surtaon ki tarteeb Mus'haf ke baare mein ek ahem nukta samajh lein. Rasool Allah ﷺ ke qiyaam-e-Makkah ke baraah saal ke arse ko agar chaar chaar saal ke teen hissaon mein taqseem karein to pehle hisse yani pehle chaar chaar saal mein jo surtai naazil hui wo Qur'an Majeed ke aakhri do groups mein shaamil hain, yani Surah Qaaf se lekar aakhir tak. Darmiyani chaar saal ke dauran naazil hone waali surtai darmiyani groups mein shaamil hain aur aakhir chaar saal mein jo surtai naazil hui hain wo shusu ke do groups mein shaamil hain. Ek group mein Surataul An'aam aur Suratul A'araaf jabke is dusre group mein Surah Yunus ta Suratul Mominoon (Is mein sirf ek istaghhsana hai jis ka zikr baad mein aayega).

Inna-maaa 'anta naziir! Wallaahu 'ala kalli shay-inw-Wakiil! ﴿١﴾ اَنْتَ نَذِيرٌ وَاللَّهُ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَكَفِيلٌ

Tarjuma: "(Aye Nabi !) Aap to sirf khabardaar karne waale hain, aur har cheez ka zimmedar Allah hai".

Is daur ki surtoan mein mukhtalif andaaz mein baar baar Huzoor ﷺ ko tasalli di jaari hai ke Aap ﷺ ka farz-e-mansabi yahi hai ke Aap ﷺ in logaon ko khabardaar kardein. Iske baad tamam mu'amulaat Allah ke hawale hain. Wo behtar jaanta hai ke imaan ya hidayat ki taufeeq kise deni hai aur kise nahi deni. Koi maujiza dikhana hai ya nahi, nafarmaon ko kab tak mahulat deni hai aur kab un par azaab bhejna hai. Ye sab kuch Allah Ta'ala hi ke ikhtiyaar mein hai.

AAYAT - 13

'Am yaquu-luunaf-taraah. اُمْ يَقُولُونَ افْتَرَاهُ

Tarjuma: "Kya wo kehte hain ke ye (Qur'an) Us ﷺ ne khud ghard liya hai".

Qul fa'tuu bi-'ashri Suwarim-mislibii muftara-yaatinw قُلْ فَأَتُوْا بِعَشْرِ سُورٍ مُّفْتَرَىٰ

Tarjuma: "Aap ﷺ kehiye ke achcha tum log bhi le aao is jaisi dus surtain ghadi hui".

Mushrikeen ko ye challenge mukhtalif darjaon mein baar baar diya gaya tha. Is se pehle inhein kaha gaya tha ke is jaisa Qur'an tum bhi banakar dikhao (Bani Isra'el : 88). Yahan dusre darje mein dus surtaon ka challenge diya gaya. Phir is ke baad bar-sabeel-e-tanazzal sirf ek surat banakar laane ko kaha gaya, jis ka tazkera Surah Yunus (Aayat 38) mein bhi hai aur Suratul Baqarah (Aayat : 23) mein bhi.

wad-'uu manis-tata'-tum-min-duu-nil-laahi 'in-kuntum saadiqiin. وَادْعُوا مِنْ أُسْطَعْثُمْ مِّنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَدِيقِينَ ﴿٢﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur (iske liye) bulalo tum jisko bhi bula sakte ho Allah ke siwa, agar tum sachche ho".

AAYAT - 14

Fa-illam yasta-jiiбуu la-kum فَإِنَّمَا يَسْتَجِيبُوا لَكُمْ

Tarjuma: "Phir agar wo (tumhare madadgaar) tumhari is dua'on ko qubool na karein".

Yani agar wo is challenge ko qubool karne ki jura'it na kar sakein aur tumhari madad ko na pahunch sakein.

فَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّا أَنْذِلَ بِعِلْمٍ لِّلَّهُ وَأَنَّ لَّا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ فَهَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ
fa'-lamuuu 'anna-maaa 'unzila bi-'ilmil-laahi wa 'allaaa 'ilaaha illaa Huu! Fahal 'an-tum-Musli-muun?

Tarjuma: "To jaan lo ke ye Allah hi ke ilm se naazil hua hai aur ye ke koi ma'bood nahi hai siwaye Us ke. To kya ab tum sar-e-tasleem kham karte ho?".

Ye kuffar hi se khitaab hai ke tum log is challenge ka jawab dene keliye apne ma'budaon ko pukaar dekho, kuch khud mehnat karo aur kuch un se kaho ke wo alqa'a aur alhaam karein aur is tarah miljul kar dus surtain bana lao. Aur agar tumhare ye ma'bood tumhari is darkhuwast ko qubool na kar sakein to jaanlo ke na sirf ye Qur'an Allah ki taraf se naazil hua hai balke Allah ke siwa koi aur ma'bood bhi nahi. To is sab kuch ke baad bhi kya tum maanne waale nahi ho? Zor-e-istedlaal mulaheza hoke ek hi daleel se Qur'an Hakeem ke kalaam-e-Ilaahi hone ka suboot bhi diya gaya hai aur Allah Ta'ala ki tauheed ka bhi.

AAYAT - 15

مَنْ كَانَ يُرِيدُ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا وَزِينَتَهَا
Man-kaana yurii-dul-Ha-yaatad-Dunyaa wa ziina-tahaa

Tarjuma: "Jo log dunya ki zindagi aur uski zaib-o-zeenat ke taalib hon".

Jin logaon ka maqsad-e-hayaat hi dunyawi maal-o-mata ko haasil karna ho aur isi keliye wo raat din daud dhoop mein lage hoto:

نُوقِ إِلَيْهِمْ أَعْمَالَهُمْ فِيهَا وَهُمْ فِيهَا لَا يُبْخَسُونَ
nu-waffi 'ilay-him 'a'-maala-hum fi-haa wa hum fi-haa laa yub-kha-suun.
nu-waffi 'ilay-him 'a'-maala-hum fi-haa wa hum fi-haa laa ⑯ yub-kha-suun.

Tarjuma: "Hum inke amaal ka pura pura badla inhein isi (dunya ki zindagi) mein de dete hain aur is mein in ki haq talfi nahi ki jaati".

In logaon ke dil-o-dimaag par dunya parasti chaayi hui hai aur inhone apni tamamtar salahiyatein dunyawi zindagi ko haseen-o-dilkash banane keliye hi sarf kardi hain. Inki saari mansuba-bandhi isi dunya ke maal-o-mata ke husool keliye hai. Chunache un ki unchi unchi imaraat bhi ban gayi hain, karobaar bhi khoob was'i hogaye hain, har qism ka samaan-e-asaa'ish bhi in ki dustars mein hai, aish-o-ishrat ke mauqe bhi hasb-e-khuwashish inhein tuyassir hain. Lekin inhein maloom hona chaahiye ke:

AAYAT - 16

'Ulaaa-'ikal-laziina lay-sa labum fil-'Aakhi-rati illan-Naar: اُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ لَيْسَ لَهُمْ فِي الْآخِرَةِ إِلَّا الَّذِي رُبِّ

Tarjuma: "Yehi log hain jinke liye aakhirat mein kuch nahi hai siwaye aag ke".

In ki saari mehnat aur bhaag daud isi dunya keliye thi, lehaza Hum ne inki mehnat ka sila isi dunya mein dekar inka hisaab chuka diya hai.

*وَحَيْطَ مَا صَنَعُوا فِيهَا وَبِطْلُ مَا كَانُوا
baatilum-maa kaanuu ya'-maluun!* يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٦﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur is (dunya) mein inhone jo kuch kiya wo sab habt hojaayega aur jo amaal inhone kiye wo bhi zaaya hojaayenge".

Roz-e-mehshar inhein maloom hoga ke jo kuch inhone dunya mein banaya aur jis keliye apni tamaamtar iste'adadaat aur salahiyatein surf kein wo sab malyamet ho chuka hai, aur agar inhone apne dil ko behlaane keliye koi jhuti sachchi naiki ki hogi to wo bhi be-bunyaad saabit hogi.

AAYAT - 17

'A-faman-kaana 'ala Bayyi-na-tim-mir-Rabbi-hii آفَيْنَ كَانَ عَلَىٰ بَيْتَنِيٍّ مِّنْ رَّبِّهِ

Tarjuma: "To bhala wo shakhs jo apne Rab ki taraf se ek wazeh daleel par ho".

﴿بَيْتَنِيٍّ﴾ Bayyi-na-tin (*wazeh daleel*) se muraad insaan ki fitrat-e-saleema hai. Insaan ke andar jo ruh-e-Rabbani phunki gayi hai iski wajeh se Allah ki mu'arifat iske andar maujood hai. Magar ye mu'arifat-e-Ilaahi insaan ke andar khuwa-beda (dormant) hoti hai. Phir jab Wahi ke zariye wazeh hidayat us tak pahunchti hai to wo khuwa-beda mu'arifat fauran jaag jaati hai.

wa yat-luuuhu Shaa-bidum-min-hu وَيَتَوَهُ شَاهِدٌ مِّنْهُ

Tarjuma: "Aur us ke peeche aaye Allah ki taraf se ek gawah bhi".

Yani ek saleemul fitrat shakhs jisko khud apne wajood mein aur zameen-o-aasmaan ki saakhat aur kayenaat ke nazm-o-nusq mein tauheed Baari-e-Ta'ala ki wazeh shahadat mil rahi thi, jab uske paas Qur'an ki surat mein Allah ki taafa se ek gawah bhi aagayi, to ye paas نورٰ علیٰ نورٰ (Nuurun alaa nuur, waala mu'amla hogaya. Aur phir is par mustazaad Taurat ki tasdeeq.

wa min-qab-libii Kitaabu Muusaaa
'imaa-manwaa rab-mah?'

وَمِنْ قَبْلِهِ كُبْرَىٰ مُوسَىٰ إِمَامًاً وَرَحْمَةً

Tarjuma: "Aur is se pehle kitaab-e-Musa عليه السلام bhi maujood thi jo imaam (raabnuma) bhi thi aur rehmat bhi".

Aisa saleemul fitrat shakhs kyunkar imaan nahi laayega? Ye tamseel zyada wazahat ke saath Suratan Noor mein bayan hui hai.

Ulaaa-ika yu'-mi-nuu-na bib.

أُولَئِكَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِهِ

Tarjuma: "Yehi log hain jo is (Qur'an) par imaan laayenge".

Wa manyyak-fur bibii minal-'Ah-zaabi fannaaru maw-iduh.

وَمَنْ يَكُفِّرْ بِهِ مِنَ الْأَحْزَابِ فَالثُّلُثُرُ وَعِدْلُهُ

Tarjuma: "Aur jo is ka inkaar karega un girohaon mein se to aag hi us ke waade ki jagah hai".

To ab jo bhi is kitaab ke munkir hon chaahe wo mushrikeen-e-Makkah mein se hon, dusre kuffar mein se, ya ahle kitaab mein se, in ka mau'ood thikana bas dozaq hai.

Falaa taku fii mir-ya-tim-minh:

فَلَا تَكُنْ فِي مُرْيَةٍ قَنْدُ

Tarjuma: "To Aap صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم is ke baare mein kisi shak mein na padein".

'innahul-Haqqu mir-Rabbika wa laakinna 'ak-saran-naasi laayu'minuun!

إِنَّهُ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّكَ وَلَكِنَّ أَكْثَرَ النَّاسِ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ

Tarjuma: "Yaqeenan ye haq hai Aap صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم ke Rab ki taraf se lekin aksar log imaan laane waale nahi hain".

AAYAT-18

Wa man 'az-lamu mim-manif-taraa
'alal-laahi kazibaa?

وَمَنْ أَظْلَمُ مِمَّنْ افْتَرَى عَلَى اللَّهِ كَذِبًا

Tarjuma: "Aur us shakhs se badhkar kaun zaalim hogta jis ne Allah par jhoot baandha".

Jisne khud koi cheez ghardkar Allah ki taraf mansoob kardi.

Ulaaa-ika yu'-ra-zuuna 'ala Rabbihim

أُولَئِكَ يُعَرِّضُونَ عَلَى رَبِّهِمْ

Tarjuma: "Ye wo log hain jo pesh kiye jaayenge apne Rab ke saamne:".

وَيَقُولُ الْأَشْهَادُ هَؤُلَاءِ الَّذِينَ كَذَبُوا
 عَلَى رَبِّهِمْ^{١٣}
 wa ya-quu-lul-'ash-haadu haaa-
 'ulaaa-illaziina kazabuu alaa
 Rabbi-him!

Tarjuma: "Aur gawahi dene waale kehenge ke ye hain wo log jinhone jhoot kaha tha apne Rab par.

'Alaa la'-natul-laabi 'alaz-zaali-miin: اللهُ عَلَى الظَّلَمِينَ^{١٤}

Tarjuma: "Agab hojao! Aise zaalimon par Allah ki la'nat hai".

In jhoot ghardne waalaon mein Gulam Ahmed Qadyani Anjahni aur is jaise dusre mad'ayaan-e-nabuwat bhi shaamil honge.

AAYAT - 19

Allaziina yasud-duuna'an-
 Sabii-lillaahi wa yabguu-nahaa' عَوَاجًا
 i-wajaa:

الَّذِينَ يَصْدُونَ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَيَبْعُونَهَا عَوَاجًا

Tarjuma: "Jo Allah ke raaste se rokte hain aur is mein kaji talaash karte hain".

Taleemaat-e-haq aur tareeq-e-hidayat par khuwah-ma-khuwah ke eteraazaat karte hain taake log is raaste ko ikhtiyaar na karein.

wa hum-bil-'Aakhi-rati hum kaafi-ruun! وَهُمْ بِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ كَفِرُونَ^{١٥}

Tarjuma: "Aur yehi log aakhirat ke munkir hain".

Ye wohi baat hai jo hum Surah Yunus mein baar baar pardh aaye hain: ﴿لَا يَجُونَ لِقَاءَنَا﴾ laa yar-juuna liqaaa-anaa ke inhein Hum se mulaqaat ki umeed hi nahi aur in ki asal bimari bhi yehi hai ke wo dil se aakhirat ke munkir hain aur is wajah se in ki aqlaon par parde pade hue hain.

AAYAT - 20

'Ulaaa-ika lam yakuuu-nuu mu'-
 jiziina fil-'arzi أُولَئِكَ لَمْ يَكُنُوا مُعْجِزِينَ فِي الْأَرْضِ

Tarjuma: "Ye log zameen mein (Allah ko) hargiz aajiz karne waale nahi hain".

Ye log Allah ke qaabu se baaher nahi hain aur Allah aur Uske Rasool ﷺ ko hargiz shikast nahi de sakte.

wa maa kaana lahum-min-duunil-laahi min' aw-liyaaa! وَمَا كَانَ لَهُمْ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ مِنْ أَوْلَيَاءِهِ

Tarjuma: "Aur na hi Allah ke siwa un ka koi himayati hai".

Yuzaa-'afulahumul-'azaab! يُضْعَفُ لَهُمُ الْعَذَابُ

Tarjuma: "Unke liye azaab dugna kiya jaata rahega".

Maa kaanuu yas-tatii-'uunas-sam-'a wa maa kaanuu yub-siruun. مَا كَانُوا يَسْتَطِعُونَ السَّمْعَ وَمَا كَانُوا يُبْصِرُونَ ﴿١٦﴾

Tarjuma: "(Isliye ke) na to wo sunne ki salabiyat rakhte the aur na hi dekhte the".

Wo bilkul andhe aur behre hogaye the. Suratul Baqarah mein aise logon ki kaifiyat is tarah bayaan ki gayi hai: ﴿١٧﴾
Summum-bukmun 'um-yun fahum laa yarji'-uun. Haq keliye un logon ke isi rawayye ki wajah se unka azaab badhaya jaata rahega.

AAYAT - 21

Ulaaa-'ikal-laziina kha-siruuu'anfu-sahum wa zalla 'an-hum-maa kaanuu yaf-taruun! اُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ حَسِرُوا أَنفُسَهُمْ وَضَلَّ عَنْهُمْ مَا كَانُوا يَفْتَرُونَ ﴿١٨﴾

Tarjuma: "Ye wo log hain jinhone apne aap ko barbaad karliya aur un se gum hogaya jo kuch wo iftara kiya karte the".

Tab inhein apne jhoote ma'bood aur sifarashi man-ghadat aqa'id-o-nazriyat aur Allah Ta'ala par iftara pardaaziyon mein se kuch bhi nahi sujhega. Ye sab kuch paadar hawa hojaayega.

AAYAT - 22

Laa jarama 'anna-hum fil-'Aakhi-rati humul-'akh-sa-ruun! لَا جَرَمَ أَنَّهُمْ فِي الْآخِرَةِ هُمُ الْأَخْسَرُونَ ﴿١٩﴾

Tarjuma: "Kuch shak nahi ke aakhirat mein sabse badhkar khasara paane waale yehi log honge".

Wazeh rahe ke (أَخْسَرُونَ) Akhsaru af'al al-tafzeel ka seegha hai.

Ahle jahannum ke tazkere ke baad fauri taqabal (simultaneous contrast) keliye ab ahle jannat ka zikr kiya jaa raha hai.

AAYAT -23

Innal-laziina' aamanuu wa 'amilus-saalihaati wa 'akhbito'ala ilaa Rabbi-him 'ulaaa-ika 'As-haabul-Jannah, hum fihaa khaa-liduum!

Tarjuma: "(Is ke bar-aks) wo log jo imaan laaye aur inhone neik amaal kiye aur apne Rab ke saamne aajizi ki, wo honge jannat waale aur is mein rahenge hamesha hamesh".

AAYAT - 24

Masalul-farii-qayni kal-'a'mi wal-'asammi wal-basiiri was-samii.

Tarjuma: "Un donon girohaon ki misaal aise hai jaise ek shakhs andha aur behra ho aur dusra dekhne aur sunne waala".

Hal-yasta-wi-yaani masalaa? Afalaa tazak-ka-ruun?

عَلَى هَلْ يَسْتَوِينَ مَثَلًا طَافِلًا تَذَكَّرُونَ

Tarjuma: "Kya ye dono barabar bain misaal ke etebaar se? To kya tum nasihat akhaz nahi karte".

Bhala dono ka haal eksaan hosakta hai? Kya tum is misaal se koi sabaq haasil nahi karte?

Ab agle chhe ruku Amba Ar-Rasal par mushtamil hain. In mein inhin chhe Rasoolaon aur unki qaumaon ke haalaat bayaan hue hain jin ka zikr hum Suratul A'araaf mein hi padh aaye hain. Yani Hazrat Nuh عليه السلام, Hazrat Hood عليه السلام, Hazrat Saleh عليه السلام, Hazrat Sho'eib عليه السلام, Hazrat Loot عليه السلام aur Hazrat Musa عليه السلام. Ye Chhe Rasool hain jinka zikr Qur'an Hakeem mein bahut takraar ke saath aaya hai. Is takraar ki wajah ye hai Qur'an ke awaleen mukhatib (Ahle Arab) in sab Rasoolaon aur unki qaumaon ke haalaat se bakhubi waaqif the. Jis khatte mein ye Rasool apne apne zamane mein mab'oos hue is ke baare mein kuch tafseel hum Suratul A'araaf mein padh aaye hain. Yahan in mein se cheda cheda ma'lumaat zehen mein phir se taza karlein.

Agle safhe par jo naqsha diya gaya hai ye goya "Arz Al-Qur'an" ka naqsha hai. Qur'an Majeed mein jin rasoolaon ke halaat ka tazkera hai wo sab ke sab isi khatte ke andar mab'oos kiye gaye. Naqshe mein jazeera numaye arab ke daayein taraf Khaleej Faris aur baayein taraf Bahira-e-Qalzam (Bahira-e-Ahmar) hai, jo upar jaakar Khaleej Aqaba aur Khaleej Suwez mein taqseem hojaata hai.

NAQSHA "ARZ-AL-QUR'AN"

(Un qaumaon ke ilaaqe jinka zikr Qur'an mein baar baar aaya hai)



Naqshe par agar Khaleej Faris se upar seedhi lakeer kheenchi jaaye aur Khaleej Aqaba ke shumali kone se bhi ek lakeer kheenchi jaaye to jahan ye dono lakeerein aapas mein milengi, ye wo ilaaqa hai jahan par Hazrat Nuh ﷺ ki qaum abaad thi. Yahn se upar shumaal ki jaanib Araraat ka pahadi silsila hai, jis mein Koh-e-Judi par Aap ﷺ ki kashti langar andaz hui thi. Is ilaaqe mein sailaab ki surat mein Hazrat Nuh ﷺ ki qaum par azaab aaya, jis se puri qaum halaak hogayi. Us waqt tak puri nasl-e-insaani bas yahn par abaad thi, chunache sailaab ke baad nasl-e-insaani Hazrat Nuh ﷺ ki aulad se aage chali.

Hazrat Nuh ﷺ ke ek bete ka naam Sam tha, wo apni aulad ke saath Iraq ke ilaaqe mein abaad hogaye. Is ilaaqe mein un ki nasal se bahut si qaumein paida huin. Inhi mein se ek qaum apne mash'hoor sardar "Aad" ke naam ki wajah se mash'hoor hui. Qaum-e-Aad jazeera-e-numa arab ke junoob mein Ahqaaf ke ilaaqe mein abaad thi. Is qaum mein jab shirk aam hogaya to Allah Ta'ala ne inki islaah keliye bahut se Nabi bheje. In Ambiya ke aakhir mein Hazrat Hood ﷺ in ki taraf Rasool mab'oos hokar aaye. Aap ﷺ ki dawat ko rad karke jab ye qaum bhi azaab-e-Ilaahi ki mustahiq hogayi to Hazrat Hood ﷺ apne ahle imaan saathiyon ko saath lekar arab ke wasti ilaaqe Hijr ki taraf hijrat kargaye. Yahan phir in logaon ki nasal aage badhi. In mein se qaum-e-Samood ne khusisi taur par bahut taraqi ki. Is qaum ka naam bhi Samood naami kisi badi shakhsiyat ke naam par mash'hoor hua. Ye log fan-e-tameer ke bahut maahir the. Chunache inhone maidani ilaaqaon mein bhi aalishaan mehlaat taameer kiye aur Granite Rocks par mushtamil intehayi sakht pahadaon ko tarash kar khubsurat makanaat bhi banaye. Is qaum ki taraf Hazrat Saleh ﷺ mab'oos kiye gaye. Ye teenon aqwaam (qaum-e-Nuh ﷺ, qaum-e-Aad ﷺ aur qaum-e-Samood ﷺ), Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ke zamane se pehle ki hain.

Dusri taraf Iraq mein jo Samai Al-Nasal log abaad the in mein Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ mab'oos hue. Aap ﷺ ka tazkera Qur'an mein kahin bhi "Ambar-Rasal" ke andaaz mein nahi kiya gaya. Yahan Sureh Hood mein bhi Aap ﷺ ka zikr "Qasasul Nabiyeen" ki tarz par aaya hai. Phir Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ne Iraq se hijrat ki aur bahut bada sehrayi ilaaqa uboor karke Shaam chale gaye. Wahan Aap ﷺ ne Philistine ke ilaaqe mein apne bete Hazrat Is'haaq ﷺ ko abaad kiya jabke is se pehle apne bade bete Hazrat Isma'il ﷺ ko Aap ﷺ Makkah mein abaad kar chuke the. Hazrat Loot ﷺ Aap ﷺ ke bhatije the. Shaam ki taraf hijrat karte hue Wo ﷺ bhi Aap ﷺ ke saath the. Hazrat Loot ﷺ ko Allah Ta'ala ne

risalat se nawaz kar Aamura aur Sadoom ke shehraon ki taraf mab'os farmaya. Ye sheher Behra-e-Murdaar (Dead Sea) ke kinare par abaad the. Lehaza qaum-e-Samood ke baad Amba Ar-Rasal ke andaaz mein Hazrat Loot ﷺ hi ka zikr aayega.

Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ki jo aulab Aap ﷺ ki teesri biwi Qatura se hui wo Khaleej Aqaba ke mashriqi ilaaqe mein abaad hui. Apne kisi mash'hoor sardar ke naam par is qaum aur is ilaaqe ka naam "Median" mash'hoor hua. Is qaum ki taraf Hazrat Sho'eib ﷺ ko mab'os kiya gaya. Amba Ar-Rasal ke is silsile mein Hazrat Sho'eib ﷺ ke baad Hazrat Musa ﷺ ka zikr aata hai. Hazrat Musa ﷺ ko Misr mein mab'os kiya gaya jo Jazeera numaye arab se baher jazeera numaye seena (Senai Peninsula) ke dusri taraf waaqe hai. Aap ﷺ ki ba'sat Bani Isra'el mein hui thi, jo Hazrat Yusuf ﷺ ki wasatat se Philistine se hijrat karke Misr mein abaad hue the. (Sureh Yusuf mein is hijrat ki puri tafseel maujood hai).

Bani Nau-e-Insaan ki hidayat keliye Allah Ta'ala ne bahut se Ambiya wa Rasal dunya ke mukhtalif ilaaqaon mein mab'os farmaye. Un tamam paighambaraon ki tareeq bayaan karna Qur'an ka mauzu nahi hai. Qur'an to kitaab-e-hidayat hai aur Ambiya wa Rasal ke waqi'aat bhi hidayat keliye hi bayan kiye jaate hain. Is hidayat ke tamaam pehlu kisi ek Rasool ﷺ ke qisse mein bhi maujood hote hain magar mazkura chhe Rasoolaon ﷺ ka zikr baar baar is liye Qur'an mein aaya hai ke unke naamaon se ahle arab waaqif the aur in ki hikayaat wa riwayaat mein bhi in ke tazkere maujood the.

