

International Islamic University Chittagong (IIUC)

Course Title: **Text of Ethics and Morality-1**
1101

Course Code: **UREM -**

Course Notes

1. **Terms:** Education, Ethics, Morality, Religion.
⇒ **Education:** Education is a process of teaching, training, and learning something.
Ethics: Ethics is a set of concepts and principles that guide us in determining what behavior helps or harms sentient creatures.
Morality: Morality is compliance or conformity with a conception of good or right behavior.
Religion: Religion is defined as a system of faith and worship or faithfulness or devotion to a principle towards a sacred or supreme being.
2. What are the differences between ethics and morality?
⇒ Ethics relates to a society whereas morality relates to an individual person, and ethics relate more in a professional life while morals are what individuals follow independently.
3. Explain the necessity of ethics and morality in human life.
⇒ Ethics and morality are vital elements in our society because of the important role it plays in shaping people's perception and the world around them. Without them, no society would be a place to live peacefully. Therefore, these values and beliefs should be embraced in an individual, group, and society at large.
4. How is ethics related to education?
⇒ Ethics and education are closely related and interdependent. They can help individuals develop a strong moral character and the ability to make responsible and ethical decisions. It is an important aspect of a well-rounded education and a necessary foundation for a just and fair society.
5. What do world religions say about ethics and morality?
⇒ World religions provide comprehensive systems of moral and ethical guidance based on common themes such as love, justice, non-violence, truthfulness, and respect, serving as a foundation for individuals to understand the impact of their actions on others and the world.

6. Write down the different names of *Surah Fatihah*.

⇒ *Surah al- Fatihah* has different names. Some of them are as follows:

<i>Al-Hamd</i>	الْحَمْدُ	The Praise.
<i>Faatihatul Kitaab</i>	فَاتِحَةُ الْكِتَابِ	The Opening of the Book.
<i>Ummul Kitaab</i>	أُمُّ الْكِتَابِ	The Mother of the Book
<i>Ummul Qur'an</i>	أُمُّ الْقُرْآنِ	The Mother of the Qur'an.
<i>Al-Mathaanee</i>	الْمَثْنَانِي	The Oft-Repeated
<i>Al-Qur'anul 'Azeem</i>	الْقُرْآنُ الْعَظِيمُ	The Great Qur'an
<i>As-Shifaa'</i>	الشِّفَاءُ	The Healing
<i>Al-Asaas</i>	الْأَسَاسُ	The Foundation
<i>Al-Waafiyah</i>	الْوَافِيَّةُ	The Complete.
<i>Al-Kaafiyah</i>	الْكَافِيَّةُ	The Sufficient.

****The meaning of Surah Fatihah:**

Surah al-Faatihah (The opening)

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

1. All the praises and thanks be to Allah, the Cherisher and Sustainer of the worlds;
 2. Most Gracious, Most Merciful;
 3. The only owner of the Day of Judgment.
 4. You (alone) we worship, You (alone) we ask for help (for each and everything).
 5. Guide us to the straightway,
 6. The way of those on whom you have bestowed Your Grace;
 7. Not (the way) of those who earned Your anger, nor of those who went astray.
7. How many surahs are there in the holy Qur'an? How many types are there and what are they? What are the differences between them?

⇒ There are 114 surah in the holy Qur'an. They are two types: Makki Surahs and Madani Surahs.

Makki Surahs are those which were revealed before the migration of Prophet Muhammad (SWT) from Makkah to Madinah.

Madani Surahs are those which were revealed after the migration of Prophet Muhammad (SWT) from Makkah to Madinah.

8. Define Is-ti 'adhah and Bas-malah, write its rules.

⇒ The meaning of isti'adhah (إِسْعَادَة) is seeking refuge or protection. In tajweed, seeking the protection and refuge with Allah from Satan before recitation of the Qur'an is called *isti'adhah*.

Some rules of 'isti 'adhah:

- ✓ Seeking refuge should be silent at the time of reciting Quran silently.
- ✓ In the prayer it will be done silently.
- ✓ It will be done loud in the time of reciting Quran aloud.
- ✓ Repeating the seeking of refuge after cutting off the recitation of the Holy Quran by coughing, sneezing or by talking referring to the reading or meaning of the verses
- ✓ Repeating of seeking refuge before beginning of reciting Quran should be repeated after cutting off reading by work or normal conversation or by eating etc.

Bas-malah means reciting 'بِسْمِ اللَّهِ'. In tajweed, before recitation from the Holy Qur'an reciting the name of Allah is called Bas-malah. It is also called "Tas-miah" and full sentence of Bas-malah is بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ "In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful".

