

Short Prophetic Life

لنډ نبوي سيرت

For Students

**Questions & Answers with Pashto
Meaning**

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Ketabton.com

Short Prophetic Life

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Questions & Answers
For Children

In the name of Allah, who is the king of
kings.

Date: 1400/11/5

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Almighty Allah

Almighty Allah is our lord. He is unique and one. He has no partner. He is the king of kings. He is the creator of the universe. He has created the earth and the heavens. He has created stars and the sun. He is the only one that he can hear and see everything. Almighty Allah gives us food and all other things that we need. Only he can make us healthy or sick. When I ask for something I ask him only. We obey the orders of Allah. He has sent his prophets and books to show us the right way. Now we are going to talk about his prophet Hazrat Muhammad (sww) life.

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First Lesson

Question: Whom slave (Bandh) are you? د چا بنده یی؟

Answer: I am slave of Allah..زه دالله تعالی بنده یم.

Question: Whom follower are you? د چا امتی یی؟

Answer: I am follower of Muhammad [saww]. زه

دمحمد /ص/ امتی یم.

Question: Whom are you at the nation? دچا په ملت یی؟

Answer: I am at the nation of Ibrahim Khalilullah. زه

دابراهیم خلیل الله په ملت یم.

Question: What is your Religion?؟ دین مو څه شی دی؟

Answer: The honesty Religion of Islam. داسلام سپېڅلی

دین

Question: What was/does your Prophet name? ستاسو

د پیغمبر نوم څه دی؟

Answer: Our Prophet name is

Hazrat Muhammad [saww]. زموږ دپیغمبر نوم حضرت

محمد(ص) دی.

Question: where was Muhammad (saww) born?

محمد(ص) چیرته پیدا شو؟

Answer: He was born in Abo Talib home. هغه د ابو

طالب په کور کې دې نړۍ ته سترگې پرانیستي.

Question: What was the parents name of

Muhammad [saww]? د حضرت محمد(ص) دمور اوپلار نوم؟

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Answer: His father name was Abdullah son of Abdulmutalib and his mother name was BB Amina.

دهغه دپلار نوم عبدالله ولد عبدالمطلب او دمور نوم بي بي امينه.

Question: Did Muhammad [saww] see his

Own father or not? يا نه؟ خپل پلار ليدلی و يا نه؟

Answer: No, because his father was died before born of Muhammad [saww]. نه، ځکه چې پلاريې مځکې. دمحمد/ص/ له پيداېښت وفات و.

Question: Where was Hazrat Muhammad [saww] from? محمد(ص) دکوم ځای و؟

Answer: Muhammad [saww] was live in Mecca Meccaramah and their Language was Arabic and his tribe was Quresh. محمد/ص/ په مکه مکرمه کې ژوند کاو، همدارنگه دقریشو له قوم او په عربي ژبه يې خبرې کولې.

Second Lesson

دوهم درس

Question: Who was give breast (Milk) to Muhammad [saww]? محمد(ص) ته چا شېږې ورکړلې؟

Answer: The first woman who gave breast (Milk) to Muhammad [saww] she was Suibah slave girl of Abu Lahab, and after then gave breast milk Halima

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لومړۍ ښځه چې محمد(ص) ته يې Sadie daughter of Zoieb. شيدې ورکړې هغه دابولهب وينځه [صبيه] وه، ورسته له هغې [حليمه سعدي] ده، زويب، لور وه چې محمد(ص) ته يې شيدې ورکړې.

Question: Did Hazrat Muhammad [saww] has relative sisters and brothers or not? ايا محمد(ص) نسبي وروڼه او خويندې لرلي؟

Answer: No he didn't have relative sisters and brothers.. نه، هغه نسبي وروڼه او خويندې نه لرلي.

Third Lesson

Question: How old was Muhammad [saww] when his mother died? محمد(ص) دڅو کلنو و، چې مور يې وفات شوه؟

Answer: Muhammad [saww] was six years old while he came devoid of mother handle (she died). محمد (ص) دڅپړو کلنو و چې دمور له نعمت څخه محروم شو.