AAYAAT 25 TO 35

وَلَقَدْ أَرْسَلْنَا نُوحًا إِلَى قَوْمَهُ دَعَيْنَاهُ لِئَلَّمْ يَنْذِيرُ مُبْيِنٌ ۝ أَنْ لَا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا اللَّهُ إِنِّي أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ عَذَابَ يَوْمٍ أَلِيمٍ ۝ فَقَالَ الْمَلَائِكَةُ كَفَرُوا مِنْ قَوْمِهِ مَا تَرَكَ إِلَّا بَشَرًا مَثْلَنَا وَمَا تَرَكَ اتَّبَعَكَ إِلَّا الَّذِينَ هُمْ أَرَادُنَا بِأَدْيَ الرَّأْيِ وَمَا تَرَى إِلَكُمْ عَلَيْنَا مِنْ فَضْلِنَا بَلْ نَظْفَنُكُمْ كَذَلِيلِنَ ۝ قَالَ يَقُولُ أَرَعِيهِمْ إِنْ كُنْتُ عَلَىٰ بَيِّنَاتٍ مِنْ رَبِّي وَأَشْفَنِي رَحْمَةً مِنْ عَنْدِهِ فَعَوَيْتَ عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْتُرِزْ مُكْبُوهَا وَأَنْتُمْ لَهَا كَإِرْهُونَ ۝ وَيَقُولُ لَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ مَالًا ۝ إِنْ أَجْرِي إِلَّا عَلَى اللَّهِ وَمَا أَنَا بِطَارِدِ الَّذِينَ أَمْوَالَ إِنَّهُمْ مُلْقُوا رِسْبَهُمْ وَلِكِتَّيْ أَرِكُمْ قَوْمًا تَجْهَهُونَ ۝ وَيَقُولُ مَنْ يَنْصُرْنِي مِنَ اللَّهِ إِنْ طَرَدْتَهُمْ ۝ أَفَلَا تَدَرَّكُونَ ۝ وَلَا أَقُولُ لَكُمْ عَذْنِي خَرَازِنُ اللَّهِ وَلَا أَعْلَمُ الْغَيْبَ ۝ وَلَا أَقُولُ إِنِّي مَلَكٌ ۝ وَلَا أَقُولُ لِلَّذِينَ تَزَدَّرُنِي أَعْيُنُكُمْ لَنْ يُؤْتِيَهُمُ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا ۝ اللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا فِي

أَنْفُسْهُمْ إِنِّي لَذَا لَيْسَ الظَّلَّمُونَ ۝ قَاتُوا يَنْوُحْ قَدْ جَذَلْنَا فَكَثُرَتْ جَدَلَنَا فَأَنْتَ بِمَا تَعْدُنَا إِنْ كُنْتَ مِنَ الصَّادِقِينَ ۝ قَالَ إِنَّمَا يَأْتِيُكُمْ بِهِ اللَّهُ أَنْ شَاءَ وَمَا أَنْتُ بِمُعْجِزِيْنَ ۝ وَلَا يَنْفَعُكُمْ نُصْحِيْنَ إِنْ أَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَنْصَحَ لَكُمْ إِنْ كَانَ اللَّهُ بُرِيْدٌ أَنْ يُغْوِيْكُمْ هُوَ رَبُّكُمْ وَإِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ ۝ عَمْ يَقُولُونَ أَفَتَرَبِلُهُ قُلْ إِنْ أَفْتَرَيْتُهُ فَعَلَى إِحْرَامٍ وَآتَا بِرِيْئَهُ مَمَّا تُجْرِمُونَ ۝

25. *Wa laqad 'ar-salnaa Nuu-han 'ilaa Qawmih: 'innii lakum naziirum-mubiin:*
26. *'Allaa ta'buduu 'il-lallaah: 'innii 'akhaafu 'alay-kum 'Azaaba Yaw-min 'Aliim.*
27. *Fagaalal-Mala-'ulla-ziiina kafaruu min-qaw-mihii maa naraaka 'illaa basharam-misla-naa wa maa naraa-kattaba-'a-ká illal-laziina hum 'araazilunaa baadi-yar-ra'y: wa maa naraa lakum 'alay-naa min-fazlim-bal-nazun-nukum kaazi-biin!*
28. *Qaala yaa-qawmi 'ara-'ay-tum 'in-kuntu 'alaa Bayyi-natim-mir-Rabbii wa 'aataa-nii Rahmatam-min 'Indibii fa-'ummi-yat 'alay-kum? 'Anul-zimuku-muuhaa wa 'antum lahaa kaari-huun?*
29. *Wa yaa-qawmi laaa 'as-'alu-kum 'alay-hi maalaa: 'in 'ajri-ya 'illaa 'alal-laahi wa maaa 'ana bi-taari-dillaziina 'aamanuu: 'innabum-mulaa-quu Rabbihim wa laa-kinnii 'araakum qawman-taj-haluun!*
30. *Wa yaa-qawmi manyyan-surunii minal-laabi 'in-tarat-tuhum? 'Afalaat tazak-karuun?*
31. *Wa laaa 'aquulu lakum 'in-dii khazaaa-'inul-laabi wa laaa 'a'-lamul-gayba wa laaa 'aquulu 'innii malakunwwa laaa 'aqqu-lu lilla-ziiina taz-dariii 'a'-yunu-kum lany-yu'ti-ya hu-mullaahu khay-raa: 'Allaahu 'a'-lamu bimaa fiii 'anfu-sihim: 'innii 'izalla-minaz-zaa-limiin.*
32. *Qaaluu yaa-Nuuhu qad jaadal-tanaa fa-'ak-sarta jidaa-lanaa fa'tinaa bimaa ta-'idu-naaa 'in-kunta minas-saadiqiin?*
33. *Qaala 'innamaa ya'-tii-kum-bibil-laahu 'in-shaaa-'a wa maaa 'antum-bi-mu'-jiziin!*
34. *Wa laa yanfa-'ukum nus-hiii 'in 'arattu 'an 'an-saba lakum 'in kaanal-laahu yuriidu 'any-yugwi-yakum: Huwa Rabbu-kum! Wa 'ilay-hi turja-'uun!*
35. *'Am yaquuluunaf-taraab? Qul 'inif-taray-tuhuu fa-'alay-ya 'ijraamii wa 'ana barii-'um-mim-maa tujri-muun!*

AAYAT - 25

*Wa laqad 'ar-salnaa Nuu-han 'ilaa
Qawmih: innii lakum naziirum- ﴿٦﴾
وَلَقَدْ أَرْسَلْنَا نُوحًا إِلَى قَوْمِهِ ذِيَّلَكُمْ نَذِيرٌ مُّبِينٌ
mubiin:*

Tarjuma: "Aur Humne bheja Nuh ﷺ ko us ki qaum ki taraf (to Aap ﷺ ne kaha) ke mai tumhare liye ek khula khabardaar kar dene waala hun".

AAYAT - 26

*Allaa ta'buduuu 'il-lallaah: inniii 'akhaafu 'alay-kum 'Azaaba Yaw- min 'Aliim.
أَن لَا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا اللَّهُ إِنِّي أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ عَذَابَ يَوْمِ الْيُمْ*

Tarjuma: "Ke mat pujo kisi ko siwaye Allah ke. Mujhe andesha hai tum par ek bade dardnaak din ke azaab ka".

AAYAT - 27

*Fagaalal-Mala-'ulla-ziina kafaruu min-qaw-mihii maa naraaka illaa basharam-misla-naa
فَقَالَ الْمَلَائِكَةُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْ قَوْمِهِ مَا
نَرِكَ إِلَّا بَشَرًا مِّثْلَنَا*

Tarjuma: "To us ki qaum ke un sardaraon ne kaha jinhone kufr ki rosh ikhtiyaar ki thi ke hum nahi dekhte (aye Nuh) Aap ko magar apne jaisa ek insaan".

Inhone kaha ke aap to bilkul hamare jaise insaan hain. Aap mein humein koi aisi baat nazar nahi aati ke hum aap ko Allah ka farsata dah maan lein.

*wa maa naraa-kattaba-'a-ka'illal- laziina hum 'araazilunaa baadi-yar-ra'y:
وَمَا نَرَكَ اتَّبَعَكَ إِلَّا الَّذِينَ هُمْ أَرَادُنَا
بَادَى الرَّأْيِ*

Tarjuma: "Aur hum nahi dekhte magar ye ke Aap ki pairwi karne waale bazahir hum mein adna darje ke log hain".

Humein bila-taamel nazar aaraha hai ke chand muflis nadaar aur nichle tabqe ke log aap ke gird akhatte hogaye hain, jabke hamare mu'ashre ka koi bhi mu'aziz aur maqool aadmi aap se mutasir nahi hua.

*wa maa naraa lakum 'alay-naa min-fazlim-bal-nazun-nukum kaazi-biin!
وَمَا نَرَكَ لَكُمْ عَيْنَا مِنْ فَضْلٍ بَلْ نَظْئُنَّمْ
كُذِبَيْنِ* ﴿٧﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur hamein nazar nahi aati apne muqabile mein tum logaon mein koi bhi fazilat, balke hamara gumaan to yehi hai ke tum log jhoote ho".

AAYAT - 28

Qaala yaa-qawmi 'ara-'ay-tum 'in-kuntu 'ala Bayyi-natim-mir-Rabbii

Tarjuma: "Nuh ﷺ ne kaba: Aye meri qaum ke logo! zara ghaur karo agar mein (peple se hi apne Rab ki taraf se bayyina par tha".

Ye lafz ﴿بَيْنَهُ﴾ Bayyi-natin is surat mein baar baar aayega. Yani maine apni zindagi tumhare darmiyan guzari hai, mera kirdar, mera akhlaaq aur mera rawayya sab kuch tum achchi tarah jaante ho. Tum log jaante ho ke mai ek shareef ul-nafs aur saleem ul-fitrat insaan hun. Lehaza tum log ghaur karo ke pehle bhi agar mai aisi shakhsiyat ka haamil insaan tha.

وَاثِنُنِي رَحْمَةً مِّنْ عِنْدِكَ فَعُجِّلْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ
wa 'aataa-nii Rahmatam-min Indihii fa-'ummi-yat 'alay-kum?

Tarjuma: "Aur (ab) Usne mujhe Apne paas se khaas rehmat bhi ataa farmadi hai (aur ye wo cheez hai) jisko tumhari nazraon se poshida rakha gaya hai".

Yani mere upar Allah ki rehmat se Wahi aati hai jis ki kaifiyat aur haqeeqat ka idraak tum log nahi kar sakte. Mai iske baare mein tum logaon ko bata hi sakta hun, dikha to nahi sakta.

Anul-zimuku-muuhaa wa 'antum lahaa kaarihuun? آنُزِيرُ مُكْبُوهَا وَأَنْتُمْ لَهَا كَارِهُونَ

Tarjuma: "To kya Hum chipkadein tum par is ko (zabardasti) jabke tum log is ko pasand karte ho?"

Ab agar ek baat aap logaon ko pasand nahi aarahi to hum zabardasti is ko tumhare sar nahi thop sakte. Hum aap logaon ko majboor to nahi kar sakte ke aap zarur hi Allah ko apna ma'bood aur mujhe Uska Rasool maano.

AAYAT - 29

Wa yaa-qawmi laaa 'as-'alu-kum 'alay-hi maalaa: 'in 'ajri-ya 'illaa 'alal-laahi wa maaa 'ana bi-taari-dillaziina 'aamanuu:

Tarjuma: "Aur aye meri qaum ke logo! Mai tum se is ke badle koi maal talab nahi karta. Mera ajar to Allah hi ke zimme hai, jo log imaan laaye hain mai in ko dbutkaarne waala bhi nahi hun".

Jin logaon ke baare mein tum kehte ho ke wo adna tabqe se ta'luq rakhte hain, wo sab ahle imaan hain aur is lehaz se mere nazdeek wo bahut ahem aur mu'aziz log hain. Ab mai tumhare kehne par in ko khud se duur nahi hata sakta.

*'innahum-mulaa-quu Rabbihim
wa laa-kinnii 'araakum ﴿٢٥﴾ قَوْمًا تَجْهَدُونَ
qawman-taj-halun!*

Tarjuma: "Wo yaqeenan apne Rab se milne waale hain, lekin mai tumhein dekhta hun ke tum log jahalat mein mubtela hogaye ho".

AAYAT - 30

*Wa yaa-qawmi manyyan-surunii
minal-laahi 'in-tarat-tubum? وَيَقُولُ مَنْ يَتَصْرُنِي مَنْ اللَّهُ أَنْ طَرَدَهُمْ*

Tarjuma: "Aur aye meri qaum ke logo! (zara socho ke) agar mai inko apne haan se bhaga dunga to kaun meri madad karega Allah ke muqable mein?"

Ye sab sachche momineen, Allah ka zikr karne waale aur is se dua'en mangne waale log hain. Agar mai tumhare kehne par inko dhutkar dun to Allah ki narazgi se mujhe kaun bachayega.

'Afalaat tazak-karuun?

أَفَلَا تَلَّرُزُونَ ﴿٢٦﴾

Tarjuma: "To kya tum log nasihat akhaz nahi karte"?

AAYAT - 31

*Wa laaa 'aquulu lakum 'in-dii
khazaaa-'inul-laahi وَلَا أَقُولُ لَكُمْ عِنْدِي حَرَآءِنَ اللَّهِ*

Tarjuma: "Aur mai tum se ye nahi kehta ke mere paas Allah ke khazane hain".

Mai ne kab dawa kiya hai ke Allah ke khazanon par mera ikhtiyaar hai. Ye wohi baat hai jo hum Suratul An'aam aayah 50 mein Muhammad Rasool Allah ﷺ ke hawale se padh chuke hain.

*wa laaa 'a-lamul-gayba wa laaa
'aquulu innii malakunw وَلَا أَعْلَمُ الْغَيْبَ وَلَا أَقُولُ إِنِّي مَلَكٌ*

Tarjuma: "Aur na mai ghaib ka ilm rakhta hun, aur na mai kehta hun ke mai farishta hun".

wa laaa 'aqua-lu lilla-ziina taz-dariii 'a'-yunu-kum lany-yu'ti-ya
hu-mullaahu khay-raa:

وَلَا أَقُولُ لِلَّذِينَ تَزَدَّرُونَ أَعْيُنُكُمْ لَكُنْ
يُؤْتَيْهُمُ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا

Tarjuma: "Aur na mai ye keh sakta hun in logaoں ke baare mein jinhein tumhari aakhein haqeer dekh rabi hai ke Allah inhein koi khair nahi dega".

Kya maloom Allah ke haan wo bahut mehboob hon, Allah inhein bahut buland maratib ataa kare aur ukhrawi zindagi mein ﴿٤٥﴾ فَرُوحٌ وَرَيحَانٌ وَجَنَّتُ نَعِيمٌ Fa-Rawhunw-wa Ray-haanunw-a Jannatu Na-'im. (Al-Waqi'a) ka mustahiq tehrayے.

Allaahu 'a'-lamu bimaa fiii
'anfu-sihim: 'inniili 'izalla- ﴿٤٦﴾ إِنِّي لَأَعْلَمُ بِمَا فِي أَنفُسِهِمْ إِنِّي أَذَّاكُمْ الظَّلَمِيْنَ minaz-zaa-limiin.

Tarjuma: "Allah khoob jaanta hai jo kuch in ke dilaon mein hai, (agar mai un ko duur kardun) tab to yaqeenan mai khud zaalimaon mein se hojaonga.

Ye to Allah behtar jaanta hai ke kaun apne imaan ke daawe mein kitna mukhalis hai aur kiske dil mein Allah ke liye kitni mohabbat hai. Agar mai tumhare ta'anaon se tang aakar in ahle imaan ko apne paas se utha dun to mera shumaar zaalimaon mein hoga.

AYAT -32

Qaaluu yaa-Nuuhu qad jaadal-tanaa قَالُوا يَنْوُحُ قَدْ جَدَلْنَا فَأَكْثَرُتْ جَدَالَنَا

Tarjuma: "Inhone kaha: Aye Nub! tumne humse jhagda kiya aur khoob jhagda kiya".

Jab Hazrat Nuh ﷺ ki in tamam baataon ka ilmi, aqli aur muntaqi satah par koi jawab in logaoں se na ban pada to wo khuwah-ma-khuwah zid aur hat dharmi par utar aaye ke bas ji bahut hogaya behas mubahesa, ab chordein in daleelaon ko aur:

fa-'ak-sarta jidaa-lanaa fa'tinaa
bimaa ta'-idu-naaa 'in-kunta minas- ﴿٤٧﴾ فَأَتَنَا بِمَا تَعْدُنَا إِنْ كُنْتَ مِنَ الصَّادِقِينَ saadiqiin?

Tarjuma: "Pas le aao hum par wo azaab jis ki tum hamein dhamki derahe ho, agar tum sachche ho".

AAYAT - 33

Qaala 'innamaa ya'-tii-kum bihil-laahu 'in-shaaa-'a wa maaa 'antum bi-mu'-jiziin!
فَقَالَ إِنَّمَا يَأْتِيُكُمْ بِهِ اللَّهُ أَنْ شَاءَ وَمَا أَنْتُمْ بِعِزْزٍ يَرَى

Tarjuma: "Aap ﷺ ne farmaya ke wo (azaab) to Allah hi laayega tumhare upar agar wo chaahega aur phir tum is ko shikast nahi de sakoge".

Agar Usne tumhein azaab dene ka faisla kar liya to phir tum log Us ka muqable karke Uske azaab se bachkar bhaag nahi sakoge.

AAYAT - 34

Wa laa yanfa-'ukum nus-hiii in 'arattu 'an 'an-saba lakum 'in kaanal-laahu yuriidu 'any-yugwi-yakum:
وَلَا يَنْفَعُكُمْ صُحْيَانْ أَرْدُتُمْ أَنْ أَنْصَحَ لَكُمْ إِنْ كَانَ اللَّهُ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يُغْوِيْكُمْ

Tarjuma: "Aur tum logaon ko meri nasihat kuch faida nahi de sakti agar mai tumhein nasihat karna bhi chahun, agar Allah hi tumhari gumrahi ka faisla karchuka hai".

Agar tumhari is khuwah-ma-khuwah ki zid aur hat dharmi ke ba'as Allah ne tumhari gumrahi ke faisle par mohar sabt kardi hoto meri nasihat aur khair khuwahi tumhare haq mein kuch bhi mufeed nahi ho sakti.

Huwa Rabbu-kum! Wa 'ilay-hi turja-'uun! هُوَ رَبُّكُمْ وَإِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ

Tarjuma: "Wohi tumhara Rab hai aur Usi ki taraf tum lauta diye jaoge".

AAYAT - 35

Am yaquuluunaf-taraah? Qul
'inif-taray-tuhuu fa-'alay-ya
'ijraamii wa 'ana barii-'um-mim-maa tujri-muun!

أَمْ يَقُولُونَ افْتَرَلُهُ قُلْ إِنْ افْتَرَنِيْهُ فَعَلَيْهِ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَآتَاهُ اللَّهُ مِمَّا تَجْرِمُونَ

Tarjuma: "Kya ye kehte hain ke is Muhammad ﷺ ne is (Qur'an) ko ghard liya hai? Aap ﷺ kehiye ke agar mai ne ise ghard liya hai to iska wabaal mujh hi par aayega aur mai bari hun is se jo jurm tum kar rahe ho".

Ye ek jumla mu'tareza hai jo Hazrat Nuh ﷺ ke zikr ke darmiyan aagaya hai. Is mein Rasool Allah ﷺ ko mukhatib karke farmaya jaaraha hai ke aye Nabi ﷺ ye tamam baatein jo Hum Aap ﷺ ko bazariye Wahi

batate hain, jaise Hazrat Nuh ﷺ aur Aap ﷺ ki qaum ki guft-o-shaneed naqal hui, to mushrikeen-e-Makkah kehte hain ke ye baatein aur qisse Aap ﷺ khud apni taraf se banakar inhein sunate hain. Aap ﷺ in par wazeh kardein ke mai agar waaqe'i ye jurm kar raha hun to iska wabaal bhi mujh hi par aayega. Magar aap log iske dusre pehlu par bhi ghaur karein ke agar ye kalaam waaqe'i Allah ki taraf se hai to isko jhutla kar tum log jis jurm ke murtakab ho rahe ho, is ke nata'ij bhi phir tum logaon ko hi bhugatna hain. Behr-haal mai alal-elaan kahe deta hun ke mai tumhare is jurm se bilkul bari hun. Is jumle mu'tareza ke baad Hazrat Nuh ﷺ ka zikr ka silsila dubara wahin joda jaa raha hai.

AAYAAT 36 TO 49

وَأُولَئِنِي نُوحَ أَتَهُ لَكَنْ يُؤْمِنُ مِنْ قَوْمَكَ إِلَّا مَنْ قَدْ أَمَنَ فَلَا تَبْتَسِمْ بِمَا كَانُوا يَفْعَلُونَ ﴿٣٦﴾
 وَاصْبِحْ الْفُلْكَ بِإِعْيِنَتَا وَوَحْيِنَا وَلَا تُخَاطِبُنِي فِي الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا إِنَّهُمْ مُغَرَّقُونَ ﴿٣٧﴾ وَيَصْبَعُ
 الْفُلْكَ وَكُلَّمَا مَرَّ عَلَيْهِ مَلَأْتِ مِنْ قَوْمِهِ سَخْرُوا مِنْهُ ﴿٣٨﴾ قَالَ إِنْ تَسْخَرُوا مِنَّا فَإِنَّا سَخَرْنَا
 مِنْكُمْ كَمَا سَخَرْنَاكُمْ ﴿٣٩﴾ فَسُوفَ تَعْلَمُونَ لِمَنْ يَأْتِيهِ عَذَابٌ يُخْزِيَهُ وَيَجْلِ عَلَيْهِ عَذَابٌ مُقْلِمٌ ﴿٤٠﴾
 حَتَّىٰ إِذَا جَاءَ أَمْرِنَا وَفَارَ الشَّرُورُ ﴿٤١﴾ قُلْنَا احْمِلْ فِيهَا مِنْ كُلِّ رَوْجَيْنِ اثْنَيْنِ وَأَهْلَكَ إِلَّا مَنْ
 سَبَقَ عَلَيْهِ الْقَوْلُ وَمَنْ أَمَنَ ﴿٤٢﴾ وَمَا أَمَنَ مَعْلَمَ إِلَّا قَلِيلٌ ﴿٤٣﴾ وَقَالَ ارْكُبُوهُنِّا سِمْ اللهُ مَجْرِهَا
 وَمُرْسِمُهُنَّا إِنْ رَبِّيْ لَغُورٌ رَحِيمٌ ﴿٤٤﴾ وَهِيَ تَجْرِيْهُنَّ فِي مَفْجَ كَالْجِبَالِ ﴿٤٥﴾ وَنَادَى نُوحَ إِبْرَهِيْنَهُ وَكَانَ
 فِي مَعْزِلٍ شَيْبَرَ ارْكَبَ مَعَنَا وَلَا تَكُنْ مَعَ الْكُفَّارِ ﴿٤٦﴾ قَالَ سَأَوْيَ إِلَى جَبَلٍ يَعْصِيْنِي مِنَ الْمَاءِ
 قَالَ لَا عَاصِمَ الْيَوْمَ مِنْ أَمْرِ اللهِ إِلَّا مَنْ رَحِمَهُ وَحَالَ بَيْنَهُمَا الْمَفْجَ فَكَانَ مِنَ الْمَغْرِقِينَ ﴿٤٧﴾ وَقِيلَ
 يَا كُضْ ابْنُعَ مَائِكَ وَيَسَّأَرْ أَقْلَاعِيْ وَغَيْضَ الْمَاءِ وَفُضَّيَ الْأَمْرُ وَاسْتَوْتَ عَلَى الْجُودِيِّ وَقِيلَ بُعدًا
 لِلْقَوْوِ الظَّلَمِيْنَ ﴿٤٨﴾ وَنَادَى نُوحَ رَبَّهُ فَقَالَ رَبِّيْ إِنِّي مِنْ أَهْلِنِ وَإِنَّ وَعْدَكَ الْحَقُّ وَأَنْتَ
 أَحْكَمُ الْحَكَمِيْنَ ﴿٤٩﴾ قَالَ يَنْوُحُ إِنَّهُ لَيْسَ مِنْ أَهْلِكَ ﴿٥٠﴾ إِنَّهُ عَلَىٰ غَيْرِ صَالِحٍ فَلَا تَسْلِمْ مَا لَيْسَ لَكَ
 بِهِ عَلْمٌ إِنِّي أَعْظُمُكَ أَنْ تَكُونَ مِنَ الْجَهَلِيْنَ ﴿٥١﴾ قَالَ رَبِّيْ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ أَنْ أَسْكُنَ مَا لَيْسَ لِي
 بِهِ عَلْمٌ وَإِلَّا تَغْفِرُنِي وَتَرْحَمُنِي أَكُنْ مِنَ الْخَسِيرِيْنَ ﴿٥٢﴾ قِيلَ يَنْوُحُ اهْبِطْ سَلِيمٌ مَّنَا وَبَرَكَتِ
 عَلَيْكَ وَعَلَىٰ أُمِّهِ مَمَّنْ مَعَكَ ﴿٥٣﴾ وَأُمِّهُ سَمِّيَتْهُمْ شَمَّ يَسِّمُهُمْ مَمَّا عَذَابُ الْيَمِّ ﴿٥٤﴾ تِلْكَ مِنْ
 أَنْبَاءَ الْغَيْبِ تُوْجِيْهَا إِلَيْكَ ﴿٥٥﴾ مَا كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُهَا أَنْتَ وَلَا قَوْمُكَ مِنْ قَبْلِ هَذَا فَاصْبِرْ إِنَّ
 الْعَاقِبَةَ لِلْمُسْتَقِيْنَ ﴿٥٦﴾

36. *Wa 'uu-hiya 'ilaa Nuuhin 'annahuu lany-yu'mina min qawmika 'illaa man-qad'aamana falaa tabta-'is bimaa kaanuu yaf-'aluun.*
 37. *Wasna-'il-Fulka bi-'a'-yu-ninnaa wa Wah-yinnaa wa laa tukhaatibnii filla-ziiна zala-muu:'innahum-mug-raquun.*
 38. *Wa yasna-'ul-Fulk: wa kullamaa marra 'alay-hi mala-'um-min-qaw-mihii sakhiruu minh. Qaala 'in-tas-kharuu minnaa fa-'innaa nas-kharu minkum kamaa tas-kharuun!*
 39. *Fa-sawfa ta'-lamuuna many-ya'tiihi 'Azaabuny-yukh-ziihi wa yahillu 'alayhi 'azaa-bum-muqiiim:*
 40. *Hattaaa 'izaa jaaa-'a' Am-runaa wa faarat-tan-nuuru qul-nahmil fihaa min-kullin-zaw-jay-nis-nayni wa 'ab-laka 'illaa man-sabaqa 'alay-hil-Qawlu wa man 'aaman. Wa maaa 'aamana ma-'ahuuu 'il-laah-qaliil.*
 41. *Wa qaalar-kabuu fihaa bismil-laahi maj-rai-haa wa mursaa-haa! Inna Rabbii la-Gafuu-rur-Rabiim!*
 42. *Wa hi-ya tajrii bihim fii maw-jin-kal-jibaal. Wa naadaa Nuuhu-nib-nahuu wa kaana fii ma'-zilinyyaa-bu-nayyar-kamma-'anaa wa laa takum-ma-'al-Kaa-firiin!*
 43. *Qaala sa-'aawiii'ilaa jaba-linyya'-simunii minal maaa'. Qaala laa 'aa-simal-yawma min 'Amril-laahi 'illaa mar-ra-him! Wa haala bayna-humal-mawju fa-kaana minal-mugra-qiiin.*
 44. *Wa qiila yaaa-'arzub-la-'ii maaa-'aki wa yaa-samaaa-'u 'aqli-'ii wa giizal-maaa-'u wa quzi-yal-'amru wasta-wat 'alal-Juu-diyyi wa qiila bu'-dal-lil-qawmiz-zaali-miin!*
 45. *Wa naadaa Nuuhur-Rabba-huu faqaala Rabbi 'innab-nii min 'ahlii aw 'inna wa'-dakal-haqqu wa 'Anta 'ah-kamul-Haaki-miin!*
 46. *Qaala yaa-Nuuhu 'annahuu lay-sa min 'ahlk: 'annahuu 'amalun gayru saalih. Falaa tas-'alni maa lay-sa laka bihii 'ilm! Innii 'a-'izuka 'an-ta-kuuna minal-jaa-hiliin!*
 47. *Qaala Rabbi 'innii 'a-'uu-zu bika 'an 'as-'alaka maa lay-sa lii bihii 'ilm. Wa 'illaa tagfir lii wa tarhamniii 'akum-minal-khaa-siriin!.*
 48. *Qiila yaa-Nuu-hub-bit bi-Salaa-mim-minnaa wa Bara-kaa-tin 'alayka wa 'alaaa 'Uma-mim-mimmam-ma-'ak: wa 'umamun-sanu-matti-'uhum summa yamas-suhum-minnaa 'azaabun 'aliim.*
 49. *Tilka min 'ambaaa-'il-gay-bi nuuhii-haaa 'ilayk: maa kunta ta'-lamu-haaa 'anta wa laa qaw-muka min-qabli haa-zaa. Fasbir 'innal-'Aaqi-bata lil-Mutta-qiiin.*
-

AAYAT - 36

Wa 'uu-hiya 'ilaa Nuuhin 'annahuu lany-yu'mina min qawmika illaa man-qad 'aamana falaa tabta'-is bimaa kaanuu yaf-'aluun.