9. Write the sun letters and moon letters with their characteristics.

⇒ The sun letters:

Serial n.	Letter
1	ت
2	ث
3	د
4	ذ
5	ر
6	ز
7	س
8	ش =
9	ص
10	ض
11	ط
12	ظ
13	ل
14	ن

The moon letters:

Serial N.	Letter
1	ء
2	ب
3	ج
4	ح
5	خ
6	ع
7	غ
8	ف
9	ق
10	ك
11	م
12	و
13	ه
14	ي

Their characteristics are:

- When 'ا' are joined with any sun letter at beginning of a word, the 'ا' will not be pronounced but silent and the next letter will be pronounced twice taking the sign of tash-did .
- When 'ا' are joined with any moon letter the 'ا' will be pronounced taking the sign of sukuun over it.
- When 'ا' are joined with any word, the ending of that word must be with a single vowel mark and without 'ا' the end of any word in maximum time will be with two vowel signs tanween (nunation).

10. Write down the stages of creation of humankind.

⇒ The stages of creation of humankind are:

1. Out of dust
2. Out of sperm
3. Out of a leech-like clot
4. Out of a morsel of flesh

Al-haraakat (الْحَرَكَاتُ) vowels

In Arabic language, a vowel is called " حَرْكُهُ " harakat.

There are three short vowel signs in Arabic language. They are الضَّمَّةُ *ad- dhammah*, الْفَتْحَةُ *al- fathah* and الْكَسْرَةُ *al-kasrah*.

Al- Fathah (الْفَتْحَةُ)

Fathah (َ -) is a small diagonal stroke above a consonant. The letter which holds this *fathah* is known as 'maftuh' (مَفْتُوحٌ).

Al-kasrah (الْكَسْرَةُ)

Kasrah (ِ -) is a small diagonal stroke under a consonant. The letter which holds this *kasra* under it is known as *maksur* (مَكْسُورٌ) in Arabic.

Tanween (التَّنْوِينُ) nunation:

The sound produced as a result of double vowel signs (ُ ِ ُ) on a consonant is called "تَنْوِينٌ" ***tanween***.

The letter which holds this tanween is known as ***munaw-wan*** (مُنَوَّن).

Dammataan

A doubled *dammah* is called a **dammataan**(ضَمَّتَان).

Fathataan (فَتْحَتَان)

Fat-hataan means two fat-has (ُ _) or a doubled fathah is known as a *fathatan*.

Kasrataan (كَسْرَتَان)

Kasrataan means two *kasrah* (ِ _). The vowel is the *kas-rah*, known as the *kas-rataan* when it is doubled.

As-sukuun(السُّكُونُ) – vowel less

سُكُونُ *sukuun* means quietude, silence or stillness. Technically, it refers to absence of a vowel. When a letter is without any vowel mark it is called 'سَاكِنٌ' *saakin* (vowel less or resting).

Tashdid (تَشْدِيد)

Tashdid (تَشْدِيد) means emphasis, intensification, doubling or geminating.

11. What is the necessity of learning Arabic language?

⇒ Learning Arabic language is necessity to the worship of Allah in that it is the language with which the holy Qur'an revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (SWT). It is also the language Muslims use in praying that is why it is very essential for all Muslims.

12. Who are the 25 prophets mentioned in the Qur'an?

⇒ The prophets of Islam include: Adam, Idris (Enoch), Nuh (Noah), Hud (Heber), Saleh (Methusaleh), Lut (Lot), Ibrahim (Abraham), Ismail (Ishmael), Ishaq (Isaac), Yaqub (Jacob), Yusuf (Joseph), Shu'aib (Jethro), Ayyub (Job), Dhulkifl (Ezekiel), Musa (Moses), Harun (Aaron), Dawud (David), Sulayman (Solomon), Ilyas (Elias), Alyasa (Elisha), Yunus (Jonah), Zakariya (Zachariah), Yahya (John the Baptist), Isa (Jesus) and Muhammad.

13. Lessons and teachings from Surah al-Fatihah

-First, one will be able to restrain oneself from many misdeed, since the habit of pronouncing the name of Allah (SWT) is bound to make one wonder when about to commit some offence how such an act can be reconciled with the saying of Allah's holy name.

-Second, if a man pronounces the name of Allah (SWT) before starting good and legitimate tasks, this act will ensue that both his starting point and his mental orientation are sound.

-Third – and this is the most important benefit – when a man begins something by pronouncing Allah's name, he will enjoy His support and succour; Allah will bless his

efforts and protect him from the machinations and temptation of Satan. For whenever man turns to Allah, Allah turns to him as well.