Question: Whom took responsibility of Muhammad [saww] after his mother death? ورسته دمحمد(ص) د مور له مړينې د هغه مسوليت چا په غاړه واخيست؟

Answer: after his mother death took responsibility of Muhammad [saww] his grandfather

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د محمد (ص) مسولیت وروسته دهغه د مور له Abdulmutallab. مړیني دهغه نیکه [عبدالمطلب] په غاړه واخیست.

Question: How old was Muhammad [saww] while his grandfather died? محمد(ص) څو کلن و چې نیکه یې وفات شو؟

Answer: Muhammad [saww] was eight years old when his grandfather died. محمد (ص) اته کلن و کله یې چې نیکه په حق ورسید.

Question: Who was take responsibility of Muhammad [saww] after Abdulmutallab death? وروسته د عبدالمطلب له مړیني د محمد(ص) مسولیت چا په غاړه واخیست؟

Answer: After death of Abdulmutallab, took responsibility of Muhammad [saww] his uncle (Abu Talib). د عبدالمطلب له مړیني وروسته د محمد (ص) مسولیت دهغه تره [ابو طالب] په غاړه واخیست.

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Fourth Lesson

Question: Whom was the first woman that she got marriage with Muhammad [saww]?
لومړۍ ښځه څوک وه چې د محمد(ص) سره يې واده وکړ؟

Answer: She was Khadijatul Kubra. خديجة
الکبرا] وه.

Question: In which year Muhammad [saww] get married with Khadijatul Kubra?
په کوم کال محمد(ص) له خديجة الکبرا سره واده وکړ؟

Answer: Muhammad [saww] get married with KadijatulKubra in 25 years old.
محمد (ص) له خديجة الکبرا سره په ۲۵ کلنۍ کې واده وکړ.

Question: Did Khadijatul Kubra have married before from Muhammad [saww]?
ايا له محمد(ص) څخه مخکې خديجة الکبرا له چا سره واده کړی و؟

Answer: Yes! She had gotten wedding before Muhammad [saww].
هو! هغې واده کړی و مخکې له محمد(ص) څخه.

Question: How many wives did Muhammad [saww] has?
محمد(ص) څو ښځې لرلې؟

Answer: Hazrat Muhammad [saww] had thirteen wives.

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محمد(ص) دیارلس ښځې لرلې.

Question: how many wives did Muhammad [saww] get married with? له څو ښځو سره محمد(ص) واده کړی و؟

Answer: Muhammad [saww] had gotten married with eleventh wives and two had died before wedding. محمد (ص) له یولسو ښځو سره واده کړی و او دوه مخکې له واده مړې وې.

Question: What were the names of Muhammad [saww] wives? دمحمد(ص) د ښځو نومونه څه و؟

Answer: 1-Khadijatul kubra 2-Ayesha [R anha] 3-Hafasah [R anha] 4-Umm Habiba[R anha] 5-Sudah[R anha] 6-Umm Salma[R anha] 7-Zaenab[R anha] 8-Zaenab[R anha] 9-Juerah[R anha] 10-Sapiah[R anha] 11-Maimunah[R anha].
خدیجه، عایشه، حفصه، ام حبیبه، صده، ام سلمه، زینب، جیره، زینب، صفیه، میمنه.

Question: When Khadijah (radi yelaho anha) died, in that time Muhammad (saww) how old was? کله چې خدیجه (رضی الله عنها وفات شوه محمد(ص) د څو کلنو و؟

Answer: He was 50 years old.. هغه د ۵۰ کلنو په عمر و..

Question: How many wives were live after from Muhammad (saww) death? د محمد(ص) د وفات څخه وروسته څومره بیبیانې ژوندی وې؟

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Answer: There were nine wives live after Muhammad (saww) death. د محمد/ص/ له وفات څخه وروسته نهه بيبياني ژوندی وي.

Fifth Lesson

پنځم درس

Question: How many children did has Muhammad [saww]?
محمد(ص) څو ماشومان درلودل؟

Answer: Muhammad [saww] had three sons and four daughters..
محمد (ص) درې زامن او څلور لورګانې لرلې..