Tarjuma: "Aur Wahi kardi gayi Nuh ﷺ ki taraf ke ab koi shakhs imaan nabi laayega tumhari qaum mein se siwaye in logaon ke jo imaan laa chuke hain, to jo kuch wo kar rahe hain Aap ﷺ iski wajah se ghamgeen na hon".

AAYAT - 37

Wasna- il-Fulka bi-á-yu-nincaa wa Wah-yincaa وَاصْبَحَ الْفُلَكُ بِأَعْيُنِنَا وَكُحْنَا

Tarjuma: "Aur (ab) Aap ﷺ kashti banaiye Hamari nigabaon ke saamne aur hamari hidayaat ke mutabiq".

Is hukm se yun lagta hai ke kashti ki tayari ke har marhale par Hazrat Nuh ﷺ ko Allah Ta'alा ki taraf se hidayaat mil rahi thein, maslan lambayi itni ho, chaudayi itni ho, lakdiyan yun tayyar karo waghaира.

wa laa tukhaa-tibnii filla-ziina zala-muu: وَلَا تُخَاطِبُنِي فِي الْذِيْنِ ظَلَمْوا

Tarjuma: "Aur jo zaalim hain in ke baare mein ab mujh se baat na kijiyega".

Ab in munkareen mein se kisi ke baare mein koi darkhuwast, dua ya sifarish waghaира Aap ki taraf se na aaye, ab iska waqt guzar chuka hai.

innabum-mug-raquun.

إِنَّهُمْ مُّغَرَّقُونَ

Tarjuma: "(Ab) ye sab ke sab gharq kiye jaayenge".

AAYAT - 38

Wa yasna- úl-Fulk: wa kullamaa marra 'alay-hi mala-um-min-qaw-mibii sakhiruu minh.

وَيَصْبَحُ الْفُلَكُ وَكُلَّمَا مَرَّ عَلَيْهِ مَلَأَ مِنْ قَوْمِهِ سَخْرُوا مِنْهُ

Tarjuma: "Aur Aap ﷺ kashti bana rahe the aur jab bhi Aap ﷺ ke paas se guzarte Aap ﷺ ki qaum ke sardar to wo Aap ﷺ ka mazaq udaate".

Hazrat Nuh ﷺ aur Aap ﷺ ke ahle imaan saathi jis jagah aur jis ilaaqe mein ye kashti bana rahe the zaahir hai ke wahan har taraf

khushki hi khushki thi, samundar ya darya ka kahin duur durr tak naam-o-nishaan nahi tha. In halaat mein tasawur karein ke kya kya baatein aur kaise kasie tamaskhar aamez faqre kahe jaate honge ke ab to maloom hota hai ke inki bulkul hi mat maari gayi hai ke khushki par kashti chalane ka irada hai!

Qaala 'in-tas-kharuu minnaafaa-fa-innaa nas-kharu minkum kamaa tas-kharuun! ﴿٣﴾

Tarjuma: "Nub ﷺ farmate ke agar (aaj) tum hum se tamaskhar kar rabe ho to (wo waqt qareeb aane waala hai ke) hum bhi tum se tamaskhar karenge jaise ke ab tum tamaskhar kar rahe ho".

AAYAT - 39

Fa-sawfa ta'-lamuuna many-ya'tihi 'Azaabun-yukh-ziihi wa yahillu 'alayhi 'azaa-bum-muqiim: ﴿٤﴾

Tarjuma: "To anqareeb tum jaan loge ke kis par aata hai wo azaab jo use ruswa kardega aur kis par utarta hai wo azaab jo qa'im rehne wala (da'imi) hogा".

AAYAT - 40

Hattaaa 'izaa jaaa-'a' Am-runaa wa faarat-tan-nuuru ﴿٥﴾

Tarjuma: "Yahan tak ke jab Hamara hukm aagaya aur tanoor josh se ubal pada".

Mashriq-e-wasta'a ke is pure ilaaqe mein ek bahut bade sailaab ke wazeh asaar bhi milte hain, is baare mein tareekhi shahadatein bhi maujood hain aur aaj ka ilm tabqaat al-arz (Geology) bhi is ki tasdeeq karta hai. H.G. Wells ne is sailaab ki taaweeel yunki hai ke ye ilaaqe Behra-e-Rome (Mediterranean) ki sateh se bahut neechha tha, magar samundar ke mashriqi saahil yani Shaam aur Philistine ke saath saath maujood pahadi silsalaon ki wajah se samundar ka paani khushki ki taraf nahi aasakta tha. (Jaise Karachi ke baaz ilaaqaon ke baare mein bhi kaha jaata hain ke wo sateh samundar se bahut neeche hain magar sahili ilaaqe ki sateh chunke buland hai is liye samundar ka paani is taraf nahi aasakta). H.G. Wells ka khayaal hai is ilaaqe mein samundar se kisi wajah se paani keliye koi raasta ban gaya hogा jiski wajah se ye

pura ilaaqa samundar ki shakal ikhtiyar kar gaya. Qur'an Majeed ke alfaaz ke mutabiq is sailaab ka aghaaz ek khaas tanoor se hua tha jiske neechे se paani ka chashma phoot pada. Iske saath hi aasman se ghair mamuli andaaz mein lagataar baarishein huin aur zameen ne bhi apne chashmaon ke dahane khol diye. Phir aasman aur zameen ke ye donon paani milkar azeem sailaab ki surat ikhtiyaar kar gaye. Suratul Qamar mein tafseel baayen alfaaz bayaan ki gayi hai:

﴿فَتَّبَعَنَا أَبْوَابَ السَّمَاءِ بِمَاءٍ مُّنْهَبِرٍ ۚ وَفَجَرْنَا الْأَرْضَ عَيْوَنًا فَانْتَقَىَ الْمَاءُ ۚ عَلَىٰ أَمْرِ قَدْرٍ قُدْرَةً ۝﴾

Fafatahnaaa 'ab-waabas-samaa-'i bimaaa-'im-munhamir. 12. Wa fajjarnal-'arza 'uyuu-nan-faltaqal-maaa-'u 'alaaa 'amrin-qad qudir. Tarjuma: "Pas Humne aasman ke darwaze khol diye jin se lagataar baarish barasne lagi aur zameen ko phad diya ke har taraf chashme phoot pade aur ye dono tarah ke paani us kaam ko pura karne keliye mil gaye jo muqadar kar diya gaya tha".

قُلْنَا احْمِلْ فِيهَا مِنْ كُلِّ رَوْجَيْنِ اثْنَيْنِ وَأَهْلَكَ إِلَّا مَنْ سَبَقَ عَلَيْهِ الْقُوْلُ

qul-nahmil fihiha min-kullin-zaw-jay-nis-nayni wa 'ab-laka illaa man-sabaqa 'alay-hil-Qawlu

Tarjuma: "Humne kaha: (Aye Nuh ﷺ) Apni is kashti main taman jaandaron ka ek ek joda rakhlo aur apne abl-o-ayaal ko bhi, siwaye inke jinke baare mein pehle hukm guzr chuka hai".

Ye istasnayi hukm Hazrat Nuh ﷺ ki ek biwi aur Aap ﷺ ke bete "Yaam" (Kun'an) ke baare mein tha, jo usi biwi se tha, jabke Aap ﷺ ke 3 bete Haam, Saam aur Yaafat imaan laachuke the aur Aap ﷺ ke saath kashti mein sawaar hue the. Hazrat Saam aur unki aulaad baad mein usi ilaaqe mein abaad hui thi. Chunache Qaum-e-Aad, Qaum-e-Samood aur Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ sab Sami-e-Nasal the Haam aur Yaafat dusre ilaaqaon mein jaakar aabaad hue aur apne apne ilaaqaon mein unki nasal bhi aage chali.

وَمَنْ أَمَنَ ۖ وَمَا آمَنَ مَعَهُ إِلَّا قَلِيلٌ ۝

wa man 'aaman. Wa maaa 'aamana ma-'ahuuu 'il-laa-qaliil.

Tarjuma: "Aur un logaon ko bhi (sawaar karlein) jo imaan laaye hain aur nahi imaan laaye the Aap ﷺ ke saath magar bahut hi kam".

Yahan par lafz qaleel angrezi muhawera "The little" ke hum mu'ane hai yani bahut hi thode, na hone ke barabar.

AAYAT - 41

Wa qaalar-kabuu fihaa bismil-laahi maj-rai-haa wa mursaa-haa! وَقَالَ أَرْكَبُوهُ فِيهَا إِسْمَ اللَّهِ مَجْرِيهَا وَمُرْسِلَهَا

Tarjuma: "Aur Nuh ﷺ ne farmaya: Sawaar ho jao is mein, Allah ke naam ke saath hi hai iska chalna bhi aur iska langar andaaz hona bhi".

Jab tak Allah chaachega aur jis simet ko use chalayega ye chalegi aur jab aur jahan uski mashiyyat hogi ye langar andaaz hojaayegi.

Inna Rabbii la-Gafuu-rur-Rahiim! إِنَّ رَبِّنَا لَغَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ

Tarjuma: "Yaqeenan mera Rab bakhshne waala, bahut reham karne waala hai".

AAYAT - 42

Wa hi-ya tajrii bihim fii maw-jin-kal-jibaal. وَهِيَ تَجْرِي بِهِمْ فِي مَوْجٍ كَالْجَبَالِ

Tarjuma: "Aur wo chal rahi thi un sabko lekar pahaad jaisi maujaun ke darmiyaan se".

Wa naadaa Nuuhu-nib-nahuu wa kaana fii ma'-zilinyyaa-bu-nayyar-kamma-anaa wa laa takum-ma'-al-Kaa-firiin! وَنَادَى نُوحٌ ابْنَهُ وَكَانَ فِي مَعْزِلٍ يُبَيَّنُ أَرْكَبْ مَعَنَا وَلَا تَكُونُ مَعَ الْكُفَّارِينَ

Tarjuma: "Aur Nuh ﷺ ne pukara apne bete ko aur wo ek kinare ki taraf tha, ke aye mere bete aao hamare saath (kashti mein) sawaar ho jao aur kaafiraon ke saath mat raho".

AAYAT - 43

Qaala sa-'aawiii'ilaa jaba-linyya'-simunii minal maaa'. قَالَ سَأَوِيَّ إِلَى جَبَلٍ يَعْصِيُنِي مِنَ الْمَاءِ

Tarjuma: "Usne kaha ke mai abhi kisi pahaad par chard jaonga jo mujhe paani se bacha lega".

Qaala laa 'aa-simal-yawma min 'Amril-laahi illaa mar-ra-him! قَالَ لَمَّا عَاصَمَ الْيَوْمَ مِنْ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ إِلَّا مَنْ تَّرَكَهُ

Tarjuma: "Nuh ﷺ ne kaha: Aaj ke din koi bachane waala nahi hai Allah ke amar se, siwaye uske jis par Allah hi reham farmade".

Wa haala bayna-humal-mawju fa-kaana minal-mugra-qiin. وَحَالَ بَيْنَهُمَا الْمَوْجُ فَكَانَ مِنَ الْمُعْرَقِينَ

Tarjuma: "Aur hayel hogayi un donon ke darmiyan ek mauj aur wo hogaya gharq hone waalaon mein".

Isi guftagu ke dauran ek badi mauj aayi aur uski zad mein aakar Aap ﷺ ki nazraon ke saamne Aap ﷺ ka wo beta gharq hogaya.

AAYAT - 44

Wa qila yaaa-'arzub-la-'ii maaa-'aki

وَقِيلَ آتَأْرُضُ ابْلَعِي مَاءَكِ

Tarjuma: "Aur hukm hua ke aye zameen tu apne paani ko nigal jaa".

Zameen ko Allah Ta'ala ka hukm hua ke tu apne is paani ko apne andar jazb karle. Allah behtar jaanta hai ke is amal mein kitna waqt laga hogya. Behr-haal hukm-e-Ilaahi ke mutabiq paani zameen mein jazb hogaya.

wa yaa-samaaa-'u 'aqli-'ii wa giizal-
maaa-'u wa quzi-yal-'amru

وَسَمَاءٌ أَقْلَاعٌ وَغِيْضُ الْمَاءِ وَقُضْيَ الْأَمْرُ

Tarjuma: "Aur aye aasman to bhi ab tham jaa, aur paani sukah diya gaya, aur faisla chuka diya gaya".

wasta-wat 'alal-Juu-diyyi

وَاسْتَوَتْ عَلَى الْجُودِي

Tarjuma: "Aur kashti Judi pahaad par jaa tehri".

Koh-e-Ararat mein "Judi" ek choti ka naam hai. Ye dushwar guzar pahadi silsila Azerbaijan ke ilaaqe aur Turkey ki sarhad ki qareeb hai. Kisi zamane mein ek aisi khabar bhi mash'hoor hui thi ke is pahadi ki ek choti par kisi jahaz ke pilot ne koi kashti numa cheez dekhi thei. Behr-Haal Qur'an ka farmaan hai ke Hum is kashti ko mehfooz rakhenge aur ek zamane mein ye nishani bankar dunya ke saamne aayegi (Al-Ankabut: 15). Chunache maloom hota hai ke wo kashti ab bhi Koh-e-Judi ki choti par maujood hai aur ek waqt aayega jab insaan is tak risaayi haasil karlega.

wa qila bu'-dal-lil-qawmiz-zaali-miin!

وَقِيلَ بُعْدًا لِلنَّقْوَمِ الظَّالِمِينَ ﴿١٥﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur keh diya gaya duuri (balakat) hai us qaum keliye jo zaalim thi".

Yani is qaum ka naam-o-nishaan mita kar hamesha keliye ise nasyan masyan kardiya gaya.

AAYAT - 45

Wa naadaa Nuubur-Rabba-huu
faqaala Rabbi innab-nii min ahlii وَنَادَى نُوحٌ رَبَّهُ فَقَالَ رَبِّ إِنِّي مِنْ أَهْلِنِي

Tarjuma: "Aur pukara Nuh ﷺ ne apne Rab ko aur kaha ke aye mere Parwardigaar! mera beta mere ahel mein se tha".

aw 'inna wa'-dakal-haqqu wa 'Anta 'ab-kamul-Haaki-miin! وَإِنَّ وَعْدَكَ الْحُقْقُ وَأَنْتَ أَحَدُ الْحَكِيمِينَ ﴿٤٥﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur yaqeenan Tera wada sachcha hai aur to tamam haakimaon mein sabse bada aur sabse achcha faisla karne waala haakim hai".

Parwardigaar! Tu ne wada kiya tha ke Tu mere ahel ko bachalega, jabke mera beta to meri aankhaon ke saamne doob gaya.

AAYAT - 46

Qaala yaa-Nuuhu 'innahuu lay-
sa min 'ablik: 'innahuu 'amalun قَالَ يَأُمُّونُ إِنَّهُ لَيْسَ مِنْ أَهْلِكَ إِنَّهُ عَمَلٌ غَيْرُ صَالِحٍ
gayru saalih.

Tarjuma: "Allah ne farmaya ke aye Nuh ﷺ ! Wo tumhara ahel mein se nahi hai, uske amaal ghair saleh hain".

Uske nazriyat, uske aqa'id uska kirdaar sab kaafirana the. Wo aapke ahel mein kaise shumaar ho sakta hai? Nabi ka gharana sirf nasbat se nahi banta balke imaan-o-amal saaleh se banta hai. Chunache wo aap ke nasbi khandaan ka ek rukn hone ke alal ragham aapke imaan-o-akhlaaqi khaadan ka fard nahi tha.

Falaa tas-'alni maa lay-sa laka bibii 'ilm! فَلَا تَسْأَلْنِ مَا لَيْسَ لَكَ بِهِ عِلْمٌ

Tarjuma: "To Aap ﷺ Mujh se us cheez ka sawaal na karein jiske baare mein Aap ﷺ ko ilm nahi".

Innii 'a-'izuka 'an-ta-kuuna minal-
jaa-hiliin! إِنِّي أَعْظُمُكَ أَنْ تَكُونَ مِنَ الْجَاهِلِينَ ﴿٤٦﴾

Tarjuma: "Mai Aap ﷺ ko nasihat karta hun ke Aap ﷺ jazbaat se maghloob bojaane waalaon mein se na banein".

Ye bahut sakht andaz hai. Yaad kijiye ke Suratul An'aam ki aayat 35 mein Muhammad Rasool Allah ﷺ se bhi is tarah ke alfaaz farmaye gaye hain.

AAYAT - 47

قَالَ رَبِّيْ أَنِّي آعُوذُ بِكَ أَنْ أَسْكَنَكَ مَا لَيْسَ
‘اَسْ-‘اَلَاكَ مَا لَيْسَ لِيْ بِهِ عِلْمٌ’

Qaala Rabbi 'innii 'a-'uu-zu bika 'an 'as-'alaka maa lay-sa lii bihi 'ilm.

Tarjuma: "Nuh ﷺ ne arz kiya: Aye mere Parwardigaar! Mai Teri panah talab karta hun us se ke mai Tujh se aisi baat ka sawaal karun jiske baare mein mere paas koi ilm nahi".

وَإِلَّا تَغْفِرُ لِيْ وَتَرْحَمْنِيْ أَكُنْ مَنَّ الْجَحَرِيْنَ ﴿٤٧﴾
*Wa 'illaa tagfir lii wa tarhamnii!
'akum-minal-khaa-siriin!*

Tarjuma: "Aur agar Tu ne mujhe mu'af na farma diya aur mujh par reham na farmaya to mai ho jaonga khasara paane waalaon mein".

AAYAT - 48

قِيلَ يَوْمُ حِبْطٍ سَلِيمٌ فَنَا وَبَرَكَتٍ عَلَيْكَ
وَعَلَى اُمِّ مِمْنَ مَعَكَ ﴿٤٨﴾
Qiila yaa-Nuu-huh-bit bi-Salaa-mim- minnaa wa Bara-kaa-tin 'alayka wa 'alaaa 'Uma-mim-mimmam-ma-'ak:

Tarjuma: "Hukm bua Aye Nuh ﷺ utar jao Hamari taraf se salamti aur barkataon ke saath, jo Aap ﷺ par bhi honge aur un ummataon par bhi jo Aap ﷺ ke saathiyon ki naslaon se wajood mein aayengi".

Aam khayal yahi hai ke is toofan ke baad nasl-e-insaani Hazrat Nuh ﷺ ke in teenaon betaon se chali thi. Is silsile mein maahireen ilm al-insaab ki mukhtalif araa ka khulasa ye hai ke Aap ﷺ ke bete Hazrat Saam us ilaaqe mein abaad hogaye, jabke Hazrat Yafat ki aulad wasti asia ke pahadi silsile ko uboor karke Rus ke maidani ilaqaon mein jaa basi. Phir wahan se un mein se kuch log Sehraye Gobi ko uboor karke Cheen ki taraf chale gaye. Chunache wasti asia ke mumalik se lekar Cheen, uske mulheqa ilaagaon aur pure Europe mein isi nasal ke log abaad hain. Unke alawa Anglo Saxons aur shumali aqwaan ke log bhi isi nasal se ta'luk rakhte hain.

Dusri taraf Hazrat Haam ki nasal ke kuch log mashriq ki taraf kooch karke Iran aur phir Hindustan mein aa base. Jabke un mein se baaz dusre qaba'il Jazeera numaye Seena ko uboor karke maghrib mein Sudan aur Misr ki taraf chale gaye. Chunache Araayi aqwaam, Roman, German, Unani aur Mashriqi Europe ke tamam log Hazrat Haam hi ki nasal se ta'luk rakhte hain, Wallahu Aalam.

وَأُمَّمَ سَمْتَعُهُمْ شَمْ يَمْسُهُمْ مَنَّا عَذَابُ الْيَمِّ
*wa 'umamun-sanu-matti-'uhum
summa yamas-suhum-minnaa 'azaabun 'alim.*

Tarjuma: "Aur kuch aur qaumein (bhi hongi) jinhein Hum (dunya ke) kuch fawa'id denge, phir unko Hamari taraf se ek dardnaak azaab aapakdega".

Jaisa ke baad mein Qaum-e-Aad aur Qaum-e-Samood par azaab aaya hai.

AAYAT - 49

Tilka min 'ambaaa-il-gay-bi
nuuhii-haaa-ilayk:

تِلْكَ مِنْ أَنْبَاءِ الْغَيْبِ نُوْجِهُمَا إِلَيْكَ

Tarjuma: "(Aye Muhammad !) ye ghaib ki khabraon mein se hai jo Hum Wahi kar rahe hain aap ki taraf".

maa kunta ta'-lamu-haaa 'anta

wa laa qaw-muk min-qabli haa-^za
haa-zaa.

Tarjuma: "Is se pehle na Aap علیہ السلام unko jaante the aur na Aap عليه السلام ki qaum".

Fasbir innal-'Aaqi-bata lil-Muttaqiin.

فَاصْبِرْ ثُإِنَّ الْعَاقِبَةَ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ

Tarjuma: "To Aap عليه السلام sabar kijiye, yaqeenan anjaamkaar bhala hoga ahl-e-taqwa hi ka".

Aap عليه السلام himmat aur sabr-o-isteqamat ke saath apna kaam kiye chale jaayein. Yaqeenan anjaam-e-kaar ki kaamyabi ahl-e-taqwa hi keliye hai.

AAYAAT 50 TO 60

وَإِلَىٰ عَادَ أَخَاهُمْ هُودًا ۖ قَالَ يَقُولُمَّا كُمْ مَنِ الَّذِي عَيْنَهُ ۖ إِنْ أَنْتُ إِلَّا مُفَتَّرُونَ ۝
يَقُولُمَّا سَلَكْمَ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا ۖ إِنْ أَجْرَى إِلَّا عَلَى الَّذِي فَطَرْنِي ۖ أَفَلَا تَعْقِلُونَ ۝ وَيَقُولُمَّ اسْتَغْفِرُوا
رَبَّكُمْ تُمْ تُؤْتَوْ إِلَيْهِ بُرْسِلَ السَّمَاءَ عَلَيْكُمْ مَدْرَارًا وَيَزِدُكُمْ قُوَّةً إِلَى قُوَّتِكُمْ ۖ وَلَا تَتَوَلَّوْ مُجْرِمِينَ ۝
قَالُوا يَهُودُ مَا حَتَّنَا بِيَسِنَةٍ وَمَا نَحْنُ بِتَارِكِ الْهَبَّةِنَا عَنْ قَوْلِكَ وَمَا نَحْنُ لَكَ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ ۝ إِنْ شَقُولُ إِلَّا
أَعْتَرَكَ بِعَضُ الْهَبَّةِنَا بِسُوءَ ۖ قَالَ إِنِّي أَشْهِدُ اللَّهَ وَأَشْهَدُكُمْ أَنِّي بَرِيءٌ مِمَّا تُشْرِكُونَ ۝ مَنْ
دُونِهِ فَكَيْدُونِ جَيْدِيًّا شُدَّ لَا تُنْظِرُونَ ۝ إِنِّي تَوَكَّلُ عَلَى اللَّهِ رَبِّي وَرَبِّكُمْ ۖ مَا مِنْ دَآبَّةٍ إِلَّا
هُوَ أَخْدُلُ بِنَاصِيَتِهَا ۖ إِنَّ رَبِّي عَلَى صَرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ ۝ فَإِنْ تَوَلُّوْ فَقَدْ أَبْلَغْتُمْ مَا أُرْسِلْتُ بِهِ إِلَيْكُمْ
وَيَسْتَحْلِفُ رَبِّي قَوْمًا عَيْنِكُمْ ۖ وَلَا تَضْرُرُونَهُ شَيْئًا ۖ إِنَّ رَبِّي عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ خَفِيْظٌ ۝ وَلَيَأْجِأَهُمْ
هُودًا ۖ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مَعَهُ بِرَحْمَةٍ مَنَّا ۖ وَنَجَّيْنَاهُمْ مَنْ عَذَابٍ عَلَيْهِ ۝ وَتَلَكَ عَادٌ بَحْدُوا
بِإِيمَنِ رَبِّهِمْ وَعَصَمُوا رُسْلَهُ وَاتَّبَعُوا أَمْرَ كُلِّ حَاجَيْهِ عَيْنِيْدِ ۝ وَأَنْتُعِوْ فِي هَذِهِ الدُّنْيَا لَعْنَةً ۖ وَيَوْمٌ
الْقِيَمَةُ ۝ إِلَّا إِنَّ عَادًا كَفَرُوا رَبَّهُمْ ۖ إِلَّا بُعْدًا لَعَادٍ قَوْمٌ هُودٌ ۝

50. *Wa 'ilaa 'Aadin 'akhaa-hum Huudaa. Qaala yaa-qaw-mi'-budul-laaha maa lakum-min 'ilaa-hin gayrub. 'In 'antum 'illaa muf-taruun!*
51. *Yaa-qawmi laaaa 'as-'alu-kum 'alayhi ajraa. 'In 'ajri-ya 'illaa 'alal-lazii fatara -nii: 'afalaaa ta'-qiluun?*
52. *Wa yaa-qaw-mis-tag-firuu Rabba-kum summa tuubuuu 'ilay-hi yur-silis-samaaa-'a 'alay-kum-mid-raaranwwa ya-zid-kum quw-watan 'ilaa quw-wati-kum wa laa tata-wallaw mujri-miin!*
53. *Qaaluu yaa-Huudu maa ji'-tanaa bi-Bayyi-natinwwa maa nahnu bitaa-rikiii 'aali-hatinaa anqaw-likaa wa maa nahnu laka bi-Mu'-miniin!*
54. *'In-naquulu 'illa-taraaka ba'-zu 'aali-hatinaa bi-suuum'. Qaala 'innii 'ush-hidul-laaha wash-haduuu 'annii barii-'um-mimmaa tush-rikuuna,*
55. *Min-duu-nihii fakii-duunii jamii-'an-summa laa tunzi-ruun.*
56. *'Innii tawak-kaltu 'alal-laahi Rabbii wa Rabbi-kum! Maa min-daaab-batin 'illaa Huwa 'aa-khizum-bi-naasi-ya-tibaa. 'Inna Rabbii 'alaa Siraat-Musta-quim.*
57. *Fa-'in-ta-wallaw faqad 'ablag-tukum-maaa 'ursil-tu bibiii 'ilay-kum. Wa yas-takh-lifu Rabbii qaw-man gay-rakum wa laa tazur-ruunabuu shay-'aa. 'Inna Rabbii 'alaa kulli shay-'in Hafiz.*
58. *Wa lammaa jaaa-'a' amru-naa naj-jaynaa Huudanw-walla-ziina 'aamanuu ma-'abuu bi-Rahmatim-minnaa: wa najjay-naahum-min 'azaabin galiz.*
59. *Wa tilka 'Aadun jahaduu bi-'Aayaati-Rabbi-him wa 'asaw Rusulahuu wattaba-'uuu' amra kulli jabbaarin 'aniid.*
60. *Wa 'utbi-'uu fii haazihid-dunyaa la'-natanwwa Yaw-mal-'Qiyyamah. 'Alaaa 'inna 'Aadan-kafaruu Rabbahum! 'Alaa bu'-dal-li-'Aadin-Qaw-mi-Huud!*

AAYAT - 50

Wa 'ilaa 'Aadin 'akhaa-hum Huudaa. ﴿وَإِلَيْهِ عَادٌ أَخَاهُمْ هُمْ ذُوَّا﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur Qaum-e-Aad ki taraf (Hum ne bheja) unke bhai Hood ﷺ ko".

