



# ALI 620: Learning Arabic Thru the Quran

Wednesdays Jan 5 – Feb 16, 2022

**Description:** The course has seven sessions via Zoom, we will go through some of the common suras to learn words which occur often in the Quran and derive simple rules of Arabic grammar.

Besides using *The Phrase-by-Phrase English Translation of the Quran* by Syed Ali Quli Qarai, we will use the text *Qur'anic Language Made Easy* by Hafiza Iffath Hasan. Participants can use any Quran translation.

# Du'a before reciting the Quran

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ \* اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ  
اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي نَشَرْتُ عَهْدَكَ، وَكِتَابَكَ، فَاجْعَلْ نَظْرِي فِيهِ عِبَادَةً، وَقِرَائَتِي فِيهِ  
فِكْرًا، وَفِكْرِي فِيهِ إِعْتِبَارًا، وَلَا تَجْعَلْ قِرَائَتِي قِرَاءَةً لَا تَدُبَّرُ فِيهَا، بَلِ اجْعَلْنِي  
أَتَدَبَّرُ آيَاتِهِ وَأَحْكَامِهِ، إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الرَّؤُوفُ الرَّحِيمُ

*In the name of Allah, the Beneficent the Merciful. O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad. O Allah I have opened Your Pledge and Your Book. So, make my looking at it worship, and my reciting it thoughtful, and my thinking on it, a means of deriving lessons; and do not make my recitation without reflection. Rather make me ponder over its verses and its rules. Surely You are the Kind, the Merciful.*

# House keeping items

- *Shukran* for registering for the course
- Let us pray that Allah swt grants us success
- Ensure that you have revised past lessons
- Please, study thoroughly once slides are posted
- Always keep an English translation with you
- We encourage you to do homework assigned
- If you submit homework, do it by Monday so we can send you our comments before the class
- Ask questions during Q & A time. You may email (not WA) your questions to us by Monday

# Other important points about prepositions – part 1

1. When alif does not have any of the vowel signs (fatha, kasra or damma) then it automatically carries a sākin on it, even if it is not marked. An alif with sākin is known as *hamzat al-wasl*. The alif of definite article ‘al’ (ال) is hamzat al-wasl.
2. When preposition *min* (مِنْ) is followed by a word beginning with hamzat al-wasl, then preposition *min* will change to *mina* (مِنَ). The meeting of two letters with sākin is known as *iltiqā’ al-sākinayn*. Know that pronouncing two letters with sākin is difficult on the tongue. Therefore, *min* becomes *mina*. Examples:

فَتَكُونَا مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ (35)، فَأَنْزَلْنَا عَلَى الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا رِجْزًا مِّنَ السَّمَاءِ (59) وَبَاءُوا بِغَضَبٍ مِّنَ اللَّهِ ۗ (61)

The original of the above sentences was:

(35)، فَأَنْزَلْنَا عَلَى الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا رِجْزًا مِّنَ السَّمَاءِ (59) وَبَاءُوا بِغَضَبٍ مِّنَ اللَّهِ ۗ (61) فَتَكُونَا مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ

# Highlight prepositions before nouns in Q 2:26-40

﴿ ٢٦ ﴾ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَسْتَحْيِي أَنْ يَضْرِبَ مَثَلًا مَّا بَعُوضَةً فَمَا فَوْقَهَا ۚ فَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا فَيَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ ۗ وَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا فَيَقُولُونَ مَاذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ بِهَذَا مَثَلًا ۗ يُضِلُّ بِهِ كَثِيرًا وَيَهْدِي بِهِ كَثِيرًا ۗ وَمَا يُضِلُّ بِهِ إِلَّا الْفَاسِقِينَ ﴿ ٢٧ ﴾ عَهْدَ اللَّهِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مِيثَاقِهِ وَيَقْطَعُونَ مَا أَمَرَ اللَّهُ بِهِ أَنْ يُوصَلَ وَيُفْسِدُونَ فِي الْأَرْضِ ۗ أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْخَاسِرُونَ ﴿ ٢٨ ﴾ تَكْفُرُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَكُنْتُمْ أََمْوَاتًا فَأَحْيَاكُمْ ۗ ثُمَّ مِيتَكُمْ ثُمَّ يُحْيِيكُمْ ثُمَّ إِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ ﴿ ٢٩ ﴾ هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ لَكُمْ مَّا فِي الْأَرْضِ جَمِيعًا ثُمَّ اسْتَوَىٰ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ فَسَوَّاهُنَّ سَبْعَ سَمَاوَاتٍ ۗ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ ﴿ ٣٠ ﴾ وَإِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ لِلْمَلَائِكَةِ إِنِّي جَاعِلٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ خَلِيفَةً ۗ قَالُوا أَتَجْعَلُ فِيهَا مَنْ يُفْسِدُ فِيهَا وَيَسْفِكُ الدِّمَاءَ وَنَحْنُ نُسَبِّحُ بِحَمْدِكَ وَنُقَدِّسُ لَكَ ۗ قَالَ إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿ ٣١ ﴾ وَعَلَّمَ آدَمَ الْأَسْمَاءَ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ عَلَى الْمَلَائِكَةِ فَقَالَ أَنْبِئُونِي بِأَسْمَاءِ هَؤُلَاءِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ ﴿ ٣٢ ﴾ قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا ۗ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴿ ٣٣ ﴾ قَالَ يَا آدَمُ أَنْبِئْهُمْ بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ ۗ فَلَمَّا أَنْبَأَهُمْ بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ قَالَ أَلَمْ أَقُلْ لَكُمْ إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ غَيْبَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَأَعْلَمُ مَا تُبْدُونَ وَمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْتُمُونَ ﴿ ٣٤ ﴾ وَإِذْ قُلْنَا لِلْمَلَائِكَةِ اسْجُدُوا لِآدَمَ فَسَجَدُوا إِلَّا إِبْلِيسَ أَبَىٰ وَاسْتَكْبَرَ وَكَانَ مِنَ الْكَافِرِينَ ﴿ ٣٥ ﴾ وَقُلْنَا يَا آدَمُ اسْكُنْ أَنْتَ وَزَوْجُكَ الْجَنَّةَ وَكُلَا مِنْهَا رَغَدًا حَيْثُ شِئْتُمَا وَلَا تَقْرَبَا هَذِهِ الشَّجَرَةَ فَتَكُونَا مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ ﴿ ٣٦ ﴾ فَأَزَلَّهُمَا الشَّيْطَانُ عَنْهَا فَأَخْرَجَهُمَا مِمَّا كَانَا فِيهِ ۗ وَقُلْنَا اهْبِطُوا بَعْضُكُمْ لِبَعْضٍ عَدُوٌّ ۗ وَلَكُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ مُسْتَقَرٌّ وَمَتَاعٌ إِلَىٰ حِينٍ ﴿ ٣٧ ﴾ فَتَلَقَىٰ آدَمُ مِنْ رَبِّهِ كَلِمَاتٍ فَتَابَ عَلَيْهِ ۗ إِنَّهُ هُوَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ ﴿ ٣٨ ﴾ قُلْنَا اهْبِطُوا مِنْهَا جَمِيعًا ۗ فَإِمَّا يَأْتِيَنَّكُمْ مِنِّي هُدًى فَمَنْ تَبَعَ هُدَايَ فَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ ﴿ ٣٩ ﴾ وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَكَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِنَا أُولَئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ ۗ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ ﴿ ٤٠ ﴾ يَا بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ اذْكُرُوا نِعْمَتِيَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَأَوْفُوا بِعَهْدِي أُوفِ بِعَهْدِكُمْ وَإِيَّايَ فَارْهَبُونِ ﴿ ٤٠ ﴾