Question: Tell the names of Muhammad [saww] children?
د محمد(ص) د ماشومانو نومونه واخلئ؟

Answer: Sons 1-Qaseem 2-Abdullah 3-Abraham,
Daughters 1-Zaenab 2-Ruqiah 3-Kelsoom 4-Fatima
[R an hum ajmaeen]. زامن: قاسیم، عبدالله، ابراهیم.
لورګانې: زینب، رقیه، کلثوم، فاطمه.

Question: When were die children of Muhammad [saww]?
د محمد(ص) ماشومان کله مړه شوي؟

Answer: All the children of Muhammad [saww] were death in his lifestyle without Fatimah [R anha] because she was death after six month from Hazrat Muhammad [saww].
د محمد (ص) ټول ماشومان دهغه په ژوند وفات شوي دي، بغير له فاطمې (رح) ځکه هغه د محمد (ص) له وفات شپږ میاشتې وروسته په حق ورسیده.

Question: How many uncles did has Muhammad [saww]?
محمد(ص) څو ترونه (کاکاګان) لرل؟

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Answer: Muhammad [saww] had nine uncles. محمد
(ص) نهه ترونه درلودل.

Question: What were the names of the Muhammad [saww] uncles? دمحمد (ص) د ترونو نومونه څه و؟

Answer: you can see below.

1-Harees 2-Zubaier 3-Abo Talib 4-Hamza 5-Abo Lahab 6-Ghedaq 7-Maqoom 8-Farra 9-Abass” so from theme Hamza and Abass were companions. ا حارث، زبیر، ابو طالب، حمزه، ابو لهب، غداق، مقووم، فرأ. حمزه او عباس له دوی څخه صحابیان و.

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Sixth Lesson

شپږم درس

Question: When was Muhammad [saww] sent on a mission (Mubhose)?
محمد(ص) کله په پېغمبري مبعوث شو؟

Answer: Muhammad [saww] sent on a mission in forty-year-old.
محمد (ص) په څلویښت کلنۍ کې په پېغمبري مبعوث شو.

Question: Who was come down “Quran” on Hazrat Muhammad [saww]?
په محمد(ص) باندې چا قران کریم نازل کړ؟

Answer: Quran had been sent on Muhammad [saww] by Allah [j].
د الله (ج) له لوري په محمد/ص/ قران کریم نازل کړل شو.

Question: By whom came down “Quran” on Muhammad [saww]?
د چا په ذریعه قران کریم په محمد(ص) نازل شو؟

Answer: “Quran” came down on Muhammad [saww] by “Jibril [Alai Salam]”
د جبریل (ع) په ذریعه قران کریم په محمد (ص) باندې نازل شو.

Question: Explain the first date of come down “Quran” verses?
د قران کریم د لومړنیو آیاتونو د نازلیدو تاریخ تشریح کړی؟

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Answer: The twenty first and Monday of Ramadan Month in which Muhammad [saww] was forty year and six months to come down first verses on him.

درمضان دمیاشتي په یوویشتمه او دوشنبې په ورځ، هغه وخت محمد/ص/ دڅلویښت کلنو او شپږ میاشتو په عمر کی و، د قران کریم لومړني ایتونه پرې نازل شول.

Question: Which Verses of “Quran” that came down first on Muhammad [saww]? د قران کوم لومړني ایتونه په محمد(ص) نازل شول؟

Answer: That were the first five chapter (Sura) of “IQRA”.. د [اقرا] سورت لومړني ایتونه وو.

Seventh Lesson

ووم درس

Question: How many years Muhammad [saww] Invites people to the islam? محمد(ص) څو کاله خلکو ته د اسلام په لور دعوت وکړ؟

Answer: Hazrat Muhammad [saww] invited people for twenty-three years. حضرت محمد (ص) دروېشت کاله خلکو ته دعوت وکړ.

Question: How many years Muhammad [saww] preached hide to the people for Islam? محمد(ص) څو کاله د اسلام لپاره خلکو ته پټ تبلیغ وکړ؟

Answer: Muhammad [saww] three years hide preached to the people. محمد (ص) درې کاله خلکو ته پټ تبلیغ وکړ.

