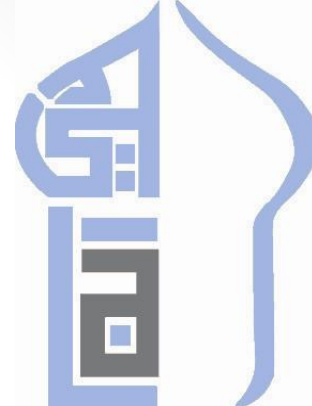


بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



COURSE OBJECTIVE:

REVISING PAST LESSONS FOR BEGINNERS:

- 1) Use *Access to Qur'anic Arabic* as textbook
- 2) Learning Arabic to understand the Qur'an
- 3) Deciphering the hidden wisdom in the Qur'an
- 4) To comprehend simple Hadiths & Du'a lines
- 5) Occasionally refer to select *tafaseer*

Hadith on significance of HQ

Holy Prophet (s):

القرآن غني لا غني دونه ولا فقر بعده.

أشرف أمتي حملة القرآن وأصحاب الليل.

أهل القرآن هم أهل الله وخاصته.

This course is only for those

1. Who **L**earn, at least, 10 new words per week
2. Who are willing to put **E**fforts in learning the nuances of the Arabic language, especially the grammatical rules
3. Who **A**ttend all the sessions of the course
4. Who **R**ecite the Qur'an with an aim to understand the **D**ivine message.
5. Who are serious about studying the language of the **N**oble Qur'an – the final **D**ivine message to humanity

Hamzatul Wasl & its function

Sometimes alif or hamza is not an essential part of the form of a word. It only occurs to prevent the beginning of a word with a vowel-less consonant; this is not possible in Arabic (though fine in Kiswahili). When the word is preceded by another word, the hamza & its vowel become *hamzat al-wasl* which serves to connect the pronunciation of the vowel-less consonant following it with the last vowel of the preceding word, the two words being read as one. For example:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ = *bismillah*, alif in Allah is hamzat al-wasl

2:92 وَلَقَدْ جَاءَكُمْ مُوسَىٰ بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ ثُمَّ اتَّخَذْتُمُ الْعِجْلَ مِن بَعْدِهِ وَأَنتُمْ ظَالِمُونَ

The first 3 alifs are hamzat wasl, the 4th is hamzat al-qat

Sign of Hamzat al-wasl

The elision (i.e. omission of hamza in pronunciation) is marked by a sign called a waslah – similar to the first part of letter ص – written over the alif. In a vowelled texts, the waslah is omitted instead appropriate vowel sign is added (أ، إ، أُ).

For example:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ – *alhamdu lillah;*

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
Muhammadiwn wa-aali Muhammad

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ – *Allahu Akbar*

Some occurrences of H al-wasl

Alif in the definite article (الْ):

مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ - *maaliki yawmiddeen* – here alif of اَلْ is not pronounced as it is hamzat wasl

Alif in the relative pronoun (الَّذِي):

– صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ - alif is not pronounced here

Initial اِ and اُ of imperative verbs:

2: 21 يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اعْبُدُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ - *u'budoo* is imperative

verb commanding people 'to worship.' If we begin the sentence with the verb, its alif will take damma – same as the third letter of the verb. Same rule applies to verse

2:23 فَاتَّبِعُوا سُورَةَ مِّنْ مِّثْلِهِ. In verse 2:36 (and 2:38), beginning

alif will take kasra وَقُلْنَا اهْبِطُوا بَعْضُكُمْ لِبَعْضٍ عَدُوٌّ