Qaum-e-Aad Hazrat Saam ki nasal se thi. Ye qaum apne zamane mein jazeeraye numa Arab ke junooob mein abaad thi. Aajkal ye ilaaqa Laq-o-Daq sehrha hai.

Qaala yaa-qaw-mi'-budul-laaha maa lakum-min 'ilaah-in gayrub. In 'antum illaa muf-taruun! ﴿٤١﴾

Tarjuma: "Aap ﷺ ne kaha": Aye meri qaum ke logo! Allah ki ibadat karo, tumbara koi ma'bood nabi Allah ke siwa. (Is silsile mein) Tum mehaz jhoot ghardte ho".

Ye jo tumne mukhtalif naamaon se ma'bood ghard rakhe hain unki koi haqeeqat nahi hai, ye to mehez iftara kar rahe ho.

AAYAT - 51

Yaa-qawmi laaa 'as-'alu-kum 'alayhi 'ajraa. In 'ajri-ya 'illaah 'alal-lazii fatara-nii: 'afalaaa ta'-qiluun? ﴿٤٢﴾

Tarjuma: "Aye meri qaum ke logo! Mai tum se kisi ajar ka taalib nahi hun. Nahi hai mera ajar magar isi ke zimme Jisne mujhe paida farmaya hai. To kya tum log aqal se kaam nahi lete?"

AAYAT - 52

Wa yaa-qaw-mis-tag-firuu Rabba-kum summa tuubuuu 'ilay-hi وَلِيَقُولُو اسْتَغْفِرُوا رَبَّكُمْ ثُمَّ تُوبُوا إِلَيْهِ

Tarjuma: "Aur aye meri qaum ke logo! Apne Parwardigaar se astaghfaar karo, phir Usi ki taraf ruju karo".

Shirk, buth parasti ko chord do aur Allah se apne is gunah ki mu'afi maango.

yur-silis-samaaa-'a 'alay-kum-mid-raaranwwa ya-zid-kum quw-watan 'ilaah quw-wati-kum wa laa tata-wallaw mujri-miin! يُرْسِلُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُمْ مَدْرَازًا وَيَزِدُكُمْ قُوَّةً إِلَى قُوَّتِكُمْ وَلَا تَوَلُّو مُجْرِيَّمَنَ ﴿٤٣﴾

Tarjuma: "Wo aasman se tum par khoob paani barsayega, aur tumhari maujuda quwwat mein mazeed quwwat ka izaafa farmayega aur tum rugardani na karo mujrim bankar".

Qur'an Hakeem ke kayi muqamaat se ye baat maloom hoti hai ke jab Allah Ta'ala kisi qaum ki taraf Apna Rasool Apne paigham ke

saath bhejta hai to ab uski qaum ki qismat is paigham ke saath mu'alaq hojaati hai. Agar wo qaum Rasool par imaan le aati hai aur is paigham ko qubool kar leti hai to Allah Ta'ala is par Apni nemata'on ke darwaze khol deta hai, basurat-e-deegar ise tabah-o-barbaad kardiya jaata hai.

AAYAT - 53

Qaaluu yaa-Huudu maa ji'-tanaa bi-Bayyi-natinw ﴿قَالُوا يٰهُودٌ مَا جِئْنَا بِيَسِنَةٍ﴾

Tarjuma: "Inhone kaha aye Hood! Tum hamare paas koi sanad lekar nahi aaye".

Yani aap jo dawa karte hain ke aap Allah ke Rasool hai to iske suboot ke taur par aapke paas koi khuli nishaani, sanad ya mu'ajiza nahi hai.

wa maa nahnu bitaa-rikiii 'aali-
hatinaa 'angaw-likha wa maa nahnu
laka bi-Mu'-miniin! ﴿وَمَا هُنْ بِتَارِكٍ لِّهُنَّا عَنْ قَوْلِكَ وَمَا
هُنْ لَكَ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur hum nabi hai chordne waale apne ma'budaon ko sirf tumhare kehne par aur hum tumhari baat maanne waale nabi hain".

AAYAT - 54

In-naquulu 'illa'-taraaka ba'-zu
'aali-hatinaa bi-suui'. ﴿إِنْ تَقُولُ إِلَّا أَعْتَرِكَ بَعْضُ الْهَتَّنَا إِسْرَؤِيلُ

Tarjuma: "Hum to yahi kehte hain ke tum par hamare ma'budaon mein se kisi ki maar padi hai".

Yani hamara khayal to yehi hai ke aap jo hamare ma'budaon ka inkaar karte hain aur in ki shaan mein gustakhi karte rehte hain is ki wajah se aap ko inki taraf se saza mili hai aur aap ka dimaaghi tawazun theek nahi raha. Isi liye aap behki behki baatein karne lage hain.

Qaala 'innii 'usb-hidul-laaha wash-
haduuu 'annii barii-'um-mimmaa
tush-rikuuna ﴿قَالَ إِنِّي أَشْهُدُ اللَّهَ وَأَشْهُدُّو أَنِّي بَرِيءٌ
مِّمَّا تُشَرِّكُونَ﴾

Tarjuma: "Hood ﷺ ne kaha ke mai Allah ko gawah tehrata hun aur tum bhi gawah raho ke mai bari bun in se jinhein tum shareek tehra rabe ho, Uske siwa".

Mai tumhare in jhute ma'budaon aur tumhare shirk ke is jurm se bilkul bari aur bezaar hun. Ye wohi baat hai jo Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ne apni qaum se farmayi thi.

AAYAT - 55

*Min-duuu-nibii fakii-duunii
jamii-an-summa laa tunzi-ruun.* منْ دُوْيَهْ فَكِيدُونِي جَيْعَا شَمَّ لَا تُنْظِرُونِينَ ⑤

Tarjuma: "Pas tum sab milkar mere khilaaf jo chaalein chal sakte ho chal-lo, phir mujhe zara mabulat na do".

AAYAT - 56

*Innii tawak-kaltu 'alal-laahi
Rabbii wa Rabbi-kum!* إِنِّي تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ رَبِّيْ وَرَبِّكُمْ

Tarjuma: "Maine to tawakkal kiya hai Allah par jo mera bhi Rab hai aur tumhara bhi Rab hai".

Maa min-daaab-batin 'illaa Huwa 'aa-khizum-bi-naasi-ya-tihaa. مَا مِنْ دَآبَةٍ إِلَّا هُوَ أَخْذُنَا صَيَّبَتْهَا

Tarjuma: "Nabi hai koi bhi jaandar magar iski peshani Usi ki giraft mein hai".

Yani har jandaar ki qismat aur taqdeer Allah ke haat mein hai. Huzoor ﷺ se bhi ek mash'hoor dua mein ye alfaaz manqool hai: في قبضتك ناصيتك بيديك Fii qabzatika, naasiyatii biyadika, Yani aye Allah! Mai Tere hi qabza-e-qudrat mein hun, meri peshani Tere hi haath mein hai.

Inna Rabbii 'alaal Siraa-tim-Musta-qim. إِنَّ رَبِّيْ عَلَى صِرَاطِ مُسْتَقِيْلِهِ ⑥

Tarjuma: "Yaqeenan mera Rab to seedhi raah par hai".

Agar Allah tak risaayi haasil karni hai, agar ise paana hai to wo tauheed aur adl-o-insaaf ki seedhi raah par hi milega.

AAYAT - 57

Fa-'in-ta-wallaw faqad 'ablag-tukum-maaa 'ursil-tu bibiii 'ilay-kum. فَإِنْ تَوَكَّلُوا فَقَدْ أَبْلَغُوكُمْ مَا أَنْسِلْتُ بِهِ إِلَيْكُمْ

Tarjuma: "Phir agar tum peeth modlo (inkaar karo) to maine pahuncha diya hai tumhein (wo paigham) jo mujhe dekar tumhari taraf bheja gaya hai".

Wa yas-takh-lifu Rabbii qaw-man gay-rakum wa laa tazur-ruunahuu shay-'aa. Inna Rabbii 'alaal kulli shay-'in Hafiiz. وَيَسْتَخْلُفُ رَبِّيْ قَوْمًا غَيْرِكُمْ وَلَا تَأْتِرُونَهُ شَيْئًا إِنَّ رَبِّيْ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ حَفِيْظٌ ⑦

Tarjuma: "Aur mera Rab tumhari jagah kisi aur qaum ko le aayega, aur tum us ka kuch bigaad nahi sakoge. Yaqeenan mera Rab har cheez par nighebaan hai".

AAYAT - 58

Wa lammaa jaaa-á amru-naa naj-jaynaa
 Huudanw-walla-ziina 'aamanuu ma-
 'abuu bi-Rahmatim-minnaa: وَلَمَّا جَاءَ أَمْرُنَا نَجَيْنَا هُوَدَا وَالَّذِينَ
 اَمْنُوا مَعَهُ بِرَحْمَةٍ مَّنَّا

Tarjuma: "Aur jab Hamara (azaab ka) faisla agaya to Humne bacha liya
 Hood ﷺ ko aur Aap ﷺ ke abl-e-imaan saathiyon ko Apni rehmat se".

wa najjay-naahum-min 'azaabin galiiz. وَنَجَيْنَاهُمْ مِّنْ عَذَابٍ عَلَيْهِ

Tarjuma: "Aur Humne inhein nijaat dedi ek babut hi bhaari azaab se".

AAYAT - 59

Wa tilka 'Aadun jahaduu bi-
 'Aayaati-Rabbi-him wa 'asaw وَتِلْكَ عَادُ شَجَدُوا بِآيَاتِ رَبِّهِمْ وَعَصَوْ رُسُلَهُ
 Rusu-lahuu

Tarjuma: "Ye thi quam-e-Aad, jinhone ne inkaar kiya apne Rab ki aayaat
 ka aur nafarmani ki Uske rasoolaon ki".

Yahan par un tamam Ambiya ko bhi rasool kaha gaya hai jo Hazrat
 Hood ﷺ se pehle is qaum mein mab'oos hue. Aksar is tarah hota raha hai
 ke kisi qaum mein pehle bahut se Ambiya Kiraam ﷺ in ke mu'alimeen
 ki haisiyat se aate rahe aur phir aakhir mein ek Rasool ﷺ aaya. Aur
 jaisa ke qabl azeen bhi Nabi aur Rasool ke farq ke ziman mein bayaan
 ho chuka hai ke Qur'an mein ye dono alfaaz agar alag alag aayein to ek
 dusre ki jagah par aasakte hain, lekin agar ye dono alfaaz ekhatte ek jaga
 aayein to phir in mein se har lafz apne khaas mu'ane deta hai.

wattaba-úuu' amra kulli jabbaarin 'aniid. وَاتَّبَعُوا أَمْرًا كُلَّ جَبَّارٍ عَنِيدٍ

Tarjuma: "Aur inhone pairwi ki har sarkash-o-dushman-e-haq ke hukm ki".

AAYAT - 60

Wa 'utbi-úu fi haazibid-dunyaaa la'-
 natanw-wa Yaw-mal-'Qi-yaamah. وَأَتَبْعَوْ فِي هَذِهِ الدُّنْيَا لَعْنَةً وَيَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ

Tarjuma: "Aur unke peeche lagadi gayi la'nat is dunya mein bhi aur
 qayamat ke din (keliye) bhi".

'Alaaa inna 'Aadan-kafaruu
 Rabbahum! 'Alaa bu'-dal-li- 'alaan Qaw-huud! أَلَا إِنَّ عَادًا كَفَرُوا رَبَّهُمْ أَلَا بُعدًا لِعَادٍ قَوْهُودٌ ه

Tarjuma: "Agah hojao, qaum-e-Aad ne apne Rab ka kufr kiya tha. Sunlo,
 phatkaar hai Aad par jo Qaum-e-Hood ﷺ thi!"

AAYAAT 61 TO 68

وَإِلَى شَوْدَ أَخَاهُمْ صِلْحَامَ قَالَ يَقُولُونَ اعْبُدُوا إِنَّهُ مَالِكُمْ مِنْ إِنَّهُمْ وَاسْتَعْرَكُمْ فِيهَا فَاسْتَغْفِرُوهُ تُمْ تُوبُوا إِلَيْهِ إِنَّ رَبِّيْ قَرِيبٌ مُجِيْبٌ ۝ قَالُوا يُصلِحُ قَدْ كُنْتُ فِيهَا مَرْجُوا قَبْلَ هَذَا آتَهُمَا أَنْ تَعْبُدُمَا يَعْبُدُ أَبَا وَتَأْتَنَا لَغْيَ شَكٍ مِمَّا تَدْعُونَا إِلَيْهِ مُرِيْبٍ ۝ قَالَ يَقُولُونَ أَرَعَيْتُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُ عَلَى بَيْنَتِهِ مِنْ رَبِّيْ وَأَشْتَرِيْ مِنْهُ رَحْمَةً فَمَنْ يَنْصُرُنِيْ مِنْ إِنَّهُ إِنْ عَصَيْتُهُ فَمَا تَزَيْدُونِي غَيْرَ تَحْسِيرٍ ۝ وَيَقُولُونَ هَذِهِ نَاقَةُ اللَّهِ لَكُمْ أَيَّهَا فَدَرُوْهَا تَأْكُلُ فِي أَرْضِ إِنَّهُ وَلَا تَسْوُهَا سُوءٌ فَيَأْخُذُكُمْ عَذَابٌ قَرِيبٌ ۝ فَعَقَرُوهَا فَقَالَ تَسْتَعُوا فِي دَارِكُمْ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ ذَلِكَ وَعْدٌ غَيْرُ مَكْدُوبٍ ۝ فَلَيَّا جَاءَ أَمْرُنَا بِحَسِينًا صِلْحًا وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مَعَهُ بِرَحْمَةٍ مِمَّا وَمِنْ خَزْنِي يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ هُوَ الْقَوِيُّ الْعَزِيزُ ۝ وَأَخَذَ الَّذِينَ طَلَمُوا الصَّيْحَةَ فَاصْبَحُوا فِي دِيَارِهِمْ جُحْشِينَ ۝ كَانَ لَمْ يَعْنُوا فِيهَا أَلَا إِنَّ شَمُودًا كَفَرُوا رَبَّهُمْ أَلَا بُعْدًا لِشَمُودٍ ۝

61. *Wa 'ilaal Samuuda 'akhaa-hum Saa-libaa. Qaala yaa-qaw-mi-budul-laaha maa lakum-min 'ilaahin gayruh. Huwa 'ansha-'akum-minal-'arzi was-ta'-marakum fihha fastag-fi-ruuhu summa tuubuuu 'ilayh: 'inna Rabbii Qariibum-Mujiib.*
62. *Qaaluu yaa-Saa-libu qad kunta finaa mar-juwwan-qabla haazaaa 'atan-haa-naaa 'anna'-buda maa ya'-budu 'aabaaa-'unaa wa 'inna-naa lafii shak-kim-mimmaa tad-'unnaa 'ilayhi muriib.*
63. *Qaala yaa-qawmi 'ara-'ay-tum 'in-kuntu 'ala Bayyi-na-tim-mir-Rabbii wa 'ataanii minhu Rahmatan-famany-yan-surunii min-laahi 'in 'asay-tuh? Famaa tazii-duuna-nii gay-ra takh-siir?*
64. *Wa yaa-qawmi haa-zihii naaqa-tullaahi lakum 'aayatan-fazaruu-haa ta'kul fii 'arzil-laahi wa laa tamas-suubaa bi-suuum-'in-fa-ya'-kuza-kum 'Azaabun-qariib!*
65. *Fa-'aqaruu-haa faqaala tamatta-'uu fii daari-kum sa-la-a-sata 'ayyaam: zaalika wa'-dun gayru mak-zuub!*
66. *Fa-lammaa jaaa-'a Amru-naa najjay-naa Saa-lihan-w-walla-ziina 'aamanuu ma-'ahuu bi-Rahmatim-minnaa wa min khiz-yi Yawmi-iz. 'Inna Rabbaka Huwal-Qawiyyul-Aziiz.*
67. *Wa 'akhazal-laziina zala-mus-Sayhatu fa-'asbahuu fii di-yaaribim jaasi-miina.*
68. *Ka-'allam yagnaw fihha. 'Alaaa 'inna Samuuda kafa-ruu Rabba-hum! 'Alaa bu'-dal-li-Samuud.*

AAYAT - 61

Wa 'ilaa Samuuda 'akhaa-hum Saa-lihaa.

وَإِلَى شُمُودِ أَخَاهُمْ صَلَحًا

Tarjuma: "Aur Samood ki taraf (Humne bheja) unke bhai Saleh ko".

Qaum-e-Aad mein se jo log bache the wo apne ilaaqe se aage wasti ilaaqe ke taraf jaakar "Hijr" mein abaad hue aur un logaon ki nasal mein se Samood naam ki ek badi qaum ubhri. Phir waqt ke saath saath jab is qaum ke andar bhi wohi kharabiyen paida hogayin aur wo log bhi jab buth parasti aur shirk ki la'nat mein mubtela hogaye to un ki islaah ke liye Hazrat Saleh ﷺ ko ma'boos kiya gaya.

*Qaala yaa-qaw-mi'-budul-laaha
maa lakum-min 'ilaahin gayruh.*

قَالَ يَقُومٌ أَعْبُدُوا إِلَهًا مَا لَكُمْ مِنْ إِلَهٍ غَيْرُهُ ط

Tarjuma: "Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: Aye meri qaum ke logo! Allah ki bandagi karo, tumhara koi ma'bood Uske siwa nahi hai".

*Huwa 'ansha-'akum-minal-'arzi
was-ta'-marakum fiihā fastag-
fi-ruuhu summa tuubuuu 'ilayb:*

Tarjuma: "Usne tumhein zameen se paida kiya aur is mein tum ko abaad kiya, to Us se apne gunah bakhshao, phir Usi ki janaab mein ruju karo".

'inna Rabbii Qariibum-Mujiib.

۶۱ ﴿ مُجَيِّبٌ قَرِيبٌ رَبِّيْنَ ﴾

Tarjuma: "Yaqeenan mera Rab qareeb hai aur dua ka qubool karne waala hai".

AAYAT - 62

قالوا يصلاح قد كنتَ فينا مرحوباً قبل هذَا
Qaaluuu yaa-Saa-libu qad kunta
finaa mar-juwwan-qabla haazaaa

Tarjuma: "Inhone kaba ke aye Saleh! Aap se to hamari badi umedein wabasta thien is se pehle".

Yani aap to apne akhlaaq-o-kirdaar ki wajah se puri qaum ki umeedaon ka markaz the. Hamein to tawaqe thi ke aap apne salahiyataon ke sabab apne aba'a-o-ajdaad aur puri qaum ka naam roshan karenge, magar aap ne ye kya kiya? Aap ne to apne baap dada ke deen aur unke taur tareeqaon par hi tanqeed shuru kardi. Aap ki in baataon se to puri qaum ki umeedaon par paani phir gaya hai.

اَتَهُنْ هُنَّا اَنْ تَعْدُ مَا يَعْدُ اَبَآءُنَا وَ اِنَّنَا لَفِي
 'atan-haa-naaaa 'anna'-buda maa ya'-budu
 'aabaaa-'unaa wa 'inna-naa lafii shak-
 kim-mimmaa tad-'uunaaa 'ilayhi muriib. ﴿١١﴾

Tarjuma: "Kya aap hamein rok rabe hain unko pujne se jinko hamare aba'a-o-ajdaad pujte the? aur yaqeenan jis cheez ki taraf aap hamein bula rahe hain uske baare mein hamein bahut shukook-o-shubhaat hain".

Aap ki is dawat-e-tauheed ke baare mein hamein sakht shuba hai jisne hamein khaljaan mein daal diya hai. Hamara dil aap ki is dawat par mutma'in nahi hai.

AAYAT - 63

Qaala yaa-qawmi 'ara-'ay-tum
 'in-kuntu 'alaa Bayyi-na-tim-
 mir-Rabbii

قَالَ يَقُولُ أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُ عَلَى بَيِّنَةٍ مِّنْ رَّبِّيْ

Tarjuma: "Saleh ﷺ ne kaha: Aye meri qaum ke logo! Zara socho to sahi, agar mai (pehle se hi) apne Rab ki taraf se bayyina par tha".

Hazrat Saleh ﷺ ne bhi wohi baat kahi ke dekho meri guzishta zindagi tumhare saamne hai. Mera kirdaar aur mera akhlaaq gawah hai ke mai is se pehle tumhare mu'ashire ka ek saleh kirdaar aur saleemul fitrat insaan tha.

wa 'aataanii minhu Rahmatan- وَ اَثْبِنْيَ مِنْهُ رَحْمَةً

Tarjuma: "Aur Allah ne mujhe Apne paas se khaas rehmat bhi ataa kardi".

Aur ab mere paas Allah ki taraf se Wahi bhi aagayi hai, Allah ne Apni rehmat-e-khaas se mujhe nabuwat se bhi sarfaraz farma diya hai.
 famany-yan-surunii minal-laahi فَمَنْ يَكْسُرُنِيْ مِنَ اللَّهِ وَانْ عَصَيْتَنِيْ فَمَا
 'in 'asay-tuh? Famaa tazii- شَرِيدُونَيْ غَيْرَ تَحْسِيْنِ
 duuna-nii gay-ra takh-siiir?

Tarjuma: "To ab agar mai Uski nafarmani karun to mujhe Allah (ki pakad) se kaun bachayega? Tum to izaafa nahi karoge mere liye magar khasara hi mein!"

Yani agar mai apni fitrat-e-saleem aur Wahi Ilahi ki rehnumaayi ke baujood is dawat-e-haq ko chordkar tumhain khush karne keliye gumrahi ka tareeqa ikhtiyaar karlun to mujhe Allah Ta'alaa ki girافت se kaun bachayega? Tumhari is tarah ki baataon se to maloom hota hai ke tum log meri tabahi ke darpe ho.

AAYAT - 64

Wa yaa-qawmi haa-zihii naaqatullaahi lakum 'ayyatan-fazaruuhaa ta'kul fiii 'arzil-laahi وَيَقُولُ هذِهِ نَاقَةُ اللَّهِ لَكُمْ أَيَّهَا فَدَرُوهَا تَأْكُلُ فِي أَرْضِ اللَّهِ

Tarjuma: "Aur (dekhho) meri gaum ke logo! ye Allah ki ountni tumhare liye ek nishaani hai, ise chorde rakho ke ye charti phire Allah ke zameen mein".

wa laa tamas-suuhaa bi-suuh-in-fa-ya'-khuza-kum 'Azaabun-qariib! وَلَا تَمْسُوهَا بِسُوءٍ فَيَأْخُذُكُمْ عَذَابٌ قَرِيبٌ

Tarjuma: "Aur (dekhna) kisi bure iraade se ise haath na lagana, warna tumhein aa pakdEGA ek qareebi azaab".

Wo azaab ab duur nahi hai aur ise aate kuch deir na lagegi.

AAYAT - 65

Fa-'aqaruu-haa فَعَقَرُوهَا

Tarjuma: "To inhone uski konchein kaat daalein".

Inhone baqaida mansuba bandi karke ountni ko halaak kar daala.
fagaala tamatta-'uu fi daari-kum sa-laa-sata 'ayyaam: zaalika wa-dun gayru mak-zuub! فَقَالَ تَمَسَّعًا فِي دَارَكُمْ ثَلَاثَةَ آيَةً مِنْ ذَلِكَ وَعْدٌ غَيْرُ مَكْدُوبٍ

Tarjuma: "To Saleh ﷺ ne farmaya: Ab tum apne gharaon mein teen din tak reh bas lo. Ye wada hai jo jhuta saabit nahi hogा".

AAYAT - 66

Fa-lammaa jaaa-'a Amru-naa najjay-naa Saa-libanw-walla-ziina 'aamanuu ma-'ahuu bi-Rahmatim-minnaa فَلَمَّا جَاءَ أَمْرُنَا بَجَيْنَا صَلِحًا وَالَّذِينَ أَمْنُوا مَعَهُ بِرَحْمَةٍ مِنْنَا

Tarjuma: "To jab Hamara faisla aagaya to Humne nijaat di Saleh ﷺ ko aur unko jo Aap ﷺ ke saath imaan laaye the Apni rehmat se".

wa min khiz-yi Yawmi-'iz. 'Inna Rabbaka Huwal-Qawiyyul-Aziiز وَمِنْ خَرْزِي يَوْمِ إِذْ رَبَّكَ هُوَ الْقَوِيُّ الْعَزِيزُ

Tarjuma: "Aur us din ki ruswayi se (inhein bacha liya). Yaqeenan Aap ﷺ ka Parwardigar bahut taqatwaar, zabardast hai".

AYAT - 67

Wa 'akhazal-laziina zala-mus-Sayhatu fa-
'asbahuu fii di-yaaribim jaasi-miina.

فَاصْبَحُوا فِي دِيَارِهِمْ جُنُّينَ ﴿٦٧﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur un zaalimaon ko pakad liya ek chinghaad ne to wo apne gharaon ke andar aundhe pade reh gayi."

AYAT - 68

Ka-'allam yagnaw fihaa.

كَانَ لَمْ يَعْلَمُوا فِيهَا ط

Tarjuma: "Goya wo kabhi un mein base hi nahi the".

'Alaaa 'inna Samuuda kafa-ruu

Rabba-hum! 'Alaa bu'-dal-li-^٤ لَآتَاهُنَّا تَمُودَةً^٥ Samuud.

Tarjuma: "Agah hojao, yaqeenan Samood ne apne Rab ka kufr kiya. Agah hojao phatkar hai Samood par!"