Question: How many years Muhammad [saww] in Mecca and how many years in Medina invited people to Islam? محمد(ص) څو کاله په مکه او څو کاله په مدینه منوره کېط خلک اسلام ته دعوت کړل؟

Answer: Muhammad [saww] thirteen Year in Mecca and ten years in Medina Manawa rah invited people to side of Islam. محمد (ص) درې کاله په مکه مکرمه او لس کاله په مدینه منوره کې خلک داسلام سپېڅلي دین په لور دعوت کړل.

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Question: How many people became Muslims at first day of Muhammad (s) preach? د رسول الله (ص) په لومړي ورځ څوک مسلمانان شول؟

Answer: BB Khadijah, Abu-Bakr Sediq, Ali and Zaid bin Harysah. بي بي خديجة، ابوبکر صديق، علي او زيد بن حارثه.

Question: Who was he/she that he/she bring first faith on Muhammad (saww)? هغه څوک وو يا وه، چې په محمد (ص) يې لومړی ايمان راوړ؟

Answer: She was Khadijatul kubra. هغه خديجة الكبرى وه

Question: At men side who bring first faith on Muhammad (s)? په سړيو کې لومړی چا پر محمد (ص) ايمان راوړ؟

Answer: He was Abu- Bakker Sediq. هغه ابوبکر صديق و

Question: Did Muhammad [saww] face with barriers and problems in invitation of islam way or not? ايا محمد (ص) د اسلام د دعوت په لار کې له مشکلاتو او خنډونو سره مخ شه يا نه؟

Answer: Muhammad [saww] saw more problems and bothers when he had been published Islam. هو! کله چې محمد (ص) اسلام خپراو، نو له زياتي مشکلاتو او خورونو سره مخ شو.

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Question: Explain some problems that Muhammad [saww] saw in publishing of Islam? هغه مشلات چې محمد(ص) د اسلام په خپراوي کې وليدل بعضي يې تشریح کړئ؟

Answer: Muhammad [saww] did Holy war for publishing of Islam until his tooth martyrdom and his glad face painted on blood in Au hood Holy war. محمد (ص) د اسلام د خپراوي لپاره زيات جهاد ترسره کړ، تر هغه چې د محمد (ص) غاښ شهيد او سپېڅلی مخ يې په جنگ احد کې په وینو سور شو.

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Eighth Lesson

Question: When Muhammad [saww] and Muslims became tired from Pagans (Koffar) harmful or tortures, then “Allah” to which side guide Muhammad [saww] and Muslims? **کله چي مسلمانان او محمد(ص) د کفارو له ظلم او زور زياتي څخه په تنگ راغله نو الله(ج) محمد(ص) او مسلمانان کوم لوري ته هدايت کړل؟**

Answer: Allah [J] guided those to leave own houses and go as emigration. **الله (ج) هغوی خپلو کورونو پرېښودلو او مهاجرت په لور هدايت کړل.**

Question: When “Allah” could order on emigration then Muhammad [saww] to which side did emigration? **کله چي الله(ج) د مهاجرت امر وکړ نو محمد(ص) کوم لوري ته مهاجرت وکړ؟**

Answer: Muhammad [saww] according with “Allah” order, he immigrated to Medina for ten years. **محمد (ص) د الله (ج) له امر سره سم د مدینې منورې په لور دلسو کلنو لپاره مهاجرت وکړ.**

Question: Why Muhammad [saww] went to “Taеef” and what reaction show to the people? **ولی محمد(ص) طایف ته لاړ او دهغه ځای خلکو ته یې څه عکس العمل وښود؟**

Answer: Because “Taеef” people were pagans and Muhammad [saww] tried to accept Islam on them

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(Taeef people) by preach or kindness but no one accept Islam, so Muhammad [saww] saw more problems, as like his glad feet were paint in blood. دا خکه چي د طایف خلک کفار و او محمد (ص) هڅه کوله چي پر دوی دتبلیغ اومهرباني له لاري اسلام قبول کړی خو هیچا اسلام قبول نکړ تر دې چي محمد (ص) مبارکي پښې په وینو رنگ شوي.

Question: How many prophets are there? ټول پیغمبران څو دي؟

Answer: There are at least one lakh and twenty-four thousand (124000) prophets. ټول پیغمبران تقریباً یو لک او څلورویشت زره دي.

