

## سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ – Daybreak – Sūratu l-Falaq

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ﴿١﴾ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ﴿٢﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿٣﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ﴿٤﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ﴿٥﴾

In the name of Allāh, the Unimaginably Merciful, the All-Merciful:

<sup>1</sup> Say [Prophet], ‘I seek refuge with the Lord of daybreak <sup>2</sup> against the harm in what He has created, <sup>3</sup> the harm in the night when darkness gathers, <sup>4</sup> the harm in witches when they blow on knots, <sup>5</sup> the harm in the envier when he envies.’ [M. A. S. Abdel Haleem]

## Vocabulary Words

when	إِذَا	the daybreak	الْفَلَقِ
it [1 M] became darker	وَقَبَ	from	مِنْ
the blowers with dry spit [3+ F]	النَّفَّاثَاتِ	evil	شَرِّ
envier [1 M]	حَاسِدٍ	He created	خَلَقَ
he envied	حَسَدَ	darkness	غَاسِقٍ

## Short-Answer Questions

1. Is this a مَكِّيَّةٌ or a مَدَنِيَّةٌ sūrah? What does that mean?
  - a. This sūrah is مَكِّيَّةٌ , meaning it was revealed **1)** while the Prophet Muḥammad, صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ , was residing in Makkah, **2)** in the first 13 years of receiving waḥy (revelation), **3)** before the hijrah (migration).

2. How does this sūrah connect to the one before it, al-’Iklāṣ? Write two connections.

Connection	al-’Iklāṣ	al-Falaq
a.	In this sūrah, Allāh <b>begins with “qul.”</b>	This sūrah also <b>begins with “qul.”</b>
b.	Allāh says that <b>He was neither born nor did He give birth.</b>	Allāh says He is Master of al-Falaq, which is similar in meaning to “creating.” Here, <b>He reminds us that He creates but is not created.</b>
c.	<b>One of the meanings of ṣa-ma-da, a verb from the same root as aṣ-Ṣamad is to turn to someone in full need.</b>	<b>A practical way to turn to Allāh in full need is by reciting al-Falaq for protection.</b>

3. What story from the life of the Prophet Muḥammad, ṣalla l-lāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam, connects to this sūrah?

- a. A man called Labīd ibn al-’Aṣam did magic to the Prophet Muḥammad, ṣalla l-lāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam. As a result, he started to imagine that he visited and spent time with his wives when he really did not. The magic was taken from the comb and hair of the Prophet Muḥammad, ṣalla l-lāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam. Labīd hid it at the bottom of a well after tying knots on it and dry spitting.

4. When are some of the times when it is recommended to recite this sūrah?

- a. **After Ṣalāh:** It is a sunnah to recite it once after every prayer but three times after aṣ-Ṣubḥ and al-Maghrib.
- b. **Before Sleep:** It is a sunnah to recite it before going to sleep along with Sūratu l-’Iklāṣ and Sūratu n-Nās. The Prophet Muḥammad, ṣalla l-lāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam, used recite these three then dry spit onto his hands before rubbing them over his body, beginning with his face and the front of his body then covering as much of his body as possible.
- c. **When Sick:** The Prophet Muḥammad ṣalla l-lāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam, used to recite it along with Sūratu n-Nās and then dry spit into his hands and rub them over his body during his final sickness.