14. Arabic numbers in words

Arabic Numeral	Transcription	Arabic Name	English Numeral
٠	<i>Sifr</i>	صفر	0
١	<i>Waahid</i>	واحد	1
٢	<i>Ithnaan</i>	إثنان	2
٣	<i>Thalaatha</i>	ثلاثة	3
٤	<i>Arba'a</i>	أربعة	4
٥	<i>Khamsa</i>	خمسة	5
٦	<i>Sitta</i>	ستة	6
٧	<i>Sab'a</i>	سبعة	7
٨	<i>Thamaaniya</i>	ثمانية	8
٩	<i>Tis'a</i>	تسعة	9
١٠	<i>'Aashara</i>	عشرة	10

15. Name of the days in Arabic

English	Transliteration	Arabic
Sunday	Al-'Ahad	الأحد
Monday	Al-'Ithnayn	الاثنين
Tuesday	Al-Thulaathaa'	الثلاثاء
Wednesday	Al-'Arbi'aa'	الأربعاء
Thursday	Al-Khamees	الخميس
Friday	Al-Jum'ah	الجمعة
Saturday	Al-Sabt	السبت

16. *Sūratul-Ikhlās*

In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

"Say: (He) Allah, is One,"

2. "Allah, the Eternal,"

3. "He begets not, nor is He begotten,"

4. "And there is none like unto Him."

17. Rasul

Rasool is defined as a messenger, an individual who was given a new Sharia or code of law by Allah.

Nabi

'Nabi' means '**an individual sent directly by Allah to the mankind to lead them to right path.**'

18. Hijri Months

1. Muharram
2. Safar
3. Rabi-ul-Awwal
4. Rabi-us Sani
5. Jamadi-ul-Awwal
6. Jamadi-us-Sani
7. Rajab
8. Shaban
9. Ramadan
10. Shawal
11. Zul-Qadah
12. Zul-Hijah

19. Write an introduction to Arabic language including its alphabets and visible elements of pronunciation.

⇒ Every language has own alphabet. It is a set of letters or symbols in a fixed order used for writing a language. The English alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, while Arabic alphabet consists of twenty-nine letters. A letter is a written or printed sign representing a sound used in speech. The Arabic letters are:

A	'Alif	ا
`	Baa'	ب
T	Taa'	ت
Th	Thaa'	ث
J	Jeem/jiim	ج
<u>H</u>	<u>H</u> aa'	ح
Kh	Khaa'	خ
D	Daal	د
Dh	Dhaal	ذ
R	Raa'	ر
Z	Zaa'	ز
S	Seen	س
Sh	Sheen	ش
<u>S</u> (fat)	<u>S</u> aad	ص
<u>D</u> (fat)	<u>D</u> aad	ض

<u>T</u> (fat)	<u>Taa'</u>	ط
<u>Dh</u>	<u>Dhaa'</u>	ظ
'	' <i>ayn</i>	ع
Gh	<i>Ghayn</i>	غ
F	<i>Faa'</i>	ف
Q	<i>Qaaf</i>	ق
K	<i>Kaaf</i>	ك
L	<i>Laam</i>	ل
M	<i>Meem</i>	م
N	<i>Nuun</i>	ن
H	<i>Haa'</i>	ه
W	<i>Waaw</i>	و
'	<i>Hamzah</i>	ء
Y	<i>Yaa'</i>	ي

The visible elements of pronunciation:

For uttering any Arabic letter or word we have to know some terms; specially four terms. They are;

الْحَرْكَةُ *al -harakah*, التَّنْوِينُ *at- tanween*, التَّشْدِيدُ *at- tashdid*, السَّكِينُ *as -saakin*.

In Arabic language, a vowel is called " حَرْكَةٌ " and a consonant with vowel signs is called 'مُتَحَرِّكٌ' *mutahar-rik* 'moved' and a consonant without a vowel sign is called 'سَّاكِنٌ' *saakin* 'restion.

20. Write down the characteristics of Muttaqin in surah al-Baqarah.

- ⇒ The characteristics of Muttaqin are those pious and righteous persons who:
- Fear Allah much and love Allah much
 - Believe in the *Ghaib* and perform *As-Salat*
 - Spend from what Allah has provided them with from provision in His path.
 - Believe in the Qur'an and in the Taurat (Torah) and the Injeel (Gospel), etc.
 - Believe in the Hereafter. (Resurrection, recompense of their good and bad deeds, Paradise, and Hell, etc.)