Question: How many messengers are there? ټول رسولان څو دي؟

Answer: There are three hundred thirteen (313) messengers of ALLAH. ټول د الله ج/ رسولان درې سوه دیارلس دي.

Question: How many ordinance's angels and what's their name? څو مقربي ملايکي دي او نومونه یې څه دي؟

Answer: There are four ordinances' angels and their names such as Hazrat Jibril (alih e Salam), Hazrat Mikael (A Salam), Hazrat Esrafel (A Salam) and Hazrat Azrael (A Salam). مقربي ملايکي څلور دي او ددوي نومونه عبارت دی له: حضرت جبرائیل (عليه سلام)، حضرت میکائیل (ع سلام)، حضرت اسرافیل (ع سلام) او حضرت عزرائیل (ع سلام).

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Question: Define the Companions? صحابي تعريف کړئ؟

Answer: Companions are those people who saw Muhammad [saww] and had been met in faithful situation and then he died of Muhammad [saww] Religion. صحابي هغه چاته ويل کيږي چې محمد (ص) ليدلی وي او دهغه سره يې د ايمان په حالت کې ملاقات شوی او د ايمان په حالت کې وفات شوی وي.

Question: Who are Emigrants? مهاجر څوک دي؟

Answer: Those people who emigrated from “Mecca” to Habashe after then to Medina by the order of Muhammad [saww]. هغه خلک چې له مکې مکرمې څخه [حبشې] ته او له هغه ځايه مدينې منورې ته دمحمد (ص) په امر مهاجر شوی يې.

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Ninth Lesson

Question: Who are “Ansae” (Ansar)? انصار څوک دي؟

Answer: “Ansar” are the resident of “Medina Manawa rah” and they were very near to Muhammad [saww] and they helped with Muhammad [saww] and emigrates. انصار دمدينې منورې اوسيدونکي او محمد(ص) ته په نسب کې ډير نږدې دي، همدارنگه له محمد(ص) سره او مهاجرينو سره يې ډيره مرسته کړې.

Question: Who is Emigrant? مهاجر چا ته ويل کيږي؟

Answer: A person who leaves their own country in order to settle temporarily in another place. هغه څوک چې خپل هيواد پرېږدي او په بل ځای کې دموقت وخت لپاره ځای پر ځای شي.

Question: Who are “Khullafai Rash Ideen”? خلفاء راشدين څوک دي؟

Answer: They are Four persons; Hazrat Abubaker Sediq, H Omer e Farooq, H Usman and Ali (R Anho). دوى څلور کسان دي؛ حضرت ابوبکر صدیق، رح عمر، فاروق، رح عثمان او علی (رض) تعالیٰ عنه.

Question: Define “Badri” companion? د بدري صحابي تعريف کړی؟

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Answer: Those people who had participated in “Bader” holy war are called Badri companion. **هنو خلکو چی د بدر په غزا کی برخه اخیستی وي د بدري صحابي په نوم ياديږي.**

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Summery

Muhammad(s) is the prophet of Allah. He was born in Makah and lived there. He was a good and noble person. He was always honest in his relations with people. People loved him very much. He never told lies to the people of his city, people also called him “Sadiq” truthful and “Amin”. Our prophet (s) did not like the religions of his society. He never worshiped sculptures. He worshiped only to Allah (j) the lord of the world. When he was forty, Allah revealed to him his book, the Holy Quran. Our prophet (s) invited the people to Islam. He trained a lot of people. Our prophet (s) was kind to the orphans and widows. The prophet was born on (12 Rabi ul awal 571 AD Monday) and died on Monday.

Who is Muslim?

Muslim is a person who had accepted Islam honest religion. We are Muslims. It is a great blessing of Allah that I was born in a Muslim family and me proud to be a Muslim. Every Muslim believes in Islam, in Allah, his prophets and books. Islam means to obey Almighty Allah in all his teaching. Islam is the religion of Allah (J). Every Muslim family should teach Holy Quran to their children that how to recite Holy Quran and try to understand its meaning and act according to its orders. Every Muslim worship Allah (j). He prays five times a day and he goes to the Masjid and prays with his Muslims brothers. All Muslims are brothers, and they feel happy if their Muslims brothers are happy, but if they are in difficulty they become sad. All Muslims love and respect one another.