AAYAAT 69 TO 83

وَلَقَدْ جَاءَتْ رُسُلُنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ بِالْبُشْرَىٰ قَالُوا سَلَامٌ فِيمَا لَيْثَ أَنْ حَاءَ بِعِجْلٍ حِنْدِيٍّ^١
 فَلَمَّا رَأَىٰ أَيْدِيهِمْ لَا تَصْلُ إِلَيْهِ تَكْرَهُمْ وَأَوْجَسْ مِنْهُمْ خِيفَةً^٢ قَالُوا لَا تَخَفْ إِنَّا أُرْسِلْنَا إِلَيْكُمْ فَوْرًا
 لُؤْطِ^٣ وَأَمْرَاتُهُ قَائِمَةٌ^٤ فَضَحِكَتْ فَبَشَّرَتْهُمْ بِإِاسْحَقَ^٥ وَمَنْ وَرَآءَ إِاسْحَقَ يَعْقُوبَ^٦ قَالَتْ
 يُوَيْلَيْتَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَأَنَا عَجُورٌ^٧ وَهَذَا بَعْلَىٰ شَيْخًا^٨ إِنَّ هَذَا أَشَنِيٌّ عَجِيدَيْ^٩ قَالُوا أَتَعْجَبِينَ مِنْ
 أَمْرِ اللَّهِ رَحْمَتُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَتُهُ عَلَيْكُمْ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ^{١٠} إِنَّهُ حَمِيدٌ مَّجِيدٌ^{١١} فَلَمَّا ذَهَبَ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
 الرُّؤْعُ وَجَاءَتُهُ الْبُشْرَىٰ يُجَادِلُنَا فِي قَوْمٍ لُؤْطِ^{١٢} إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ لَحَلِيمٌ أَوَاهٌ مُّنِيبٌ^{١٣}
 يَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ اغْرِضْ عَنْ هَذَا إِنَّكَ قَدْ جَاءَ أَمْرُ رَبِّكَ^{١٤} وَإِنَّهُمْ أَتَيْهُمْ عَدَابٌ غَيْرُ مَرْدُودٍ^{١٥}
 وَلَمَّا جَاءَتْ رُسُلُنَا لُؤْطًا سَيِّئَ بِهِمْ وَضَاقَ بِهِمْ ذُرْعًا^{١٦} وَقَالَ هَذَا يَوْمُ عَصِيَّبٌ^{١٧} وَجَاءَهُ^{١٨}
 قَوْمُهُ يُهَرَّعُونَ إِلَيْهِ^{١٩} وَمِنْ قَبْلٍ كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ السَّيِّئَاتِ^{٢٠} قَالَ يَقُولُمْ هَوْلَاءُ بَنَاتِهِنَّ أَطْهَرُ
 لَكُمْ فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَلَا تُخْرُزُونَ فِي ضَيْقٍ^{٢١} أَلَيْسَ مِنْكُمْ رَجُلٌ رَّشِيدٌ^{٢٢} قَالُوا لَقَدْ عَلِمْتَ مَا لَنَا
 فِي بَنَاتِكَ مِنْ حَقٍّ^{٢٣} وَإِنَّكَ لَتَعْلَمُ مَا تُرِيدُ^{٢٤} قَالَ لَوْا نَلِي بِكُمْ قُوَّةً^{٢٥} أَوْ أَوْئِي إِلَى رُكْنٍ
 شَدِيدٍ^{٢٦} قَالُوا يَلْوُطُ إِنَّ رُسُلَّنَا رَبِّكَ لَنْ يَصِلُّوا إِلَيْكَ فَاسْرِي بِأَهْلِكَ بِقِطْعَةٍ مِّنَ الْيَلِ وَلَا
 يَلْتَفِتْ مِنْكُمْ أَحَدٌ إِلَّا امْرَأَتُكَ^{٢٧} إِنَّهُ مُصِنِّعُهَا مَا أَصَابَهُمْ^{٢٨} إِنَّ مَوْعِدَهُمُ الصَّيْحُ^{٢٩} أَلَيْسَ الصَّيْحُ
 بِقَرِيبٍ^{٣٠} فَلَمَّا جَاءَ أَمْرُنَا جَعَلْنَا عَلَيْهَا سَافِلَهَا وَأَمْطَرْنَا عَلَيْهَا حَجَارَةً^{٣١} مَنْ سِجِّيلٌ^{٣٢} مَنْضُودٌ^{٣٣}
 ئِمْ سَوْمَةً^{٣٤} عِنْدَ رَبِّكَ^{٣٥} وَمَا هُنَّ مِنَ الظَّلَمِينَ^{٣٦} بِمَعِيدٍ^{٣٧}

69. *Wa laqad jaaa-́at Rusulu-naaa Ibraa-hiima bil-bushraa qaaluu Salaamaa! Qaala Salaamun-famaa labisa 'an-jaaa-́a bi-íjlin-haniiz.*
 70. *Fa-lammaa ra-́aaa 'aydi-yahum laa tasilu 'ilay-hi naki-rabum wa 'awjasa minhum khii-fab. Qaaluu laa takhaf innaaa 'ur-silnaaa 'ilaa Qawmi Luut.*
 71. *Wamra-́atuhuu qaaa-íma-tun-faza-hikat fabash-sharnaa-haa bi-Ís-haaqa wa minwwa-raaa-í 'Is-haaqa ya'-quub.*
 72. *Qaalat yaa-way-lataaa 'a-́alidu wa 'ana 'ajuu-zunwwa haazaa ba'-lii shay-khaa? Innahaa la-shay-ún 'ajiib!*
 73. *Qaaluu 'ata-́jabiina min Amril-laahi Rahma-tullaahi wa Barakaatu-huu 'alay-kum' Abhlal-Bayt! Innahuu Hamii-dum-Majiid!*
 74. *Falammaa zahaba 'an-Ibraa-hiimar-raw-ú wa jaaa-́at-hul-bushraa yujaa-dilunaa fii Qawmi Luut.*
 75. *Inna Ibraa-hiima la-halii-mun 'awwaa-hum-muniib.*
 76. *Yaaa-́Ibraa-hiimu 'a-́riz 'an haazaa. Innahuu qad jaaa-́a 'amru Rabbik: wa 'in-nabum 'aatii-bim 'azzaabun gayru mar-duud!*
 77. *Wa lammaa jaaa-́at Rusu-lunaa Luutan siii-́a bihim wa zaaqa bibim zar-ánwaa qaalaa haazaa yaw-mun 'asiib.*
 78. *Wa jaaa-́ahuu qaw-muhuu yubra-úuna 'ilayh, wa min-qablu kaanuu ya'-maluu-nas-sayyi-́aat. Qaala yaa-qawmi haaa-́ulaaa-í banaatii hunna 'at-haru lakum fatta-qullaaha wa laa tukh-zuuni fii zay-fii! A-laysa minkum rajulur-rashiid?*
 79. *Qaaluu laqad 'alimta maa lanaa fii banaa-tika min haqq: wa 'innaka la-ta-́lamu maa nuriid!*
 80. *Qaala law 'anna lii bikum quwwa-tan 'aw 'aawiii 'ilaa ruknins-hadiid.*
 81. *Qaaluu yaa Luutu 'innaa Rusulu Rabbika lany-yasiluuu 'ilay-ka fa-́asri bi-́ahlka bi-́qit-ím-minal-lay-li wa laa yal-tafit min kum 'abadun 'illam-ra-́atak: 'innahuu musii-buhaa maaa 'asaa-babum. Innamaw-ídahum-us-subh. A-laysas-subhu bi-qariib?*
 82. *Fa-lammaa jaaa-́a 'amru-naa ja-́alnaa 'aali-yahaa saafi-lahaa wa 'amtarnaa 'alay-haa hijaa-ratam-min-sijji-lim-manzuud,-*
 83. *Mu-sawwa-matan 'inda Rabbik: wa maa hiya minaz-zaali-miina bi-ba-́iid!*
-

Ab in aayaat mein Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ka zikr aaraha hai, magar Aap ﷺ ka zikr Amba Ar-Rasal ke taur par nahi balke bilkul mukhtalif andaz mein hai. Yahan Rasoolaon ke zikr mein ek khoobsurat taqseem ko madd-e-nazar rakhein ke is surat mein pehle teen Rasool jinka zamana Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ se pehle ka hai (Hazrat Nuh, Hazrat Hood aur Hazrat Saleh ﷺ) inka zikr karne ke baad Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ka zikr mukhtasaran Qisas Al-Nabiyeen ke andaaz mein aaya hai, aur Aap ﷺ ke zikr ke baad phir teen Rasoolaon ka tazkera hai jo Aap ﷺ hi ki nasal mein se the, balke un mein se Hazrat Loot ﷺ to Aap ﷺ ke bhatije aur hum asar bhi the. Yahan par Hazrat Loot ﷺ ka zikr Amba Ar-Rasal ke andaaz mein aaya hai aur isi ke zeil mein Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ka zikr hai. Jab Hazrat Loot ﷺ ki qaum par azaab bhejne ka faisla hua to azaab ke farishte brah-e-raast Hazrat Loot ﷺ ke paas jaane ke bajaye pehle Hazrat Ibrahim ke paas gaye aur wahan na sirf Qaum-e-Loot par azaab ke baare mein un ka Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ke saath mukalima hua balke farishtaon ne Hazrat Sarah ﷺ ko Hazrat Is'haq ﷺ ki wiladat ki khushkhabri bhi di.

Yaad rahe ke Suratul A'araaf mein bhi jab in chhe Rasoolaon ka tazkera Amba-Ar-Rasal ke andaz mein hua to wahan bhi Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ka zikr nahi kiya gaya aur jab Suratul An'aam (jo Suratul A'araaf ki judwa surat hai) mein Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ka tazkera aaya to Amba Ar-Rasal ke andaaz mein nahi balke Qisas Al-Nabiyeen ke andaaz mein aaya hai. Yani Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ka zikr Qur'an Hakeem mein is tarah kahin bhi nahi aaya ke Aap ﷺ ko apni qaum ki taraf mab'oos kiya gaya ho, Aap ﷺ ne apni qaum ko dawat-e-tauheed di ho, qaum is dawat se munkar hui ho aur phir is par azaab bhej diya gaya ho.

AAYAT - 69

*Wa laqad jaaa-'at Rusulu-naaa
Ibraa-hiima bil-bushraa qaaluu
وَلَقَدْ جَاءَتْ رُسُلُنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ بِالْبُشْرَى قَالُوا سَلَامًا
Salaamaa!*

Tarjuma: "Aur Ibrahim ﷺ ke paas Hamare farista de basharat lekar aaye. Inhone kaha: Salaam!"

Qaala Salaamun-famaa labisa 'an-jaaa-'a bi-'ijlin-haniiz. قالَ سَلَمٌ فَمَا لَيْثَ أَنْ جَاءَ بِعِجْلٍ حَنِيْزٍ

Tarjuma: "Ibrahim ﷺ ne bhi (jawab mein) salaam kaha, phir kuch dier na guzri ke Aap ﷺ le aaye ek bachda bhuna hua".

Mehmaonaon ki aamad ke fauran baad Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ne inki ziyafat keliye ek bachda zubah kiya aur ise bhunkar in ke saamne pesh kar diya.

AAYAT - 70

Fa-lammaa ra-'aaa 'aydi-yabum laa tasilu 'ilay-hi فَلَمَّا زَارَ أَيْدِيهِمْ لَا تَصْلُ إِلَيْهِ

Tarjuma: "Phir jab Aap ﷺ ne dekha ke in ke haath is ki taraf nahi badh rabe hain".

naki-rahum wa 'awjasa minhum khii-fah. نَكَرْهُمْ وَأَوْجَسَ مِنْهُمْ خَيْفَةً

Tarjuma: "To Aap ﷺ ne in mein ajnabiyat paayi aur in ki taraf se ek khauf mehsoos kiya".

Jab Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ne mehsoos kiya ke rasmi israr ke baujood bhi mehmaan kisi taur khaane ki dawat qubool karne par amadah nahi horahe hai to ab Aap ﷺ baja taur par khatke ke ye pur-israar log kaun hain aur yahan kis iraade se aaye hain? Us zamane mein ye riwaj bhi tha ke agar koi shakhs dushmani ki gharz se kisi ke paas jaata to is ke haan ka khaana nahi khaata tha. Isi liye Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ko in ki taraf se khadsha mehsoos hua. Jab inhone Aap ﷺ ka ye khauf mehsoos kiya to:

Qāluوا لَتَحْفَ إِنَّا أُرْسِلْنَا إِلَى قَوْمٍ لُّوطٍ قَالُوا لَتَحْفَ إِنَّا أُرْسِلْنَا إِلَى قَوْمٍ لُّوطٍ

Tarjuma: "Inhone kaha: Aap ﷺ dariye nahi, asal mein to hum bheje gaye hain Qaum-e-Loot ki taraf".

Yani hum farishte hain aur hamein Qaum-e-Loot ﷺ ki taraf azaab ki gharz se bheja gaya hai.

AAYAT - 71

Wamra-'atuhuu qaaa-'ima-tun-faza-hikat وَامْرَأْتُهُ قَائِمَةً فَضَحِكَتْ

Tarjuma: "Aur Aap ﷺ ki biwi (kabin qareeb) khadi thi to wo hans padi".

Hazrat Sarah ﷺ qareeb hi kahin parde ke peeche khadi ye saari baatein sun rahi thi to Aap ﷺ shayed Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ki haalat par hans padien ke mere shauhar farishtaon se khaufzada hogaye the.

*fabash-sharnaa-haa bi-'Is-
haaqa wa minwwa-raaa-i 'Is- بَشَرَنَاهَا بِإِسْحَاقَ وَمِنْ قَرَاءِ إِسْحَاقَ يَعْقُوبَ
haaqa ya'-quub.*

Tarjuma: "To humne ise basharat di Is'haq ﷺ ki aur Is'haq ke baad Yaqoob ﷺ ki".

Yani farishtaon ne Hazrat Sarah ﷺ ko Hazrat Is'haaq ki wiladat ki khushkhabri di aur saath hi Hazrat Yaqoob ﷺ yani pote ki bhi. Is waqt Hazrat Hajira ﷺ ke haan Hazrat Isma'il ﷺ ki wiladat hochuki thi. Hazrat Sarah ﷺ Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ki pehli biwi thi jabke Hazrat Hajira ﷺ ko Aap ﷺ ki khidmat mein badshah-e-Misr ne pesh kiya tha. Yahudiyon ke haan Hazrat Hajira ﷺ ko kaneez samjha jaata hai, halanke Aap ﷺ Misr ke shahi khaandan ki khatoon thien. Aap ﷺ ke haan Hazrat Isma'il ﷺ ki wiladat hui to Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ in dono (maa aur bete) ko Allah ke hukm se Hijaz mein is jagah chord aaye jahan baad mein Baitullaah ta'meer hona tha. Behr-haal Hazrat Sarah ﷺ ke haan us waqt tak koi aulaad nahi thi. Chunache farishtaon ne Aap ﷺ ko bete ki aur phir is bete se bete ki wiladat ki basharat di.

AAYAT - 72

Qaalat yaa-way-lataaa 'a-alidu wa 'ana 'ajuu-zunwwa haazaa ba'-lii shay-khaa? 'Inna haazaa la-shay-'un 'ajiib! قَالَتْ يُؤْيِنِي إِلَيْهِ وَأَنَا عَجُوزٌ وَهَذَا بَعْلُنِي شَيْخًا إِنَّ هَذَا الشَّيْءُ عَجِيبٌ

Tarjuma: "Usne kaha: Haye meri shaamat! kya ab mai bachcha janugi jabke mai nihayat budhi hochuki hun aur ye mere shauhar bhi budhe hain! ye to bahut ajeeb baat hai".

AAYAT - 73

Qaaluu 'ata'-jabiiна min 'Amril-laabi فَلَمَّا ذَهَبَ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ أَمْرَاللهِ

Tarjuma: "Farishtaon ne kaha: Kya Aap ﷺ ta'jud karti hain Allah ke faisle par?"

Yani ye to Allah ka faisla hai aur hum Allah ki taraf se Aap ﷺ ko kushkhabri de rahe hain".

Rahma-tullaahi wa Barakaatu-huu رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ عَلَيْكُمْ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ 'alay-kum' Abla-Bayt!

Tarjuma: "Allah ki rehmatain aur Uski barkatein hon tum par Aye Nabi ﷺ ke ghar walo!"

Is aayat mein "Ahle Bait" ka mafhoom bahut wazeh hokar saamne aata hai. Yahan par is ka maqsad Hazrat Sarah ﷺ ke alawa koi aur nahi, lehaza yahan laazmi taur par Aap ﷺ hi ahle bait hain. Chunache

Muhammad Rasool Allah ﷺ ke mu'amle mein bhi Ahle Bait-e-Rasool ﷺ ki azwaaj-e-mutaharaat ﷺ hi hain. Aur Aap ﷺ ka farmaan jo Hazrat Fatima, Hazrat Ali, Hazrat Hassan aur Hazrat Hussain ﷺ ke baare mein hai: (اللَّهُمَّ هُوَ لِأَهْلِ بَيْتِنِي) *Allahumma haa'ula'i ahlu baiti*,¹ to ye goya Aap ﷺ ne apne ahle bait ke daireh ko was'at dete hue farmya ke ye log bhi mere ahle bait mein shaamil hain.

Innahuu Hamii-dum-Majiid!

إِنَّهُ حَمِيدٌ مَّجِيدٌ ﴿١﴾

Tarjuma: "Yaqeenan Allah layeq-e-Hamd aur buzrugi waala hai".

Allah Ta'ala Apni zaat mein satuda sifaat hai aur Wo bahut azmataon waala hai.

AAYAT - 74

Falammaa zahaba 'an-`Ibraa-hiimaa-raw-u wa jaaa-'at-hul-bushraa yujaa-dilunaa fii Qawmi Luut. فَلَمَّا ذَهَبَ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الرَّقْعُ وَجَاءَتْهُ الْبُشْرَى يُجَادِلُنَا فِي قَوْمٍ لُّوطٍ

Tarjuma: "Phir jab Ibrahim ﷺ ka khauf jaata raha aur ye basharat bhi pahunch gayi, to Aap ﷺ ne jhagadna shuru kardiya humse Qaum-e-Loot ﷺ ke baare mein".

Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ka ye mujadla Tauraat mein badi tafseel se bayaan hua hai. Iska khulasa ye hai ke hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ne farishtaon se kaha ke agar un bastiyon mein 50 aadmi bhi raast baaz hue to kya phir bhi in ko halaak kar diya jaayega? Farishtaon ne jawab diya ke nahi, phir inhein halaak nahi kiya jaayega. Phir Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ne 40 aadmiyon ko pucha, to inhone kaha ke phir bhi unko tabah nahi kiya jaaye. Chunache is tarah baat hote hote 5 aadmiyon par aagayi. Is par Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ko bataya gaya ke Aap ﷺ is behas ko chord dein. Ab to Aap ﷺ ke Rab ka faisla aachuka hai, kyunke un bastiyon mein khud Hazrat Loot ﷺ aur inke do betiyon ke alawa koi ek muntafas bhi raast baaz nahi hai.

AAYAT - 75

Inna `Ibraa-hiima la-halii-mun 'awwaa-hum-muniib. إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ لَحَلِيمٌ أَوَّلًا مُّنِيبٌ ﴿٢﴾

Tarjuma: "Yaqeenan Ibrahim ﷺ bahut hi burdaar, naram dil aur Allah ki janaab mein ruju karne waale the".

1 1. As-Sunan Al-Kubra Lil-Bayhaqi 150/2, An Umme Salma Hind Binte Abi Amiya.

Yahan Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ ki ye teen sifaat ek saath jama farmakar Aap ﷺ ke bahut qadar afzaayi bhi farmayi gayi hai aur Aap ﷺ ke mujadla karne ki wajah bhi bayan farmadi gayi hai ke chunke Aap ﷺ bahut Haleemul taba'a aur dil ke naram the, isi wajah se Aap ﷺ ne aakhri hadtak koshish ki ke azaab ke talne ki koi surat paida hojaaye. Isi tarah Muhammad Rasool Allah ﷺ ki tabiyat mubarak mein hi khusisi narmi thi aur Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq ؓ ko bhi Allah ne tabiyat mein khaas narmi ataa kar rakhi thi.

AAYAT - 76

يَا بِرَاهِيمُ أَعْرِضْ عَنْ هَذَا إِنَّكَ قَدْ جَاءَ أَمْرُ رَبِّكَ
Yaaa-'Ibraa-hiimu 'a'-riz 'an haazaa. قَدْ جَاءَ أَمْرُ رَبِّكَ
Innahuu qad jaaa-'a 'amru Rabbik:

Tarjuma: "Aye Ibrahim ﷺ chordiye is mu'amle ko, ab to Aap ﷺ ke Rab ka faisla aachuka hai".

وَلَأَنَّهُمْ اتَّهَمُونَ عَذَابٌ غَيْرُ مَرْدُودٍ
wa 'in-nahum 'atthamū 'adābū ḡayrū mar-duud
gayru mar-duud!

Tarjuma: "Aur in par wo azaab aakar hi rahega jise lautaya nahi jaa sakega".

AAYAT - 77

وَلَمَّا جَاءَتْ رُسُلُنَا لُوتًا يَتَّقَى بِهِمْ
Wa lammaa jaaa-'at Rusu-lunaa Luutan
وَفَسَاقَ بِهِمْ ذَرْعًا^{۱۴}
siii-'a bibim wa zaaqa bibim zar-'anw

Tarjuma: "Aur jab aaye Hamare faristade Loot ﷺ ke paas to Aap ﷺ in ki wajah se bade ghamgeen hue aur Aap ﷺ ka dil bahut tang hua".

وَقَالَ هَذَا يَوْمٌ عَصِيبٌ
wa qaala haazaa yaw-mun 'asiib.

Tarjuma: "Aur Aap ﷺ kehne lage ke aaj to babut sakhti ka din hai".

Chunke in bastiyon ke logaoں mein amrad parasti aam thi, lehaza unki aakhri aazma'ish keliye farishtaon ko in ke paas naujawaan khoobsurat ladkaon ke roop mein bheja gaya tha. Hazrat Loot ﷺ in khoobsurat mehmaan ladkaon ko dekhkar isliye parehssan hue ke ab wo apne in mehmaanaon ka dafa kaise karenge. Isliye ke Aap ﷺ jaante the ke inki qaun ke log kisi apeal ya daleel se baaz aane waale nahi the aur Aap ﷺ akele zabardasti inhein rok nahi sakte the.

AAYAT - 78

*Wa jaaa'-ahuu qaw-muhuu
yubra'-uuna 'ilayh, wa min-
qablu kaanuu ya'-maluu-nas-sayyi'-aat.*

Tarjuma: "Aur aaye Aap ﷺ ki qaum ke log dewanaawaar daudte hue Aap ﷺ (ke ghar) ki taraf aur wo pehle se hi gande kaamaon mein maloos the".

*Qaala yaa-qawmi haaa'-ulaaa-i
banaatii hunna 'at-haru lakum* **قَالَ يَقُولُ هَؤُلَاءِ بَنَاتٍ هُنَّ أَطْهَرُ لَكُمْ**

Tarjuma: "Loot ﷺ ne farama: Aye meri qaum ke logo! ye meri betiyaan (maujood) hain, tumhare liye zyada pakizah hain".

Mufassireen ne is ke ek mu'ane to ye murad liye hain ke tumhare gharaon mein tumhari biwiyaan maujood hai jo meri betiyon hi ki maanind hain, kyunke Nabi apni puri qaum ke liye baap ki tarah hota hai. Jaise Suratul Ahzaab aayat 6 mein Huzoor ﷺ ke baare mein farmaya gaya hai: ﴿وَأَرْفَاجْهَةً أَمْهَمَهُمْ﴾ 'azwaajuhuuu 'ummahaatuuhum, ke Aap ﷺ ki tamaam azwaaje mutaharaat ﷺ momineen ki maayein hai. Iske dusre mu'ane ye bhi hosakte hain ke Hazrat Loot ﷺ ne apni betiyon ke baare mein farmaya ke ye meri betiyan hain, unse jayez aur pakizah tariqe se nikah karlo, iske liye tayaar hun, lekin mere in mehmaanon ke baare mein mujhe ruswa na karo.

*fatta-qullaaha wa laa tukh-zuuni
fii zay-fii! 'A-laysa minkum rajulur-
rashiid?* **فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَلَا تُخْرُونَ فِي ضَيْفِنِ الْيَسَرِ
مِنْتَهُ كُلُّ رَشِيدٍ**

Tarjuma: "To Allah ka khauf karo aur mujhe mere mehmaanon ke mu'amle mein ruswa na karo. Kya tum mein koi ek admi bhi naik chalan nahi hai?"

Kya tum logaon mein koi ek bhi shareef ul-nafs insaan nahi hai jo mera saath de aur in sab logaon ko bad akhlaaqi aur be-hayai se roke.

AAYAT - 79

*Qaaluu laqad 'alimta maa lanaa fi
banaa-tika min haqq: wa 'innaka la-
ta'-lamu maa nuriid!* **قَالُوا لَقَدْ عِلِّمْتَ مَا لَنَا فِي بَنْتِكَ مِنْ حَقٍّ
وَإِنَّكَ لَتَعْلَمُ مَا لَنَا بِرِيَدٌ**

Tarjuma: "Inhone ne kaha ke tumhein to maloom hi hai ke tumhari in betiyon par hamara koi haq nahi hai aur tum khoob jaante ho jo hum chaahte hain".

Qaum ke logaon ne kaha ke ab Aap ﷺ idhar udhar ki baatein mat kijiye aap khoob samajhte hain ke hamara yahan aane ka maqsad kya hai.

AAYAT - 80

Qaala law 'anna lii bikum quwwatan 'aw 'aaawii ilaa ruknин-shadiid. قَالَ لَوْأَنَّ لِي بِكُمْ قُوَّةً أَوْ أُوْقَى إِلَى رُكْنٍ شَدِيدٍ

Tarjuma: "Loot ﷺ ne kaba: Kaash mere paas tumbhare muqable keliye koi taaqat hoti ya koi mazboot sahara hota jis ki mein panah leleta".

(يَرَحْمَ اللَّهُ نُوكَلَقَدْ كَانَ يَأْوِي إِلَى رُكْنٍ شَدِيدٍ) Isziman mein Nabi Akram ﷺ nefarmaya: Yarhamullaahu Luutan laqad kaana yaawii ilaa ruknin shadeed¹. "Allah reham farmaye Loot ﷺ par wo ek mazboot qila mein hi to the". Yani Allah Ta'ala ki pusht panahi aur hifazat to Hazrat Loot ﷺ ko haasil thi. Lekin is waqt jo surat-e-haal ban gayi thi is mein bar-baney tab'a bashri pareshani aur khauf ka taari hojana nabuwat ki asmat ke manafi nahi hai. Jaise Hazrat Musa ﷺ bhi waqt taur par jadugaraon ke saanpaon se darr gaye the.

AAYAT - 81

Qaaluu yaa Luutu 'innaa Rusulu Rabbika lany-yasiluu ilay-ka قالُوا يَلُوطُ إِنَّا رُسُلُ رَبِّكُمْ لَنْ يَصِلُوا إِلَيْكُمْ

Tarjuma: "Farishtaon ne Kaba: Aye Loot ﷺ ! Hum Aap ﷺ ke Rab ki bheje hue (farishte) hain, ye log Aap ﷺ tak nahi pahunch paayenge".

Farishtaon ne apna ta'ruf karate hue Aap ﷺ ko tassali di ke Aap ﷺ itmenaan rakhein, ye log Aap ﷺ ko koi guzeind nahi pahuncha sakenge. Phir farishte ne apna haath hilaya to wo sab nabikaar andhe hogaye.

فَاسْرِيْ بِإِهْلِكَ بِقُطْعَجْ مِنَ الْيَلِ وَلَا لِيْتَقْنُثْ مِنْكُمْ أَحَدُ

Tarjuma: "Pas Aap ﷺ raat ke (is baqya) hisse mein apne ghar waalaon ko lekar nikal jaayein aur koi bhi aap mein se peeche mudkar na dekhe".

Yani yahan se jaate hue aap logaon ko peeche reh jaane waalaon ki taraf kisi qism ki koi tawajjeh karne ki zarurat nahi hai.