Islamic Calendar

There are twelve months in a year. Ramadhan is one of the significant month in the Islamic calendar. All the Muslims must fast during this month. They fast for a full month. They do not or drink anything from dawn to dusk. Fasting is a great chance for health. When you fast you can also think of poor people who do not have food to eat. I heard the prophet Muhammad (saww) saying, {Indeed, anyone who fasts for one day for Allah pleasure, Allah will keep his face away from the (Hell) fire for (a distance covered by a journey of) seventy years.} [[Sahih al-Bukhari 2840]]. O Allah, make us live until we reach Ramadhan. Another month in the Islamic calendar is the month of Hajj. All rich Muslims should go for pilgrimage to Makah. They should perform this obligation in the month of Hajj once in a lifetime. In Hajj all the Muslims from different places and countries get together.

Who is Imam E Azam?

Imam e Azam (Abo Hannifin, Rahim a hula) that proper name “Noman” nickname “Abo Hannifin” and famous name is “Imam e Azam” his father name was “Sabit” also Imam e Azam sahib was born at Iraq Kofi city in 80 h,q, of emigration. There are two narrations about Imam e Azam Sahib Father living; first: The father original country is Afghanistan after he emigrant to Kofi Iraq. Second narration says that Imam e Azam Sahib father originally was from Iran, but many scholars says that Imam e Azam Sahib father was born in Kabul Afghanistan. **Imam Sahib Education:** Imam e Abo Hannifin was very intelligent and high thoughtful man, and he has very well thought about his followers, as well he learned Arabic as soon as possible until he narrated much Hadiths and had done good job in Holy Quran, also he spent 18 years as a student with Hamad bin Abe Sleiman to learn all the FEQAH. Imam Sahib gone every year to Haj, while any scholars says that Imam Sahib performed 55 terms of Haj obligation by the cause of this tours he seen with many scholars in Makah, infect, any professor says that Imam Sahib had 4000 teachers in education field. Imam e Abo Hannifin is the founder of “Hanafi” religion (madhhab). After his education process he start to

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guide people for realistic Islam and written widest religious books like he founded “Islamic Feqqah”. All real Muslims follows, accepted, united and believe at Imam Sahib Religion. I also follow Imam e Abo Hannifin religion. A scholar says, “who opposing about Abo Hannifin he is ignorant”. Imam e Azam Sahib Martyrdom in 150 h, q (hejre qamare). Imam Abo Hannifin was the leader of other scholars (Imams). There are four religious Imams or Muslims leader such as 1 Imam Abo Hannifin born in 80 h, q (hejre qamare). 2 Hazrat Imam e Malik was born in 95 h, q. 3 Hazrat Imam e Shafee was born in 150 h, q. 4 Hazrat Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal was born in 126 h,q.

Where is Medina Manawa Rah?

The old Arab or non-European quarter of a North African town. A city in western Saudi Arabia, around an oasis about 200 miles (320 km) north of Mecca; population 12, 10,000 (est. 2010). It is Muhammad's burial place and the site of the first Islamic Mosque, which is constructed around his tomb. It is most holy city after Mecca, and a visit to the prophet's tomb at Medina often forms a sequel to the formal pilgrimage to Mecca.