1. Sahih Al-Bukhari, Kitaab Ahadees Al-Amiya, Baab Qaulahi Azzawajal wa bainahum an zaif Ibrahim wa Sahih Muslim, Kitaab Al-Imaan, Baab Ziyada Tamaniyanatal Qalb batazaahir al-Adla.

illam-ra-'atak: 'innahuu musii-
buhaa maaa'asaa-bahum. إِلَّا امْرَأَكَ طِإِنَّهُ مُصِيبُهَا مَا أَصَابَهُمْ ط

Tarjuma: "Siwaye Aap ﷺ ki biwi ke, is par bhi wohi musibat aayegi jo sab
par aane waali hai".

Yani jab Aap ﷺ apne ghar waalaon ko lekar yahan se niklenge to
apni biwi ko saath lekar nahi jaayenge. Aap ﷺ ki is biwi ka zikr Suratut
Tahreem mein Hazrat Nuh ﷺ ki mushrik biwi ke saath is tarah hua hai:

﴿ضَرَبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا لِّلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا امْرَأَتُ نُوحٍ وَّامْرَأَتُ لُوطٍ كَانَتَا تَحْتَ عَبْدِيْنِ وَمِنْ عِبَادِنَا صَالِحِيْنِ فَخَاتَتْهُمَا قَلْمَمْ يُعْنِيَا عَنْهُمَا مِنَ اللَّهِ شَيْئًا وَّقِيلَ ادْخُلَا النَّارَ مَعَ الدُّخْلِيْنَ ﴾ ﴿١﴾

Zaraballaahu masalal-lillaziina kafarumra-'ata Nuuhinw-wamra-'ata Luut.
Kaanataa tabta 'Abdayni min 'ibaadinaa saalihayni fa-khaanataahumaa
falam yugniyaa 'anhumaa minallaahi shay'-anw-wa qilad-khulan-Naara
ma-'addaakhiliin! Tarjuma: "Allah kaafiraon keliye misaal bayaan karta
hai Nuh ﷺ ki biwi aur Luut ﷺ ki biwi ki. Wo dono aurtain hamare do
bargazeeda bandaon ke tehat thien lekin inhone apne shohraon se khayanat
ki, chunache in ke shauhar inhein Allah ke azaab se bacha nahi sake. Aur (un
dono aurgaon se) keh diya gaya ke tum bhi (jahannum) mein daakhil hone
waalaon ke saath jabannum mein daakhil hojao".

'Innamaw-`idahum-us-subh.
'A-laysas-subhu bi-qariib? إِنَّ مُوعِدَهُمُ الصُّبْحُ أَلَيْسَ الصُّبْحُ بِقَرِيبٍ ﴿٢﴾

Tarjuma: "Unke waade ka waqt subah ka hai, kya subah qareeb nahi hai".

Farishtaon ne Hazrat Loot ﷺ se kaha ke ab aap logaon ke paas
zyada waqt nahi hai. Aap ﷺ fauri taur par apni bachchiyon ko lekar
yahan se nikal jaayein, subah hote hi bastiyon par azaab aajayega aur
subah hone mein ab deir hi kitni hai!

AAYAT - 82

Fa-lammaa jaaa-'a 'amru-naa ja-
'alnaa 'aali-yahaa saafi-lahaa فَلَمَّا جَاءَ أَمْرُنَا بَعَلَنَا عَالِيَهَا سَافَلَهَا

Tarjuma: "Phir jab Hamara hukm aapabuncha to Humne uske upar (ke
hisse) ko neechha kar diya".

Yani un bastiyon ko talpat kardiya gaya. Jab imaratein tabah hoti hain to chatt zameen bos hojaati hai aur deewarein uske upar girti hain, bunyaadein bhi upar ajaati hain.

وَأَمْطَرْنَا عَلَيْهَا حَجَارَةً مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ هُمْ مَنْصُودٌ
 wa 'amtarnaa 'alay-haa hijaa- ratam-min-sijjii-lim-manzuud,

Tarjuma: "Aur (mazeed) Humne in par baarish barsaayi tah bar tah kankaryon ki".

﴿سِجِّيلٍ﴾ sijjii-lim asal mein farsi lafz hai. Farsi mein ye "Sange Gil" tha jo arbi mein aakar ﴿سِجِّيلٍ﴾ sijjii-lim ka talafuz ikhtiyaar kar gaya. Sang ke mu'ane pathar aur gal ke mu'ane mitti ke hain. Yani Mitti ke pathar jo gili mitti ke dhoop mein garam hokar pokhta hojaane ke baad bante hain, jaise eitaon ko bhatti mein pakaya jaata. In bastiyon par azaab do surtaon mein aaya, ek zameen ke andar koi zordaar dhamaka hua, jis ke natije mein zabardast zalzala aaya aur ye bastiyaan ulat palat hogayin. Phir upar se kankariyon ki baarish hui aur is tarah inhein in pathron ke andar dafan kardiya gaya.

AAYAT - 83

Mu-sawwa-matan 'inda Rabbik:

﴿مُسَوَّمَةً عِنْدَ رَبِّكَ﴾

Tarjuma: "Wo nishaanzada the tumhare Rab ki taraf se".

Yani har pathar ek aadmi ke liye nishaanzada aur makhsoos tha.

وَمَا هُنَّ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ بَعْدِ يَعْلَمِنِي
 wa maa hiya minaz-zaali-miina bi-ba-iid!

Tarjuma: "Aur ye un zaalimaon se koi zyada duur nahi".

Yani Mushrikeen-e-Makkah se Qaum-e-Loot ﷺ ki ye bastiyaan zyada duur nahi hain. Quresh ke qaafile jab Philistine ki taraf jaate the to pehle Quam-e-Samood aur Qaum-e-Midian ke ilaaqe se guzarte the, phir Qaum-e-Loot ki bastiyon ke asaar bhi un ke raaste mein aate the.

AAYAAT 84 - 95

وَإِلَيْ مَدِينَ أَخَاهُمْ شُعَيْبًا ۖ قَالَ يَقُولُ اعْبُدُوا إِلَهَكُمْ مَنْ إِلَهٌ غَيْرُهُ ۖ وَلَا تَنْفَضُوا
إِلْكِيَّاَلَ وَالْمِيزَانَ إِلَيْ أَرْكُمْ بَخِيرٍ وَإِلَيْ أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ عَذَابٌ يَوْمٌ مُحِيطٌ ۗ وَلَيَقُولُ أَوْفُوا
إِلْكِيَّاَلَ وَالْمِيزَانَ بِالْقُسْطِ وَلَا تَبْخَسُوا النَّاسَ أَشْيَاءَهُمْ وَلَا تَعْثَوْا فِي الْأَرْضِ مُفْسِدِيَّ ۗ بَقِيَّتُ
اللَّهُ خَيْرٌ لَكُمْ أَنْ كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ ۚ وَمَا أَنَا عَلَيْكُمْ بِمُحِيطٍ ۗ قَالُوا يَشَعِيبُ أَصْلُونُكَ تَأْمُرُنَّ
أَنْ تَزَّكَ مَا يَعْبُدُ إِبَّاً وَنَانَ أَوْ أَنْ تَفْعَلَ فِي أَمْوَالِنَا مَا نَشَوْءُ ۖ إِنَّكَ لَأَنْتَ الْحَلِيمُ الرَّشِيدُ ۗ قَالَ يَقُولُ
أَرَعِيْمَ إِنْ كُنْتَ عَلَى بَيِّنَةٍ مِنْ رَبِّيْ وَرَزَقِيْ مِنْهُ رِزْقًا حَسَنًا ۖ وَمَا أَرِيدُ أَنْ أَخْالِكُمْ إِلَى مَا آتَيْتُكُمْ
عَنْهُ ۖ إِنْ أَرِيدُ إِلَّا إِلْاصَاحَ مَا اسْتَطَعْتُ ۖ وَمَا تَوْفِيقِي إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكِّلُ ۖ وَاللَّهُ أَنِيْبُ
وَلَيَقُولُ لَا يَجْرِمُكُمْ شَقَاقٌ أَنْ يُشَيِّبُكُمْ مِثْلُ كَاَصَابَ قَوْمٌ نُوحٌ أَوْ قَوْمٌ هُودٌ أَوْ قَوْمٌ صَلِيجٌ ۖ وَكَاَقَوْمُ
لُوطٍ مَنْكُمْ بِيَعْدِي ۗ وَاسْعَفُرُوا رَبَّكُمْ ثُمَّ تُوبُوا إِلَيْهِ ۖ إِنْ رَبِّيْ رَحِيمٌ دُودُ ۗ قَالُوا يَشَعِيبُ مَا نَفَقَهُ
كَثِيرًا مِمَّا تَقْوُلُ ۖ وَإِنَّا لَنَرَكَ فِيْنَا ضَعِيفًا ۖ وَلَوْلَا رَهْطُكَ لَرَجْمُكَ ۖ وَمَا أَنْتَ عَلَيْنَا بِغَرَبَيْنِ ۗ
قَالَ يَقُولُ أَرْهَبُنِيْ أَعْرَزُ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ اللَّهِ وَاتَّخَذَنِيْهُ وَرَاءَكُمْ ظَهْرِيًّا ۖ إِنْ رَبِّيْ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ مُحِيطٍ ۗ
وَلَيَقُولُ اعْمَلُوا عَلَى مَا كَانَتِكُمْ إِنْ عَامِلٌ ۖ سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ ۖ مِنْ يَأْتِيْهِ عَذَابٌ يُحَزِّنُهُ وَمَنْ هُوَ
كَاذِبٌ ۖ وَارْتَقِبُوا إِنْ مَعَكُمْ رَقِيبٌ ۗ وَلَكَاجَاءَ أَمْرُنَا نَبَيِّنَا شَعِيبًا وَالَّذِينَ أَمْنَوْا مَعَهُ بِرَحْمَةٍ
مِنَّا ۗ وَأَنْذَلَتِ الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا الصَّيْحَةَ فَاصْبَحُوا فِي دِيَارِهِمْ جُحْمِينَ ۗ كَانَ لَمْ يَعْلَمُوْ فِيهَا إِلَّا بَعْدًا
عَلَيْمَدِينَ كَمَا بَعَدَتْ شَمْوَدٌ ۗ

84. *Wa 'ilaa Mad-yana 'akhaa-hum Shu-'aybaa: qaala yaa-qawmi'-budul-laaha maa lakum-min 'ilaabin gay-rub. Wa laa tanqusul-mikyaala wal-mii-zaana inniii 'araa-kum-bi-khay-rinwwa inniii 'akhaafu 'alay-kum 'azaaba Yawmim-Muhiiit.*
85. *Wa-yaa-qawmi 'awful-mik-yaala wal-mii-zaana bilqisti wa laa tab-khasun-naasa 'ash-yaaa-'ahum wa laa ta'-saw fil-'arzi muf-sidiin.*
86. *Ba-qiyya-tullaahi khay-rul-lakum in-kuntum-Mu'miniin! Wa maaa 'ana 'alaykum-bi Hafiz!*
87. *Qaaluu yaa-Shu-'aybu 'a-salaatuka ta'mu-ruka an-natruka maa ya'-budu 'aabaaa-'unaaa 'aw 'an-naf-'ala fiii 'amwaa-linaa maa nashaaa'? Innaka la-'antal-haliimur-Rashiid!*
88. *Qaalaa yaa-qawmi 'ara-'ay-tum in-kuntu 'alaa Bayyi-natim-mir-Rabbii wa razaga-nii minhu rizqan hasanaa? Wa maaa 'uriidu 'an 'ukhaa-lifa-kum 'ila maaa 'anhaa-kum 'anh. In 'uriidu 'illal-islaaha mastaa-ta'i; wa maa tarw-fiqiii illaa billaah. Alayhi ta-wakkal-tu wa 'ilayhi uniib.*

89. *Wa yaa-qawmi laa yajri-manna-kum shiqaa-qiii 'any-yusii-bakum-mislu maa'asaa-ba qaw-ma Nuuhin 'aw qawma Huudin 'aw qawma Saalih: wa maa qaw-mu Luutim-minkum-bi-ba-'iid!*
90. *Wastag-firuu Rabba-kum summa tuu-buuu 'ilayh: 'inna Rabbii Rahiimunw-waduud.*
91. *Qaaluu yaa-Shu-'aybu maa naf-qahu kasii-ram-mimmaa taquulu aw 'innaa lana-raaka fiinaa za-'iifaa! Wa law laa rahtuka larajam-naak! Wa maaa 'anta 'alay-naa bi-'aziiz!*
92. *Qaala yaa-qawmi 'arab-tiii 'a-'azzu 'alay-kum-minal-laah? Wattakhaz-tumuuhu waraaa-akum zib-riyyaa. Inna Rabbii bimaa ta'-maluuna Muhiit!*
93. *Wa yaa-qawmi'-maluu 'alaa makaa-natikum 'innii 'aamil: Sawfa ta'lamuuna manyya'-tiibi 'azaabuny-yukh-ziihi wa man huwa kaazib! War-ta-qibuuu 'inniii ma'akum raqib.*
94. *Wa lammaa jaaa-'a; amru-naa naj-jaynaa Shu-aybanw-walla-ziina 'aamanuu ma-'a-huu bi-Rahmatim-minnaa wa 'akha-zatil-laziina zalamus-Say-hatu fa-'asbahuu fii di-yaari-him jaasi-miina,-*
95. *Ka-'allam yag-nawfihaa! 'Alaa bu'-dal-li-Madyana kamaa ba-'idat Samuud!*

AAYAT - 84

Wa 'ilaa Mad-yana 'akhaa-hum Shu-'aybaa: وَإِلَى مَدْيَنَ أَخَاهُمْ شُعَبَيَا

Tarjuma: "Aur Midian ki taraf (Humne bheja) unke bhai Sho'eib ﷺ ko".

Is qaum ke baare mein hum Suratul A'araaf ke mutala ke dauran padh chuke hain ke ye log Bani Qatura mein se the aur Khaleej Aqaba ke daahni (mashriqi) taraf ke ilaaqa mein abaad the. Is ilaaqe mein ye log ek badi mazboot qaum bankar ubhre the. Ye ilaaqa us waqt ki do bahut ahem bainal aqwami shahrahaon ke muqaam-e-inqata'a (intersection) par waqaye tha. Ek shahraah shumalan junuban thi jo Shaam se Yemen jaati thi aur dusri sharqan ghurban thi jo Iraq se Misr ko jaati thi. Chunache tamam tijarti qafile yahin se guzarte the jis ki wajah se ye ilaaqa is zamane ka bahut bada tijaarti markaz ban gaya tha. Natijatan yahan ke log bahut khush haal hogaye the, magar saath hi naap tol mein kami aur rahzani jaisi qabeeh jura'im mein bhi maloos the.

قَالَ يَنْهَا مُؤْمِنُو اَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ مَا لَكُمْ فَمَنْ إِلَّا هُوَ عَزِيزٌ
qaala yaa-qawmi'-budul-laaba maa lakum-min ilaha gay-rub.

Tarjuma: "Aap ﴿ ﴾ ne kaha: Aye meri qaum ke logo! Allah ki bandagi karo, tumhare koi ma'bood nabi Uske siwa"

Wa laa tanqusul-mikyaala wal-mii-zaana وَلَا تَنْفَصُوا الْبَيْكَيَانَ وَالْبَيْرَانَ

Tarjuma: "Aur na kam karo maap aur tol ko".

inniii 'araa-kum-bi-khay-rinwwa إِنَّ أَرْبَعَكُمْ بَخِيرٌ وَإِنَّ أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ
'inniii 'akhaafu 'alay-kum 'azaaba عَذَابَ يَوْمٍ مُّحِيطٍ
Yawmim-Muhiit.

Tarjuma: "Mai tumhein asudah haal dekhta hun, lekin, (agar tum log in ghalat kaariyon se baaz na aaye to) mujhe andesha hai tum par ek aise din ke azaab ka jo tumhein gheir lega".

AAYAT - 85

Wa-yaa-qawmi 'awful-mik-yaala وَلَيَقُومُ أَوْفُوا الْبَيْكَيَانَ وَالْبَيْرَانَ بِالْقِسْطِ
wal-mii-zaana bilqisti

Tarjuma: "Aur aye meri qaum ke logo! pura pura diya karo paimana aur tol, adal aur insaaf ke saath".

wa laa tab-khasun-naasa 'ash-yaaa- وَلَا تَبْخُسُوا النَّاسَ أَشْيَاءً هُمْ وَلَا تَعْثُوْنِي فِي
'ahum wa laa ta'-saw fil-'arzi muf-sidiin. الْأَرْضِ مُفْسِدُيَّاتٍ

Tarjuma: "Aur mat kam diya karo logaon ko unki cheezein aur na hi zameen mein fasaad machate phiro".

AAYAT - 86

Ba-qiyya-tullaahi khay-rul-lakum بِقَيْيَتِ اللَّهِ حَيْرَ لَكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُّؤْمِنِينَ
'in-kuntum-Mu'miniin!

Tarjuma: "Allah ki ataa kardah bachat hi tumhare liye behtar hai agar tum momin ho".

Insaaf ke saath pura pura naapo aur tolo, aur logaon ki cheezaon mein kami karke in ki haq talfi na kiya karo. Agar tum log dayanatdaari se tijarat karo, aur is tarah Allah Ta'alा tumhein jo munafa ataa karein, isi par qana'at karo to ye tumhari dunya-o-aakhirat keliye baut behtar hogा.

Wa maaa 'ana 'alaykum-bi Hafiz!

وَمَا آنَا عَلَيْكُم بِحَفِظٍ ﴿١١﴾

Tarjuma: "Lekin mai tumhare upar koi nigraan nahi hun".

Mai to tumhein samjha sakta hun, neki ki talqueen kar sakta hun, tum par mera koi zor nahi hai.

AAYAT - 87

Qaaluu yaa-Shu-'aybu 'a-salaatuka ta'mruq an-nazrak
ta'mruq an-nazrak
budu 'aabaaa-'unaaa

قَالُوا يَسْعِيبُ أَصْلُوتَكَ تَأْمُرُكَ أَنْ نَتَرَكَ
مَا يَعْدُ أَبَّا فُلَانًا

Tarjuma: "Inhone kaha: Aye Sho'eib! Kya tumhari namaaz tumhein is baat ka hukm deti hai ke Hum chordein in ko jinko pujte aaye hain hamare aba'a-o-ajdaad?"

Agarche Hazrat Sho'eib ﷺ ki guftagu mein in ke shirk ka tazkera nahi hai, magar unke is jawab se maloom hua ke wo buniyadi taur par is marz-e-shirk mein bhi mutbela the jo tamam gumrah qaumaon ka mushtarak marz raha hai.

'aw 'an-naf-'ala fiii 'amwaa-linaa
maa nashaaa?' اُوْ أَنْ تَعْلَمْ فِي أَمْوَالِنَا مَا نَشُؤُ

Tarjuma: "Ya (Tumhari namaz ye sikhati hai ke) Hum apne amwaal mein apni marzi ke mutabiq tasaruf na karein?"

Yani hamari malkiyat mein jo samaan aur maal hai kya hum is ke istemaal mein bhi apni marzi nahi karsakte? Ye wohi tasawwur hai, jop aaj ke jadeed zamane mein sacred right of ownership ke khubsurat alhaaz mein pesh kiya jaata hai, jabke islam mein malkiyat ka aisa tasawwur nahi hai. Islam ki ru se har cheez ka Malik Allah hai aur dunya ka ye maal aur saaz-o-samaan insaanon ke paas Allah ki amanat hai, jis mein Allah ki marzi ke khilaaf tasaruf karne ki ijazat nahi hai. Lehaza islam malkiyat ke kisi "Muqadas Haq" ko tasleem nahi karta, kyunke:

*Ain amanat chand rozah nazd-e-maast
dar haqeeqat maalik-e-har shaye khudast*

Yani ye maal-o-daulat hamare paas chand din ki amanat hai, warna haqeeqat mein har shaye ka maalik haqeeqi to Allah hi hai. Behr-haal jab insaan khud ko maalkik samajhta hai to phir wo wohi kuch kehta

hai jo Hazrat Sho'eif ﷺ ki qaum ne kaha tha ke hamara maal, hum jaisa chahein is mein tarasurf karein!

Innaka la-`antal-haliimur-Rashiid!

إِنَّكَ لَأَنْتَ الْحَلِيمُ الرَّشِيدُ ﴿١٢﴾

Tarjuma: "Haan ek tum hi to ho jo bade ba-viqaar aur naik chalan ho!".

Qaum ka Hazrat Sho'eib ﷺ ko Haleem aur Rasheed kehna kisi ta'zeem aur takreem keliye nahi tha, balke t'an aur estehza ke taur par tha.

AAYAT - 88

Qaala yaa-qawmi `ara-`ay-tum `in-kuntu `alaa Bayyi-natim-mir-Rabbii ﴿٨٨﴾

Tarjuma: "Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: Aye meri qaum ke logo! Zara socho ke agar mei (pehle bhi) apne Rab ki taraf se ﴿بَيْنَهُمْ﴾ Bayyina par tha".

Hazrat Sho'eif ﷺ ne wohi baat farmayi jo dusre Ambya Ar-Rasal apni apni qaum se farmate aaye the ke tumhare darmiyan rehte hue mera kirdaar aur akhlaaq pehle bhi misaali tha, is mu'ashire mein ek shareef ul nafs aur saleem ul-fitrat insaan ke taur par ma'roof tha.

wa razqa-nii minhu rizqan hasanaa?

وَرَزَقَنِي مِنْهُ رِزْقًا حَسَنًا

Tarjuma: "Aur Allah ne Apne paas se mujhe achha rizq bhi ataa kiya hai".

Yani phir mujhe Allah ne nabuwat aur risalat se bhi sarfaraz farma diya hai.

Wa maaa `uriidu `an `ukhaa-lifa-kum ilaa maaa `anhaa-kum `anb. ﴿٨٩﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur mai hargiz nahi chaahtha ke jis cheez se tum logaon ko mana karun khud wohi kaam karun".

In `uriidu `illal-islaaha masta-ta't; wa maa taw-fiqiii `illaa billaah. ﴿٩٠﴾

Tarjuma: "Mai to kuch nahi chaahtha siwaye islaah ke jis qadar mujh mein iste'aat hai aur meri taufeeq to Allah ki taraf se hai".

Mera maqsad tum logaon ki islaah hai aur is silsile mein jo kuch bhi mai kar raha hun wo Allah ki taufeeq hi se kar raha hun. Isi ne mujhe himmat aur isteqamat se nawaza hai.

'Alayhi ta-wak-kal-tu wa 'ilayhi 'uniib.

عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّتُ وَإِلَيْهِ أُنِيبُ ﴿٨﴾

Tarjuma: "Usi par maine to tawakkal kiya hai aur Usi ki taraf mein ruju karta hun".

AAYAT - 89

Wa yaa-qawmi laa yajri-manna-kum
shiqaa-qiii 'any-yusii-bakum-mislu مَّا أَصَابَ قَوْمًا فَوْجٌ إِلَّا هُوَدِ أَوْ قَوْمٌ صَلَحٌ
maa 'asaa-ba qaw-ma Nuuhin 'aw qawma Huudin 'aw qawma Saalih:

Tarjuma: "Aur aye meri qaum ke logo! (Dekho) meri dushmati tumhein is anjaam tak na lejaaye ke tum par bhi wohi azaab aajaye jaisa ke aaya tha Qaum-e-Nub ﴿١﴾, Qaum-e-Hood ﴿٢﴾ ya Qaum-e-Saleh ﴿٣﴾ par".

wa maa qaw-mu Luutim-minkum-bi-ba-'iid!

وَمَا قَوْمٌ لَوْطٍ مِنْكُمْ يَعْبُدُونَ

Tarjuma: "Aur Qaum-e-Loot ﴿٤﴾ to tum se zyada duur bhi nahi hai".

Hazrat Sho'eib ﴿٥﴾ se pehle in chaar qaumon par azaab-e-istesaal aachuka tha. Aur ye jo farmaya gaya ke Qaum-e-Loot tum se "Ba'eed" nahi hai, ye zamani aur makani dono etebaar se hai. Jughrafiyai etebaar se Khaleej Aqaba ke mashriqi sahil se mutasil ilaaqe mein Qaum-e-Midian abaad thi. Is ilaaqe se zara hat kar mashriq ki jaanib Behra-e-Murdaar hai jis ke sahil par Aamura aur Sadoom ki wo bastiyan thin jin mein Hazrat Loot ﴿٦﴾ mab'oos hue the. Zamani etebaar se bhi in dono aqwaaam mein hazaraon saal ka nahi balki sirf chand sau saal ka bu'ad tha. Behr-haar mujhe in mufasreen se ikhtelaaf hai jo Hazrat Sho'eib ﴿٧﴾ ko Hazrat Musa ﴿٨﴾ ke hum asar samajhte hain. Is ziman mein mujhe un ulma ki raaye se ittefaaq hai jin ka khayal hai ke Hazrat Musa ﴿٩﴾ Midian mein jis shakhs ke mehmaan bane the aur jin ki beti ke saath baad mein Aap ﴿١٠﴾ ne nikah kiya tha wo Midian ke un logaoں ki nasal se koi neik buzrug the jo Hazrat Sho'eib ﴿١١﴾ ke saath azaab-e-istesaal se bach gaye the.

Dusra ahem nukta is aayat mein ye bayaan hua hai ke baaz auqaat kisi daa'i ke saath zaati anaad aur dushmani ki bunyaad par koi shakhs ya koi giroh ki asooli dawat ko bhi thukra deta hai. Ye insaani rawwaye ak ek bahut khatarnaak pehlu hai kyunke is mein is daa'i ka to koi nuqsaan nahi hota magar sirf zaati ta'sub ki bunyaad par is ki dawat ko thukraane waale khud ko barbaad kar letे hain.

AAYAT - 90

وَاسْتَغْفِرُوا رَبَّكُمْ شَمَّ تَوْبَةً إِلَيْهِ طَانَ رَبِّيْ
 'ilayh: 'inna Rabbii Rahiimunw-waduud.
 رَحِيمٌ وَدُودٌ

Tarjuma: "Aur astaghfaar karo apne Rab se, phir Uski taraf ruju karo. Yaqeenan mera Rab Raheem bhi hai mohabbat farmane waala bhi".

Apne Rab se apne gunhaon ki mu'afi talab karo aur Uski taraf palat aao. Uski ibadat aur itaat shu'ari ikhtiyaar karo to tum is ke daaman-e-rehmat ko apne liye wasi paoge. Wo intehaayi reham karne waala aur Apni makhlooq se mohabbat rakhne waala hai.

AAYAT - 91

Qaaluu yaa-Shu-'aybu maa naf-
 qahu kasii-ram-mimmaa taquulu
 قَالُوا يُشَعِّبُ مَا نَفَقَهُ كَثِيرًا مَّمَّا تَقُولُ

Tarjuma: "Inhone kaha: Aye Sho'eib! Tum jo kuch kehte ho is mein se aksar baatein hamari samajh mein nahi aatein".

Jab zehnaon ke saanche bigad jaayein aur sochaon ke zaawiye badal jaayein to phir seedhi baat bhi samajh mein nahi aati.

وَإِنَّا لَأَرَكَ فِينَا ضَعِيفًا ۚ وَلَوْلَا رَهْطَكَ
 wa 'innaa lana-raaka finaa za-'iifaa!
 Wa law laa rahtuka larajam-naak! Wa
 لَرَجَمَنَكَ وَمَا أَنْتَ عَلَيْنَا بِعَزِيزٍ
 maaa 'anta 'alay-naa bi-'aziiiz!

Tarjuma: "Aur hum to dekhte hain tumhein apne darmiyan ek kamzor aadmi aur agar tumhara khandan na hota to tumhein (kabhi ka) sangsaar kar chuke hote, aur tum hum par ghaalib nahi ho".

Yahan par ek ahem nukta ye samajh lein ke jis zamane mein jo surat naazil hui hai is mein Nabi Akram ﷺ aur Aap ﷺ ke Sahaba-e-Kiraam ﷺ ko pesh aane waale ma'arozi halaat ke saath tatabiq paida kiya gaya hai. Yani guzishta aqwaam ke waqi'aat jo mukhtalif surtaon mein tawatir ke saath baar baar aaye hain ye takraar-e-mehez nahi hai, balke Huzoor ﷺ ki dawat-o-tehreek ko jis daur mein jin masa'il ka saamna hota the is khaas daur mein naazil hone waali surtaon mein in masa'il ki munasibat se pichli aqwaam ke halaat-o-waqi'aat se wo baatein numayaan ki jaati thin jin mein Huzoor ﷺ aur ahle imaan ke liye rehnumayi aur diljoyi ka samaan maujood hota. Chunache aayat zeir nazar mein Hazrat Sho'eib ﷺ ke khandan aur qabeel ki himayat ki baat is liye hui hai ke idhar Makkah mein Huzoor ﷺ ko bhi kuch aise

hi halaat ka saamna tha. Us zamane mein Banu Hashim ke sardar Aap ﷺ ke chacha Abu Talib the jinhein Huzoor ﷺ se bahut mohabbat thi aur Aap ﷺ ne apne bachpan ka kuch arsa unke saya-e-aatifat mein guzaara tha. Inhi ki wajah se Aap ﷺ ko pure qabeela Bani Hashim ki pusht panahi haasil thi. Agar us waqt Banu Hashim ki sardari kahin Abu Lahab ke paas hoti to Aap ﷺ ko apne khandan aur qabeeli ki ye himayat haasil na hoti, is tarah mushrikeen-e-Makkah ko Aap ﷺ ke khilaaf (Mu'az Allah) koi intehayi iqdaam karne ka mauqa mil jaata. Lehaza yahan halaat mein tatabiq is tarah paida kiya gaya hai ke jis tarah Allah Ta'ala ne aaj Makkah mein Banu Hashim ki himayat se Muhammad Rasool Allah ﷺ ko ek mehfooz qila mohya farma diya hai, bilkul isi nauyi'at ki hifazat us waqt Allah Ta'ala ne Hazrat Sho'eib ﷺ ko unke khandan ki himayat ki surat mein bhi ataa farmayi thi.

AAYAT - 92

*Qaala yaa-qawmi 'arah-tiii
'a-'azzu 'alay-kum-minal-laah?* قَالَ يُقَوْمُ أَرْهَطِي أَعْزُّ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنَ اللَّهِ

Tarjuma: "Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: Aye meri qaum ke logo! kya mera khandan tum par Allah se zyada bhaari hai".

Haqeeqat mein mera pusht panah to Allah hai. Tum Allah se nahi darte, lekin mere khandan se darte ho. Kya tumhare nazdeek mera khandan Allah se zyada taqatwar hai?

Watta-khaz-tumuuhu waraaa-akum zib-riyyaa. وَاتَّخُذْ بُوْهَةً وَرَاءَ كُمْ ظَهْرِيًّا

Tarjuma: "Aur Us (Allah) ko to tum ne apni peethaon ke peeche daal rakha hai".

Yani Allah ko to tum logaon ne bilkul hi bhula chorda hai, pas pusht daal diya hai. Ye insaani nafsiyat ka ek ahem pehlu hai. Agarche aaj hum bhi Allah ko apna Khaaliq, Maalik aur Ma'bood maanne ka dawa karte hain magar saath hi dunya aur uske jhamelaon mein is qadar magan rehte hain ke Allah ka tasawur mustahzar nahi rehta. Yehi wajah hai ke hum karobar-e-dunya mein haqeeqi masabbabul asbaab ko bhulakar asbaab-o-haqa'iq (cause and fact) ki muntaqa bhool bhulaiyon mein gum rehte hain:

*Kaafir ki ye pehchaan ke afaaq mein gum hai
Momin ki ye pehchaan ke gum is mein hai afaaq!*

Yahan Hazrat Sho'eib ﷺ ka apne khandan ke muqabile mein Allah ka zikr karna ye zaahir kar raha hai ke wo log Allah ko bakhubi jaante the, isi tarah mushrikeen-e-Makkah bhi Allah ko maante the. Goya Allah ka mu'amaa aise logaon ke nazdeek aankh ojhal pahad ojhal waala hota hai. Isiliye Hazrat Sho'eib ﷺ ne farmaya tha ke tum log mere khandan se darte ho magar Allah se nahi darte! Hazrat Sho'eib ﷺ ke is jawab mein Quresh keliye ye paigham muzammar hai ke tumhein bhi Muhammad Rasool Allah ﷺ ki taraf se yehi jawab hai.

Inna Rabbii bimaa ta'-maluuna Muhiit!

إِنَّ رَبِّيْ بِمَا تَعْمَلُوْنَ مُحِيطٌ

Tarjuma: "Yaqeenan mera Rab to us sab ka ibaata kiyे hue hai jo kuch tum kar rahe ho".

Allah tumhara aur tumhare amaal ka gherao kiye hue hai. Tum Uski giraft se nikal kar kahin nahi jaa sakte ho.

AAYAT - 93

Wa yaa-qawmi'-maluu 'alaa makaa-natikum innii 'aamil. وَيَقُولُ اعْمَلُوا عَلَى مَكَانَتِكُمْ إِنِّي عَامِلٌ

Tarjuma: "Aur aye meri qaum ke logo! Tum karo jo kuch kar sakte ho apne jagah par, mai bhi kar raha hun jo mai (apni jagah par) kar sakta hun".

Tum mere khilaaf jo bhi resha dawaniyaan kar sakte ho, jo bhi chaalein chal sakte ho aur jo iqdaamaat bhi kar sakte ho, kar guzro. Apne taur par jo kuch mai kar sakta hun, jo koshish mujh se ban aa rahi hai mai kar raha hun. Ye challenge karne ka andaaz Suratul An'aam se chala aaraha hai. Ye goya Makkah ke halaat ke saath tatabiq kya jaaraha hai. Makkah mein haq-o-baatil ki kashmakash bhi ab inteha ko pahunch chuki thi aur is ki wajah se Aap ﷺ ki tabiyat ke andar ek tarah ki bezaari paida chuki thi ke ab jo kuch tum kar sakte ho karlo!

Sawfa ta'lamuuna manyya'-tiibi azaabun- مَنْ يَأْتِيهِ عَذَابٌ سُوقَ تَعْلَمُونَ yukh-ziihi wa man huwa kaazib! يُخْزِيْهُ وَمَنْ هُوَ كَاذِبٌ

Tarjuma: "Anqareeb tum jaan loge ke kis par wo azaab aata hai jo ise ruswa kardega aur kaun hai jo jhuta hai!"

War-ta-qibuuu inniii ma'akum raqiib. وَارْتَقِبُوْا إِنِّي مَعَكُمْ رَقِيبٌ

Tarjuma: "Tum bhi intezar karo, mai bhi tumhare saath muntazar hun".

AYAT - 94

Wa lammaa jaaa-'a; amru-naa naj-jaynaa
 شَعِيبًا وَالَّذِينَ
 Shu-aybanw-walla-ziina 'aamanuu ma-
 امْنُوا مَعَهُ بِرَحْمَةٍ مِّنَنَا
 'a-huu bi-Rahmatim-minnaa

Tarjuma: "Phir jab Hamara hukm aagaya to Humne Apni rehmat se
 nijaat dedi Sho'eib عليهما السلام ko un logaoon ko jo Aap عليهما السلام ke saath imaan laaye the".

wa 'akha-zatil-laziina zalamus-
 Say-hatu fa-'asbahuu fii di-yaari-
 him jaasi-miina.

وَأَخَذَتِ الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا الصَّيْحَةَ فَاصْبَحُوا فِي دِيَارِهِمْ جُنُبِينَ

Tarjuma: "Aur zaalimaon ko aapakda ek zabardast kadak ne, to wo apne
 ghabraon mein aundhe pade reb gaye".

AYAT - 95

Ka-'allam yag-nawfihaa! 'Alaa bu'-dal-
 li-Madyana kamaa ba-'idat Samuud!

كَانَ لَمْ يَعْلَمُ فِيهَا إِلَّا بُعْدًا لِمَدْيَنَ كَمَا بَعْدَتْ شَوْدُ

Tarjuma: "Jaise ke wo kabhi un mein abaad hi nabi the. Agah hojao
 phatkaar hai Median par, jaise ke Samood par phatkaar hui thi".

Ahle Median bhi Allah Ta'alaa ki phatkaar ka nishaana bankar usi
 tarah halaak hogaye jaise quam-e-Samood halaak hui thi. Ab aakhir par
 bahut mukhtasar andaaz mein Hazrat Musa عليهما السلام ka zikr kya jaa raha hai.

AYAAT 96 - 99

وَلَقَدْ أَرَسْلَنَا مُوسَى بِإِلِيَّتِنَا وَسُلْطَنِ مَيْنِينَ إِلَى فِرْعَوْنَ وَمَلِئِيهِ فَاتَّبَعُوا أَمْرَ فِرْعَوْنَ وَمَآمِرُ فِرْعَوْنَ وَرَسِيْدِيْنَ يَقْدُمُ قَوْمَةً يَوْمَ الْقِيمَةِ فَأَوْرَدَهُمُ التَّارَبَ وَبَيْسَ الْوَرْدُ الْمُورُودُ وَأَتَيْعُوا فِي هَذِهِ لَعْنَةً وَيَوْمَ الْقِيمَةِ طَبْشَ الرِّفْدُ الْمَرْفُودُ

96. Wa laqad 'ar-salnaa Muu-saa bi-'Ayaa-tinaa wa sul-taa-nim-mubiin,

97. Ilaa Fir-'awna wa mala-'ihii fattaba-'uuu' amra Fir-'awna, wa maaa 'amru Fir-'awna bi-Rashiid.

98. Yaq-dumu qaw-mahuu Yawmal-Qi-yaamati fa-'awra-da-humun-Naar: wa bi'sal-wirdul-maw-ruud!

99. Wa 'utbi-'uu fii haa-zihii la'-natanwwa Yaw-mal-Qi-yaa mah:
 bi'sar-rifdul-marfuud!

AAYAT - 96

Wa laqad 'ar-salnaa Muu-saa bi-
'Aayaa-tinaa wa sul-taa-nim-mubiin. ﴿٩٦﴾ وَلَقَدْ أَرْسَلْنَا مُؤْمِنِي بِإِيمَانِنَا وَسُلْطَنٍ مُّبِينٍ

Tarjuma: "Aur Humne bheja Musa ﷺ ko Apni aayaat aur wazeh sanad ke saath".

AAYAT - 97

Ilaa Fir-'awna wa mala-'ibii fattaba-
'uuu' amra Fir-'awna, wa maaa 'amru
Fir-'awna bi-Rashid. ﴿٩٧﴾ إِلَى فِرْعَوْنَ وَمَلَأْتُهُ فَاتَّبَعُوا أَمْرَ فِرْعَوْنَ وَمَا أَمْرُ فِرْعَوْنَ بِرَشِيدٍ

Tarjuma: "Firaun aur uske sardaraon ki taraf, lekin inhone Firaun hi ki pairwi ki. Halanke Firaun ka mu'amla raasti waala nahi tha".

AAYAT - 98

Yaq-dumu qaw-mahuu Yawmal-Qi-yaamati يَقْدُمُ قَوْمًا يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ

Tarjuma: "Qayamat ke din wo aayega aage chalta hua apni qaum ke".

Dunya ki tarah qayamat ke din bhi ise qiyadat ka mauqa faraham kiya jaayega. Wo aage aage hogा aur uski qaum peeche peeche aarahi hogi, jaise wo log dunya mein iske peeche chalte the.

fa-'awra-da-humun-Naar: wa فَأَوْرَدَهُمُ التَّارِدَ وَبِئْسَ الْوُرُودُ
bi-sal-wirdul-maw-ruud! بِسَالِ الْوَرِدِ

Tarjuma: "Phir wo aag ke ghaat par inhein utaar dega. Aur wo bahut hi bura ghaat hai jis par wo utaare jaayenge".

Jis tarah janwaraon ka koi giroh paani peene keliye ghaat par aata hai aur unka leader aage aage jaa raha hota hai, aise hi Firaun anpi qaum ko jahannum ke ghaat par laa utaarega.

AAYAT - 99

Wa 'utbi-'uu fii haa-zihii la'-
natan-wwa Yaw-mal-Qi-yaa
mah: bi'sar-rifdul-marfuud! يَأْتِيُونَ فِي هَذِهِ لَعْنَةٍ وَيَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ بِئْسَ الرِّفْدُ الْمَرْفُودُ

Tarjuma: "Aur is dunya mein bhi la'nat unke peeche lagadi gayi aur qayamat ke din bhi. Bahut hi bura hai wo in'aam jo unko milne waala hai".

AAYAAT 100 TO 109

ذَلِكَ مِنْ أَنْبَاءِ الْقُرْآنِ نَفْصُلُهُ عَلَيْكَ مِنْهَا قَالِمٌ وَحَسِيدٌ ﴿١﴾ وَمَا ظَلَمْنَاهُمْ وَلَكِنْ ظَلَمُوا أَنفُسَهُمْ فَهَا أَغْنَتْنَاهُمْ أَنَّهُمْ يَدْعُونَ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ مِنْ شَيْءٍ لَّمْ يَأْتِهِمْ أَمْرٌ رَّبِّكَ وَمَا زَادُوهُمْ غَيْرَ تَشَيُّبٍ ﴿٢﴾ وَكَذَلِكَ أَخْذُ رَبِّكَ إِذَا أَخْذَ الْقُرْآنَ وَهِيَ ظَالِمَةٌ إِنَّ أَخْذَهَا كَلِيمٌ شَدِيدٌ ﴿٣﴾ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَذِيَّةً لِمَنْ خَافَ عَذَابَ الْآخِرَةِ ذَلِكَ يَوْمٌ مَجْمُوعٌ لِلَّهِ النَّاسُ وَذَلِكَ يَوْمٌ كَشَهُودٌ ﴿٤﴾ وَمَا نُؤَخْرُهُ إِلَّا لِأَجْلٍ مَعْدُودٍ ﴿٥﴾ يَوْمَ يَأْتِ لَا تَكَلَّمْ نَفْسٌ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ فَيُنَهِّمْ شَرِّيٌّ وَسَعِيدٌ ﴿٦﴾ فَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ شَفَعُوا فِي التَّارِيخِ فِيهَا زَفِيرٌ وَشَهِيقٌ ﴿٧﴾ خَلِدِينَ فِيهَا مَا دَامَتِ السَّمَوَاتُ وَالْأَرْضُ إِلَّا مَا شَاءَ رَبُّكَ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ قَعَدَ لِنَا يُرِيدُ ﴿٨﴾ وَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ سُعِدُوا فِي الْجَنَّةِ خَلِدِينَ فِيهَا مَا دَامَتِ السَّمَوَاتُ وَالْأَرْضُ إِلَّا مَا شَاءَ رَبُّكَ عَطَاءً غَيْرَ مَحْدُودٍ ﴿٩﴾ فَلَا تَوْكِنْ فِي مَرْيَةٍ وَمَنِ يَعْدُ هُوَ لَاءٌ مَا يَعْبُدُ وَنَإِلَّا كَمَا يَعْبُدُ أَبَاؤُهُمْ مِنْ قَبْلٍ وَإِنَّا لَمُوْفُوْهُمْ نَصِيبُهُمْ غَيْرَ مَمْنُوْصٍ ﴿١٠﴾

100. Zaalika min 'ambaaa -'il-quraa naqus-suhuu 'alay-ka min-haa qaaa-'imunwwa hasiid.
101. Wa maa zalam-naahum wa laakin-zalamuu 'anfusa-hum famaaa 'agnat 'anhum 'aalibatu-humul-latii yad-'uuna min-duunil-laahi min-shay-'il-lammaa jaaa-'a'amru Rabbik: wa maa zaaduu-hum gayra tat-biib!
102. Wa Kazaa-likaa 'akhzu Rabbika 'izaaa 'akhazal-quraa wa hi-ya zaa-limah: 'inna 'akh-zahuuu 'alimun-shadiid.
103. 'Inna fi zaalika la-'Aaya-tal-liman khaafa aazaa-bal-'Aakhirah: zaalika Yawmum-majmuu-'ul-lahun-naasu wa zaalika Yawmum-Mash-huud.
104. Wa maa nu-'akh-khiru-huuu 'illaa li-'ajalim-ma 'duud.
105. Yawma ya'ti laa takal-la-mu nafsun 'illaa bi-'iznih: fa-min-hum sha-qiyunwwa sa'-iid.
106. Fa-'ammal-laziina shaquu fa-finnaari lahumm fiibaa zafii-runwwa shahiiq.
107. Khaali-diina fiibaa maa daamatis-samaa-waatu wal-'arzu 'illaa maa shaaa-'a Rabbuk: 'inna Rabbaka fa-'-aalul-li maa yuriid.
108. Wa 'ammal-laziina su-'iduu fafil-Jannati khaali-diina fiibaa maa daa-matis-samaawaatu wal-'arzu 'illaa maa shaaa-'a Rabbuk: 'ataaa-'an gayra maj-zuuz.
109. Falaa taku fii mir-yatim-mimmaa ya'-budu haaa-'u laaa'. Maa ya'-buuduuna 'illaa ka-maa ya '-budu 'aabaaa-'u-hum-min-qabl: wa 'innaa lamu-waffuu-hum nasii-bahum gayra manqus.

AAYAT - 100

ذلِكَ مِنْ أَنْبَاءِ الْقُرْآنِ نَصْصٌ عَلَيْكَ
مِنْهَا قَارِئٌ وَّحَصْدٌ

Tarjuma: "Ye hain un badi badi bastiyon ki kuch ahem khabrein jo hum Aap ﷺ ko suna rahe hain, un mein aisi bhi hain jo abhi qayem hain aur aisi bhi hain ho bilkul khatam hogayein".

﴿ حَسِيدٌ ﴾ basiid ka lafz is khet keliye istemaal hota hai jiski fasal kaatli gayi ho. Fasal ke katne ke baad khet mein jo veerani ka manzar hota hai iske saath azaab-e-istesaal se tabah shudah bastiyon ko tashbihi di gayi hai. Phir un bastiyon mein kuch to aisi hain jinka naam-o-nishaan tak mit chuka hai magar baaz aisi bhi hain jinke asaar ko baaqi rakha gaya hai maslan qaum-e-Aad ki aabaadiyon ka koi nishaan tak nahi milta jis se maloom ho sake ke ye qaum kahan abaad thi (agarche haal hi mein satellite ke zariye un ke sheher aur shaddad ki jannat ke kuch asaar zair zameen milne ka dawa saamne aaya hai). Dusri taraf qaum-e-Samood ke makanaat ke khandaraat aa j tak maujood hain.

AAYAT - 101

Wa maa zalam-naahum wa laakin-zalamuu anfusa-hum وَمَا ظلَمْنَاهُمْ وَلَكِنْ ظَالَمُوا أَنفُسَهُمْ

Tarjuma: "Aur Humne un par koi zulm nahi kiya balke inhone apni jaanaon par khud zulm dhaaya".

famaaa' agnat' anbum' aalihatu-humul-latii yad'-uuna min-duunil-laahi min-shay'-il-lammaa jaaa'-a' amru Rabbik: فَبِمَا أَغْنَتْ عَنْهُمُ الْهَمْمُ الَّتِي يَدْعُونَ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ مِنْ شَيْءٍ لَّتَجَاءَ أَمْرُ رَبِّكَ ۝

Tarjuma: "To unke kuch bhi kaam na aasake un ke wo ma'bood jinhein wo Allah ka siwa pukara karte the, jab Aap ﷺ ke Rab ka hukm aapahuncha".

wa maa zaaduu-hum gayra tat-biib! **وَمَا زَادُوهُمْ عِيرَتْشِيْبٌ**

Tarjuma: "Aur inhone kuch izaafa nabi kiya unke haq mein magar barbad hi ka".

Jab Allah Ta'ala ki taraf se azaab-e-istesaal ka hukm aagaya to unke wo ma'bood jinhein wo Allah ko chordkar pukara karte the unke kuch kaam na aasake aur unhone unki halakat-o-barbadi ke siwa aur kisi cheez mein izaafa nahi kiya.

AAYAT - 102

*Wa Kazaa-likā 'akbzū Rabbikā
izaaa 'akhazal-qurā wa hi-ya وَكَذِلِكَ أَخْذُ رَبِّكَ إِذَا أَخْدَ الْفُرَى وَهِيَ طَالِبَةٌ
zaa-limah:*

Tarjuma: "Aur (aye Nabi ﷺ) aisi hi hoti hai pakad Aap ﷺ ke Rab ki, jab wo pakadta hai bastiyon ko jabke wo zaalim hoti hain".

Jab kisi basti mein gunah aur masi'at ka chalan aam hojata hai to wo goya "zulm" ki murtakab hokar azaab ki mustahiq hojaati hai.

'inna 'akh-zahuu 'aliimun-shadiid. إِنَّ أَخْذَةَ الْيَمِّ شَدِيدٌ

Tarjuma: "Yaqeenan Uski pakad badi dardnaak bhi hai aur badi sakht bhi".

Allah ki pakad ke baare mein Suratul Burooj mein farmaya gaya:
﴿إِنَّ بَطْشَ رَبِّكَ لَشَدِيدٌ﴾ Inna Batsha Rabbika la-shadiid. "Yaqeenan tere Rab ki pakad bahut sakht hai".

AAYAT - 103

Inna fii zaalika la-'Aaya-tal-liman khaafa aazaa-bal-'Aakhirah: إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَأَيَّةً لِمَنْ خَافَ عَذَابَ الْآخِرَةِ

Tarjuma: "Yaqeenan is mein nishaani hai unlogaon keliye jo aakhirat ke azaab se darte hon".

zaalika Yawmum-majmuu-'ul-lahun-naasu wa zaalika Yawmum-Mash-huud. ذَلِكَ يَوْمٌ مَجْمُوعٌ لَّهُ النَّاسُ وَذَلِكَ يَوْمٌ مَسْتَهُودٌ

Tarjuma: "Wo ek aisa din hai jis mein logaon ko jama kiya jayega aur wo din hai peshi ka".

AAYAT - 104

Wa maa nu-'akb-khiru-huuu 'illaa li-'ajalim-ma 'duud. وَمَا نُؤْخِرُهُ إِلَّا لِأَجَلٍ مَعْدُودٍ

Tarjuma: "Aur Hum ise ek waqt-e-Mu'ayyan tak keliye mauqar kiye hue hain".

Us ke aane ki ek ghadi mu'ayan hai, jis ko ba'qaida ginkar aur hisaab lagakar taye kiya gaya hai.

AAYAT - 105

Yawma ya'ti laa takal-la-mu
nafsun illaa bi-iznih: fa-min-
hum sha-qiyunwaa sa'-iid.

يَوْمَ يَأْتِ لَكُمْ نَفْسٌ لَا يَبْذِنُهُ فِينَمْ
شَرِقٌ وَسَعْيٌ ﴿١٥﴾

Tarjuma: "Jab wo din aajayega to koi mutanaffas baat nahi kar sakega magar Allah ke izn se, to un (insaanon) mein se kuch shaqi honge aur kuch sayeed".

Yani kuch insaan bad-bakht honge aur kuch naik bakht.

AAYAT - 106

Fa-'ammal-laziina shaquu fa-finnaari
lahum fihaa zafii-runwaa shahiiq.

فَآمَّا الَّذِينَ شَقُوا فَيُغَيَّبُ الظَّارِكُمْ فِيهَا
رَفِيرٌ وَشَهِيقٌ ﴿١٦﴾

Tarjuma: "To wo log jo bad-bakht hain wo aag mein honge jis mein inhein cheekhna hai aur dahaadna hai".

Wo log dard aur karb ki wajah se cheekh-o-pukaar karenge aur phunkaare maarenge.

AAYAT - 107

Khaali-diina fihaa maa
daamatis-samaa-waatu wal-
'arzu illaa maa shaaa-'a Rabbuk:

خَلِدِينَ فِيهَا مَا دَامَتِ السَّمَوَاتُ وَالْأَرْضُ إِلَّا
مَا شَاءَ رَبُّكَ

Tarjuma: "Isi mein wo hamesah rahenge jab tak ke rabein aasmaan aur zameen, siwaye uske jo tera Rab chaahe".

Ye muqaam mushkilaatul Qur'an mein se hai. Ye Qur'an ka wahed muqaam hai jahan **﴿خَلِدِينَ فِيهَا﴾** Khaali-diina fihaa ke saath kuch istasna aayat bhi aaye hain. Jahannum aur Jannat kab tak rahengi ya jahannami aur jannati log in mein kab tak rahenge? Is ke baare mein farmaya: **﴿مَا دَامَتِ السَّمَوَاتُ وَالْأَرْضُ﴾** maa daamatis-samaa-waatu wal-'arzu ke jab tak aasmaan-o-zameen qayem rahenge. Is se muraad abdiyat bhi ho sakti hai aur is tarah ka koi ishara bhi ho sakta hai ke shayed kabhi koi aisa waqt aaye jab zameen-o-aasmaan ka wo nizaam badal bhi jaaye aur koi dusra nizaam iski jagah lele. Wazeh rahe ke is "zameen-o-aasmaan" se muraad bhi maujudha zameen-o-aasmaan nahi hosakte, isliye ke azruye alfaaz-e-Qur'ani ye to qayamat ke roz badal daale jaayenge aur yahan qayamat ke baad pesh aane waale halaat-o-waaqiyaat ka zikr horaha

hai. Phir is mein bhi ek istasna bayaan kiya gaya hai: ﴿إِلَّا مَا شَاءَ رَبُّكَ﴾ illaa maa shaaa-'a Rabbuk: "Siwaye is ke jo tera Rab chaabe". Yani agar Allah Ta'ala khud hi kisi ke azaab mein takhfeef karna chaahے ya kisi ko ek muddat tak azaab dekar jahannum se nikalne ka faisla farmaye to Use Uska pura ikhtiyaar hai. Jaza-o-saza ke baare mein bhi ahle sunnat ka aqeeda hai ke Allah Ta'ala ka ikhtiyaar mutaliq hai, lekin ye bhi Allah Ta'ala ka taye shuda faisla hai ke kuffar keliye jahannum abdi thikaana hai. Wallahu Aalam!

'inna Rabbaka fa'-aalul-li maa yuriid.

إِنَّ رَبَّكَ فَعَالٌ لَمَا يُرِيدُ ﴿٤٦﴾

Tarjuma: "Beshak Aap ﷺ ka Rab jo iraada kare ise kar guzarne waala hai".