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Islamic Word

External ابدی

Witness شاهدی

Resurrection day د محشر ورځ

Grave digger قبر کیندونکی

Grave yard هدیره

Bury دفن کول

Corps د مړي جسد

Light of power لیلۃ القدر

Pit دوزخ کنده

Slavery غلامی

Bribe رشوت

Spirit روح

Lawful حلال

Unlawful حرام

Lash په دُره وهل

Martyrdom شهادت

Be it so امین

Bless برکت

Bow down په خدای قسم

Black stone حجر الاسود

Allowable روا

Celestial جنتی

Commander of faithful امیر المومنین

Charity صدقه

Hellish دوزخی

Reward ثواب

Wizard جادوگر

Sacrifice قربانی

Swear قسم کول

Oath قسم

Moral اخلاق

Dead washing غسل

Depth of nature اجل

So called Muslim تش په نامه مسلمان

Apostate مرتد

Caliph خلیفه

Merciful رحیم

Pulpit ممبر

Congregation د جمع لمونځ

Anointment مسح

Esteem ابرو

Invoke دعاء

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<u>Imprecation</u> <u>بنيرا/لعنت</u>	<u>Preacher</u> <u>تبليغي</u>
<u>Divorce</u> <u>طلاق</u>	<u>Obligatory</u> <u>واجب</u>
<u>Wedlock</u> <u>نکاه</u>	<u>Obey</u> <u>اطاعت</u>
<u>Allah forbid</u> <u>خدای د نکړي</u>	<u>Submissive</u> <u>تابع دار</u>
<u>God willing</u> <u>انشاالله</u>	<u>Forgive</u> <u>بخښل</u>
<u>God bless me</u> <u>استغفرالله</u>	<u>Pardon</u> <u>بښنه کول</u>
<u>God ward</u> <u>خدای ته پاملرنه کول</u>	<u>Innocent</u> <u>بی گناه</u>
<u>God bless you</u> <u>خدای د خیر</u>	<u>Blessing</u> <u>رحمت</u>
<u>درکړی</u>	<u>Prohibition</u> <u>منع</u>
<u>So long</u> <u>خدای په امان</u>	<u>Foster mother</u> <u>رضاعي مور</u>
<u>Faith</u> <u>ایمان</u>	<u>Step mother</u> <u>میره</u>
<u>Funeral prayer</u> <u>جنازی لمونځ</u>	<u>Five pillars of Islam</u> <u>د اسلام پنځه پیناوی</u>
<u>Bow</u> <u>سجده</u>	<u>Glorified is Allah</u> <u>سبحان الله</u>
<u>Prostration</u> <u>سجده</u>	<u>Verse</u> <u>آیت</u>
<u>Curse</u> <u>لعنت</u>	<u>Unification</u> <u>توحید</u>
<u>Paradise</u> <u>جنت</u>	<u>To rely</u> <u>توکل</u>
<u>Doomsday</u> <u>د قیامت ورځ</u>	<u>Torment</u> <u>عذاب</u>
<u>Modesty</u> <u>حیا</u>	<u>Thank god</u> <u>شکر خدایه</u>
<u>Humbleness</u> <u>عاجزی</u>	<u>Satan</u> <u>شیطان</u>
<u>Amulet</u> <u>تعویض</u>	<u>Shroud</u> <u>کفن</u>
<u>Religious law</u> <u>شرعی قانون</u>	<u>Sinless</u> <u>بی گناه</u>
<u>Religious leader</u> <u>امام</u>	<u>Sinner</u> <u>گناهگار</u>
<u>Scholar</u> <u>عالم</u>	<u>Sent on a mission</u> <u>مبعوث</u>
<u>Prayer perform</u> <u>لمونځ کونکی</u>	

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Recite تلاوت

Companion صحابي

Prophet پيغمبر

Pray دعا

Sacred مقدس

Tomb زيارت

Evil شيطان

Stone to death سنگسار کول

Ghost پيري

Adultery زنا

Ablution اودس

Righteous ريڻتونِي

Justice عدلات

Repentant توبه

Polytheism شرڪ

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INTRODUCTION

پيژاند



I am Samiullah Paam Totakhil son of Abdullah, from Paktia Sid karram Afghanistan and I am graduated from Kohsin High School then I passed to English Literature faculty at Paktia University, as well I graduated two yearly Economic faculty from Paktia Complex Institute... As you read that was simple info about myself, if you want to get more info or give feedback to me, you can connect on below Gmail or ph. number.

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ABOUT BOOK

This is my first translated book which I added most new info in original text and translated from Pashto to English by very easily and simply language to know better our student and children and learn more about our prophet Hazrat Muhammad [saww] life in English language. Like you know better, nowadays our new generation mostly like and read English books around the world, I also thought it is great way to improve our Islamic information and do service for Islam in every language not just in English, let`s do service for Islam and read or write about Islam in foreign languages.

Wish you all the best

THANK

مينه او منني

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END

پای

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ستاسو د دعاوو په هیله

Do Good Have Good

ښه کوه ښه به وويني

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