AAYAT - 108

Wa 'ammal-laziina su-'iduu fafil-Jannati khaali-diina fiibaa maa daa-matis-samaawaatu wal-'arzu illaa maa shaaa-'a Rabbuk:

وَ أَمَّا الَّذِينَ سَعَدُوا فِي الْجَنَّةِ حُلِيدِينَ فِيهَا مَا دَامَتِ السَّلَوْتُ وَالْأَرْضُ إِلَّا مَا شَاءَ رَبُّكَ

Tarjuma: "Aur jo log naik bakht honge wo jannat mein rabenge hamesha hamesha jab tak rahein aasman aur zameen, siwaye iske jo Aap ﷺ ka Rab chaabe".

'ataaa-'an gayra maj-zuuz.

عَطَاءً غَيْرَ مَجْدُوذٍ ﴿٤٧﴾

Tarjuma: "Ye aisi bakhshish hai jo kabhi khatam nahi hogi".

In aayaat mein jannat aur jahannum ka jo mu'azana kiya gaya hai is mein jannat keliye alfaaz izaafi taur par istemaal kiye gaye hain. Is tarah ke lafzi farq-o-tafawat ka jab ulma-e-mufassireen bareek bayni se jayenza lete hain to in se bade bade falsafiyana nikaat paida hote hain. Chunache jannat aur jahannum ke baare mein Hafiz Ibn-e-Tameema aur Shaik Ibne Arbi dono ne ek raaye pesh ki hai jo Ahle sunnat ke aam ijmayi aqeede se mukhtalif hai. In dono buzragon ke darmiyan agarche bada nazaryaati bu'ad hai (Imam Ibne Tameema رضي الله عنهما) baaz auqaat Shaik Mohiuddin Ibne Arbi par tanqeed karte hue bahut sakht alfaaz istemaal karte hain) magar is raaye mein dono ka itefaaq hai ke jannat to abdi hai magar jahannum abdi nahi hai. Ek waqt aayega, chaahے wo arabha saal baad aaye, jab jahannum khatam kardi jaayegi. Iske bar-aks ahle sunnat ka ijmayi aqeeda yehi hai ke jannat aur jahannum dono abdi hain. Wallahu Aalam!

AYAT - 109

Falaatuk fi Muriyyat mibaynayi abduhoo laa'at
ya'-budu haaa'-u laaa'.

فَلَأَكُوكُ فِي مُرْيَةٍ مِّبَيْنَ يَعْبُدُهُؤْلَاءِ

Tarjuma: "Pas (aye Nabi ﷺ) Aap kisi shak mein na rahein inke baare mein jin ki ye log puja kar rabe hain".

Maa ya'-buduuna illaa ka-maa ya '-budu 'aabaaa'-u-hum-min-qabl:

مَا يَعْبُدُونَ إِلَّا كَمَا يَعْبُدُ أَبَاؤُهُمْ مِنْ قَبْلٍ

Tarjuma: "Ye log nahi puja kar rabe hain magar aise ke in ke aba'a wa ajdaad puja karte rabe hain is se peble".

Ye to bas lakeer ke faqeer bane hue hain.

wa innaa lamu-waffuu-hum
nasii-bahum gayra manquus.

وَإِنَّا لَمُوقُوفُهُمْ نَصِيبُهُمْ غَيْرُ مَنْقُوصٍ

Tarjuma: "Aur yaqueenan Hum unko dene waale hain unka baghair kisi kami ke".

AYAAT 110 TO 123

وَلَقَدْ أَيَّنَا مُوسَى الْكِتَابَ فَأَخْتَلَفَ فِيهِ وَلَوْلَاهُ كَلِمَةٌ سَبَقَتْ مِنْ رَبِّكَ لَقْضَى بَيْنَهُمْ
وَإِنَّهُمْ لَهُ شَيْءٌ مِنْهُ مُرِيبٌ⁽¹⁾ وَإِنَّ كُلَّا لَهَا لَيُوْقِنَّهُمْ سَرْبُكَ أَعْمَالَهُمْ إِنَّهُ بِمَا يَعْمَلُونَ
خَيِّرٌ⁽²⁾ فَاسْتَقْمِمْ كَمَا أُمْرَتْ وَمَنْ تَابَ مَعَكَ وَلَا تَطْغُوا إِنَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرٌ⁽³⁾ وَلَا شَرْكُوا
إِلَى الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا فَبِسُكْمِ النَّارِ لَا وَمَا لَكُمْ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ مِنْ أُولَئِكَ ثُمَّ لَا تُنْصَرُونَ⁽⁴⁾ وَلَا فِي الصَّالِوةِ
ظَرْفِ النَّهَارِ وَرُلْفًا مِنَ الْيَلَى إِنَّ الْحَسَنَاتِ يُدْهِنُنَ السَّيِّئَاتِ ذَلِكَ ذُكْرٌ لِلَّهِ كَرِيمٌ⁽⁵⁾
وَاصِرٌ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُضِيعُ أَجْرَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ⁽⁶⁾ فَكُلُّا كَانَ مِنَ الْقُرْفُونِ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ أَوْ لَوْا
بَقِيَّةٌ يَهْمَوْنَ عَنِ الْفَسَادِ فِي الْأَرْضِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا مِنْ أَجْيَنَا مِنْهُمْ وَاتَّعَدَ الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا مَا أُتْرِفُوا
فِيهِ وَكَانُوا مُجْرِمِينَ⁽⁷⁾ وَمَا كَانَ رَبُّكَ لِيَهْلِكَ الْقُرْبَى بِظُلْمٍ وَآهَاهُمْ مُصْلِحُونَ⁽⁸⁾
وَلَوْشَاءَ رَبُّكَ لِجَعَلَ النَّاسَ أُمَّةً وَاحِدَةً وَلَا يَرَالُونَ مُخْتَلِفِينَ⁽⁹⁾ إِلَّا مَنْ رَحْمَ رَبُّكَ وَلِذَلِكَ
حَلَقُهُمْ وَتَبَتَّ كَلِمَةُ رَبِّكَ لَمْأَنَّ جَهَنَّمَ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ⁽¹⁰⁾ وَكُلَّا نَقْصَنْ
عَلَيْكَ مِنْ أَنْبَاءِ الرُّسُلِ مَا نَسِيْتُ بِهِ فُؤَادَكَ وَجَاءَكَ فِي هُذَا الْحَقِّ وَمَوْعِظَةٌ وَذُكْرٌ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ⁽¹¹⁾
وَقُلْ لِلَّذِينَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ اعْمَلُوا عَلَى مَكَانَتِكُمْ إِنَّا عَمِلْنَا وَانْتَظِرُوا إِنَّا سُنَّ نَسْتَنْظِرُونَ⁽¹²⁾ وَلِلَّهِ
عَلِيِّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَإِلَيْهِ يُرْجَعُ الْأَمْرُ كُلُّهُ فَاعْبُدُهُ وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَيْهِ وَمَا رَبُّكَ بِعَاقِلٍ عَيْنَاهَا تَعْلَمُونَ⁽¹³⁾

110. *Wa laqad'aatay-naa Muu-sal-Kitaaba fakh-tulifa fih: wa law laa Kalimatun-sabaqat mir-Rabbika la-quzi-ya bay-nahum: wa 'innahum lafzi shakkim-minhu muriib.*
111. *Wa 'inna kullal-lammaa la-yu-waffi-yannahum Rabbu-ka 'a'-maa-lahum: 'innahuu bimaa ya'-maluuna Khabiir.*
112. *Fas-taqim kamaa 'umirta wa man taaba ma-'aka wa laa tat-gaw: 'innahuu bimaa ta'-maluuna Basiir.*
113. *Wa laa tar-kanuuu 'ilal-laziina zalamuu fata-massa-kumun-Naaru,-wa maa la-kum-min-duunil-laahi min 'aw-li-yaaa-'a summa laa tunsa-ruun.*
114. *Wa 'aqi-mis-Salaata tara-fa-yin-nahaari wa zulafam-minal-layl: 'innal-hasanaati yuzhibnas-sayyi-'aat: zaalika zikraa liz-zaa-kiriin:*
115. *Was-birfa-'innal-laaha laa yuzii-'u 'ajral-Muhsi-niin.*
116. *Fa-law laa kaana minal-quruuni min-qabli-kum 'Uluu-ba-qiyya-tiny-yan-hawna 'anil-fasaadi fil-'arzi 'illaa qaliilam-mimman 'an-jaynaa minhum? Wattaba-'allaziina zalamuu maaa 'ut-rifuu fihi wa kaanuu muj-rimiin.*
117. *Wa maa kaana Rabbuka li-yublikal-quraa bi-zulminw-wa 'ahluhaa musli-huun.*
118. *Wa law shaaa-'a Rabbu-ka la-ja-'alan-naasa 'Umma-tanw-waahi-datanwwa laa yazaa-luuna mukh-talifiina,*
119. *'Illaa mar-rahima Rabbuk: wa lizaalika khala-qa-hum: wa tammat Kalimatu Rabbika la-'amla-'anna Jahan-nama minal-jinnati wan-naasi 'ajma-'iin.*
120. *Wa kulla-naqussu 'alay-kamin 'ambaaa-'ir-rusuli maa nusabbitu bibii fu-'aadak: wa jaaa-'aka fii haa-zihil-Haq-qu wa maw-izatunwwa zikraa lil-Mu'-miniin.*
121. *Wa qul-lilla-ziina laa yu'-minuu-na'-maluu 'alaa makaa-natikum: 'innaa 'aami-luun;*
122. *Wanta-ziruu! 'innaa munta-ziruun.*
123. *Wa lillaabi gaybus-samaa-waati wal-'arzi wa 'ilayhi yur-ja-'ul-'amru kulluhu fa'-bud-hu wa tawakkal 'alayh: wa maa Rabbuka bi-gaa-filin 'am-maa ta'-maluun.*

AAYAT - 110

Wa laqad'aatay-naa Muu-sal-Kitaaba fakb-tulifa fiib: وَلَقَدْ أَتَيْنَا مُوسَى الْكِتَابَ فَأَخْرِفَ فِيهِ

Tarjuma: "Aur Musa ﷺ ko Humne kitaab di thi phir is mein ikhtelaaf paida kar diye gaye".

wa law laa Kalimatun-sabaqat mir-Rabbika la-quzi-ya bay-nahum: وَلَوْلَهْ كَلِمَةٌ سَبَقَتْ مِنْ رَبِّكَ لَقْضَى بَيْنَهُمْ

Tarjuma: "Aur agar taye na hochuki hoti ek baat tere Rab ki taraf se pehle hi se to unke maabeen faisla kar diya jaata".

wa innahum lafii shakkim-minhu muriib. وَإِنَّهُمْ لَفِي شَكٍّ مِّنْهُ مُرْبِّي

Tarjuma: "Aur (ab to) ye log is (Tauraat) ke baare mein uljha dene waale shak mein mubtela hogaye hain.

Ye baat Suratal Shura'a mein wazahat se bayaan ki gayi hai ke har Rasool ki ummat apni alhami kitaab ki waaris hoti hai. Phir jab is ummat par zawaal aata hai to Apni is kitaab ke baare mein bhi unke haan shukook-o-shubhat paida hojaate hain ke waqi'atan ye kitaab Allah ki taraf se hai bhi ya nahi"!

AAYAT - 111

Wa innal-kullal-lammaa la-yu-waffi-yannahum Rabbu-ka 'a'-maa-lahum: وَإِنَّ كُلَّا لَهَا يُؤْوِي نَهَمَ رَبُّكَ أَعْمَالَهُمْ

Tarjuma: "Aur (aye Nabi ﷺ) Aapka Rab un sabko unke amaal ka laziman pura pura badla dega".

innahu bimaa ya'-maluuna Khabiir. إِنَّهُ بِمَا يَعْمَلُونَ حَذِيرٌ

Tarjuma: "Yaqeenan wo ba-khabar hai is se jo amal ye log kar rahe hain".

AAYAT - 112

Fas-taqim kamaa 'umirta wa man taaba ma-'aka فَاسْتَقِمْ كَمَا أُمِرْتَ وَمَنْ تَابَ مَعَكَ

Tarjuma: "To (Aye Nabi ﷺ) Aap da-te rahein jaisa ke Aap ko hukm hua hai aur wo bhi jinhone tauba ki hai Aap ke saath".

Aap ﷺ ke saath wo log bhi sabr-o-isteqamat ke saath da-te rahein jo shirk se baaz aaye hain, jinhone kufr ko chorda hai aur Aap ﷺ ke saath imaan laaye hain.

wa laa tat-gaw:

وَلَا تَنْعُوا

Tarjuma: "Aur tum log had se tajawez na karo".

Tajawez ki ek shakal ye bhi ho sakti hai ke munkareen-e-haq par jald azaab le aane ki khuwahish karein aur ye bhi ke chaaraon taraf se un logaoں ki mukhalifat ke sabab kisi lamhe gusse mein aajayein aur hilm-o-burdbaari ka daaman haath se chord baithein.

innahuu bimaa ta'-maluuna Basiir.

إِنَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ يَصِيرُ^{۱۰۹}

Tarjuma: "Yaqeenan wo tum logaoں ke sab a'maal dekh raha hai".

Allah Ta'ala tumhare a'maal bhi dekh raha hai aur jo kuch tumhare mukhalifeen kar rahe hain unki tamam harkatein bhi Uske ilm mein hain. Isliye Uske haan se tumhein tumhara ajr-o-sawaab milega, aur un logaoں ko unke kartutaon ki saza milegi.

AAYAT - 113

Wa laa tar-kanuuu 'ilal-laziina zalamuu

وَلَا شُرِكُوا إِلَيَّ الَّذِينَ كَلَّمُوا

Tarjuma: "Aur koi jbukao paida na karna un logaoں ki taraf jinhone zulm kiya".

Ye khaalis haq aur baatil ki kash-ma-kash hai, is mein kahin koi rishtedaari ka mu'amlा, koi puraane marasim, qabeele ki mohabbat waghaira awamil tum logaoں ko kisi lamhe unki taraf jhukne par mayil na karein.

fata-massa-kumun-Naaru,- wa maa la-kum-min-duunil-laahi min 'aw-li-yaaa-'a summa laa tunsa-ruun.

فَتَمَسَّكُمُ النَّارُ وَمَا لَكُمْ مِّنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ
مِّنْ أَوْلَيَاءَ شَمَّلَ لَا تَشْرُونَ^{۱۱۰}

Tarjuma: "(Agar aisa hua) to tumhein aag pakad legi, phir tumhare liye Allah ke siwa koi himayati nahi honge, phir tumhari madad nahi ki jaayegi".

AAYAT - 114

Wa 'aqi-mis-Salaata tara-fa-yin-nahaari wa zulafam-minal-layl:

وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ طَرِيقَ النَّهَارِ وَزَلْفًا مِّنَ الظَّلَلِ^{۱۱۱}

Tarjuma: "Aur (Aye Nabi ﷺ) namaz ko qa'im rakhiye din ke dono saraon par aur raat ki kuch ghadyon mein".

Din ke dono saraon par fajar aur asar ke auqaat hain jabke raat mein maghrib aur isha shaamil hain. Lekin ye yaad rahe ke paanch namazaon ka maujuda nizaam giyarah nabwi ﷺ mein Meraj ke baad qa'im hua hai. Is se pehle Makki daur mein taqreeban saade dus baras tak namazaon ke baare mein jo ehkaam naazil hue wo isi nau'iyat ke hain. Yahan ek nukta phir se zehen mein tazah karlein ke Huzoor ﷺ se is andaaz mein seegha-e-wahed mein jo khitaab kiya jaata hai, wo darasal Aap ﷺ ki wasat'at se ummat ko hukm dena maqsood hota hai.

innal-hasanaati yuzhibnas-sayyi-aat: zaalika zikraa liz-zaa-kiriin: إِنَّ الْحَسَنَاتِ يُدْهِنُ السَّيِّئَاتِ ۚ ذَلِكَ ذَكْرٌ لِلَّذِكْرِيْنَ ﴿١١﴾

Tarjuma: "Yaqeenan neikiyaan badiyon ko duur kar deti hain. Ye yaad dahani hai yaad rakhne waalaon keliye".

AAYAT - 115

Was-bir fa-innal-laaha laa yuzii-u ajral-Muhsni-niin. وَاصِرْ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُضِيغُ أَجْرَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ ﴿١٢﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur sabar kijiye yaqeenan Allah neiki karne waalaon ka ajar zaaye nahi karta".

AAYAT - 116

Fa-law laa kaana minal-quruuni min-qabli-kum Uluu-ba-qiyaa-tiny-yan-hawna anil-fasaadi fil-'arzi. فَلَوْلَا كَانَ مِنَ الْقُرُونِ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ أُولُوا بَقِيَّةً يَنْهَوْنَ عَنِ الْفَسَادِ فِي الْأَرْضِ

Tarjuma: "To kyun na aisa hua ke tum se pehle ki qaumaon mein haq ke aise alambardar hote jo (apni apni qaumaon ke logaon ko) rokte zameen mein fasaad machane se".

'illaa qaliilam-mimman 'an-jaynaa minbum? إِلَّا قَلِيلًا مِّنْ أَنْجَنَا مِنْهُمْ

Tarjuma: "Magar bahut thode log aise the, jinhein Humne un mein se bacha liya".

Ye baat Qur'an mein baar baar duhrayi gayi hai ke haq ke alambardar, amar bil-ma'roof aur nahi an'al munkar ka haq adaa karne waale log jahan bhi hon, jis qaum se bhi hon, Allah Ta'alा hamesha inhein Apni rehmat-e-khaas se bacha leta hai.

وَاتْتَحَّ الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا مَا أُتْرِفُوا فِيهِ وَكَانُوا
Wattaba-`allaziina zalamuu maaa `ut-
rifuu fihi wa kaanuu muj-riimiin
مُجْرِمِينَ ﴿١١﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur peeche pade rahe wo zaalim un aish-o-araam ki cheezaon ke jo inhein di gayi thi aur wo mujrim the".

AAYAT - 117

Wa maa kaana Rabbuka li-
yuhlikal-quraa bi-zulminw-wa
`ahluhaa musli-huun.
وَمَا كَانَ رَبُّكَ لِيُهْلِكَ الْقُرْبَى بِظُلْمٍ
وَآهَلُهَا مُصْلِحُونَ ﴿١٢﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur Aap ﷺ ka Rab aisa nahi ke bastiyon ko zulm ke saath halaak karde jabke un mein basne waale log islaah karne waale hon".

Aisa nahi hota ke kisi ilaaqe, kisi mulk ya shaher mein achche kirdaar ke haamil, apni aur dusraon ki islaah mein sargaram logaon ki aksiriyat ho aur Allah phir bhi is basti par azaab bhej de.

AAYAT - 118

Wa law shaaa-`a Rabbu-ka la-ja-`alan-
naasa `Umma-tanw-waahi-datanw-wa
laa yazaa-luuna mukh-talifiina.
وَلَوْ شَاءَ رَبُّكَ لَجَعَلَ النَّاسَ أُمَّةً وَاحِدَةً
وَلَا يَرَأُونَ مُخْتَلِفِينَ ﴿١٣﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur agar Aap ﷺ ka Rab chaahtha to tamam nu-e-insaani ko ek hi ummat bana deta, lekin wo ikhtelaaf karte hi rahenge".

Jahan kahin bhi log ekahtte miljul kar reh rahe honge in mein ikhtelaaf-e-raaye ka hona bilkul fitri baat hai. Mukhtalif logaon ki mukhtalif soch hai, har ek ka apna apna nuqta-e-nazar hai aur iske liye apna apna istadlal hai. Usi ke mutabiq unke nazriyaat hain aur usi ke mutabiq unke amaal-o-af'aal. Jab tak ye istadlal ilm aur Qur'an-o-Sunnat ki bunyaad par hai to is mein koi qabahat nahi, bashart ye ke ye ikhtelaaf ki had tak rahe aur tafaruqa ki surat ikhtiyaar na kare aur "man deegar to degri" waala mu'ama na ho".

Is nukte ko yun bhi samajhna chaahiye ke Imaam Abu Hanifa عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ aur Imaam Shafa'i شَفَاعَیْهِ dono ne Qur'an-o-Sunnat se istadlal kiya hai, magar baaz auqaat dono buzrugaon ki ara'a mein bahut zyada ikhtelaaf paaya jaata hai. Magar aise ahle ilm Hazraat ke haan aise ikhtelaaf kabhi bhi naza'a aur tafaruqa baazi ka ba's nahi banta. Ek dusre zaawiye se dekha jaaye to dunya ki raunaq aur khubsoorti bhi is tanau'u aur ikhtelaaf se qayem hai.

*Gulhaaye ranga rang se hai raunaq-e-chaman
Aye zauq is chaman ko hai zaib ikhtelaaf se!*

Agar dunya mein eksaniyat (monotany) hi ho to insaan ki tabiyat is se ukta jaaye.

AAYAT - 119

Illaa mar-rabima Rabbuk: wa lizaalika khala-qa-hum: إِلَّا مَنْ رَحْمَ رَبُّكَ وَلِذلِكَ خَلَقَهُمْ

Tarjuma: "Siwaye us ke ke jis par Aap ﷺ ka Rab reham farmade. Aur isi liye Usne inhein paida kiya hai".

Allah Ta'ala ne insaanon ki takhleeq ke andar ye ikhtelaaf aur tanu'u khud rakha hai. Dunya mein arbaon insaan hain magar in mein koi se do insaanon ke mizaaj, shakl-o-surat aur awaaz hattake ungliyon ke nishanaat aapas mein nahi milte. Lehaza Allah insaanon ko paida hi isi andaaz par karta hai ke un mein tanu'u aur infradiyat qayem rahe. Ek hadees-e-Nabawi ﷺ ki ru se insaan bhi ma'dniyaat ki tarah hain. Chunache jis tarah ma'dniyaat ki beshumar iqsaam hain magar har ek ki apni khususiyat aur apni pehchaan hai, yehi mu'amlia insaanon ka hai.

wa tammat Kalimatu Rabbika la-'amla-'anna Jahan-nama minal-jinnati wan-naasi 'ajma-'iin. وَتَمَتْ كَلِمَةُ رَبِّكَ لَهُ مُكَنَّ جَهَنَّمُ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسُ أَجْمَعُونَ ﴿١٦﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur Aap ﷺ ke Rab ki ye baat puri hokar rahegi ke Mai jahannum ko jinnaon aur insaanon sab se bhar kar rahunga".

Yani tamam mushrik, sarkash, nafarmaan aur gunahgaar jinnaon aur insaanaon ko ekahtta karke jahannum ka eindhan banaonga aur yun unse jahannum ko bhar dunga. Usne jannat banayi hai to ise bhi abaad karna hai aur jahannum banayi hai tu use bhi eindhan faraham karna hai.

AAYAT - 120

Wa kullan-naqussu 'alay-kamin 'ambaaa'-ir-rusuli وَكُلَّاً نَفْصُنْ عَلَيْكَ مِنْ أَنْبَاءِ الرُّسُلِ

Tarjuma: "Aur (Aye Nabi ﷺ) Hum Rasoolaon ki khabraon mein se har ek aap ko suna rabe hain".

Ye "Ambar-Rasal" ki wohi istelaah hai jiska zikr qabl azeen baar baar hua hai. Hazrat Nuh, Hazrat Hood, Hazrat Saleh, Hazrat Loot,

Hazrat Sho'eib aur Hazrat Musa ﷺ ke halaat Hum Aap ﷺ ko baar baar is liye suna rahe hain:

maa nusabbitu bihii fu-'aadak:

مَانِئْتُ بِهِ فُؤَادَكَ

Tarjuma: "(taake) mazboot rakhein Hum is ke saath Aap ﷺ ka dil".

Taake un waqi'aat ko sunkar Aap ﷺ aur Aap ﷺ ke saathiyon ke dilaon mein itmenaan badhe aur isteqamat mein izafa ho. Un waqi'aat ke zariye se Hum ye baat wazeh karna chaahte hain ke Makkah mein Aap ﷺ par aur Aap ﷺ ke saathiyon par masa'ib ke jo pahaad toot rahe hain, ye koi nayi baat nahi hai, balke jab bhi koi Rasool ﷺ kisi qaum ki taraf mab'oos hua aur use dawat-e-haq pesh ki to is ki mukhalifat isi shad-o-mad se hui. Amba-o-Rasal aur unke saathiyon ko hamesha aise hi halaat ka saamna karna pada. Magar jis tarah Hum ne har baar ahle haq ki madad ki aur bil-aakhir kaamyaab wohi hue, usi tarah ab bhi haq-o-baatil ki is jaan gasal kash-ma-kash mein bol-bala haq hi ka hogi aur aakhirkaar fatah Aap ﷺ ki aur Aap ﷺ ke saathiyon hi ki hogi.

wa jaaa-'aka fi haa-zibil-Haq-

وَجَاءَكَ فِي هَذَا الْحَقِّ وَمَوْعِظَةٌ وَذِكْرٌ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿١﴾
lil-Mu'-miniin.

Tarjuma: "Aur us mein Aap ﷺ ke paas haq aaya hai aur momineen keliye is mein nasihat aur yaad dahani hai".

Yani is Qur'an mein ya is surat mein ya in waqi'aat mein haq aur baatil ko bilkul wazeh kar diya gaya hai aur momineen keliye nasiyat aur yaad dahani ka samaan bhi faraham kar diya gaya hai.

AAYAT - 121

Wa qul-lilla-ziina laa yu'-minuu-na'-maluu 'alaa makaa-natikum: 'innaa 'ami-luun; وَقُلْ لِلَّذِينَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ اعْمَلُوا عَلَى
مَكَانَتِكُمْ دَارًا غِيلُونَ ﴿٢﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur keh dijiye un logaon se jo imaan nahi laate ke tum apni jagah par karo (jo kar sakte ho) hum bhi kar rahe hain (jo kuch hum kar sakte hain)".

Yani tum meri mukhalifat aur dushmani mein koi daqeeqa faro gizaasht na karo, is ziman mein jo kar sakte ho beshak mere khilaaf kar guzro, tum apne tareeqe par chalte raho, hum apni rosh par chalte rahenge.

Wanta-ziruu! 'innaa munta-ziruuun.

وَانتَظِرُوا إِنَّ مُنْتَظِرَوْنَ ﴿١٢﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur tum bhi intezar karo, hum bhi muntazar hain".

Ke Allah ki taraf se aakhri faisla kya aata hai.

AYAT - 123

Wa lillaahi gaybus-samaa-waati
wal-'arzi wa 'ilayhi yur-ja-'ul- 'amru kulluhuu
وَلِلَّهِ غَيْبُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَإِلَيْهِ يُرْجَعُ الْأُمُورُ كُلُّهُ

Tarjuma: "Aur Allah hi keliye hai aasmaan aur zameen ki tamaam chupi cheezen aur kul ka kul mu'amla Usi ki jaanib lauta diya jaayega".

fa'-bud-hu wa tawakkal 'alayh:
wa maa Rabbuka bi-gaa-filin ﴿١٣﴾
'am-maa ta'-maluun

Tarjuma: "To Aap ﷺ Usi ki ibadat karein aur Usi par tawakkal karein.
Aur yaqeenan Aap ﷺ ka Rab ghaafil nahi hai us se jo tum log kar rahe ho.