# Discussion on our homework for Lesson 9 - 1

MāshāAllāh, we received homework from many of you. That was good. InshāAllah, we hope that this will continue for remaining sessions. Please name your homework document as HW\_name\_Lesxx.doc,pin,docx. Also, always email to [director@academyofislam.com](mailto:director@academyofislam.com)

A few of us missed highlighting لَادَمَ in verse 2:34:

1) Because the letter ‘mim’ has fatha instead of kasra. Why? They belong to a group known as ‘diptotes’. These are not formed from Arabic roots. They do not take *tanwīn* and *kasra* at all. They either carry *damma* or *fatha*. The word لَادَمَ also appears in verses 7:11, 17:61, 18:50, and 20:116. In verse 20:115 we see وَلَقَدْ عَهِدْنَا إِلَىٰ آدَمَ مِن قَبْلُ فَنَسِيَ وَلَمْ نَجِدْ لَهُ عَزْمًا

2) Examples of diptotes are Fatima, Makkah, Misra, etc. Look at this Du'ā recited in tahajjud:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَىٰ مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَىٰ وَفَاطِمَةَ وَالْحَسَنَ وَالْحُسَيْنَ وَالسَّجَّادِ وَالْبَاقِرِ . . .

Also, in the a'māl of Laylatul-Qadr we say while keeping the Quran on the head:

بِكَ يَا اللَّهُ، بِمُحَمَّدٍ، بَعَلِيَّ، بِفَاطِمَةَ، بِالْحَسَنِ، بِالْحُسَيْنِ . . . بِالْحُجَّةِ

## Discussion on our homework for Lesson 9 - 2

*Alhamdu lillāh* all those who submitted their homework did well. A few of us highlighted the following word in verse 2:33 *إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ غَيْبَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ*

On the face of it this seems like *waw* of *qasm* followed by noun *الأرض*. However, the kasra under *raa* of *ardh* is on account of another rule of *mudhaf* & *mudhaf ilayhi* that we will inshāAllah cover in future.

Whenever you run across such a confusion, the best solution is to read the translation of the verse. For e.g., 2:33 is translated as: *He said, 'O Adam, inform them of their names,' and when he had informed them of their names, He said, 'Did I not tell you that I know the Unseen of the heavens and the earth, and that I know whatever you disclose and whatever you conceal?'* . For the word *وَالْأَرْضِ* the translation reads *and the earth* and not *by the earth*.

Some of us also highlighted the words: *مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ* and *مِنَ الْكَافِرِينَ*. This is correct but we will inshāAllah discuss the effect of prepositions on 'the sound plurals' (al-jam'u al-salim).

## Other important points about prepositions – part 2

3. Majority of prepositions are written separately except for *li* (لِ) and *bi* (بِ) – these are prefixed to the word they precede. For e.g., لِأَهْلِ، لِخُمْسَةٍ، بِرَحْمَةٍ، بِالْغَيْبِ

4. If preposition *li* (لِ) is prefixed to a word with definite article *al* (الْ), then the alif of the article is dropped and the two *lām* are joined. For e.g., when we prefix *li* to a definite word *al-‘ibād* (الْعِبَادِ), it will be written as *lil-‘ibād* (لِلْعِبَادِ) instead of *lial-‘ibād* (لِالْعِبَادِ). Similarly, we write *lillāhi* (لِللَّهِ) instead of *li-allāhi* (لِاللَّهِ).

- Mention about long vowel marks on transliteration and open inverted coma for ‘ayn.

### Examples of preposition *hatta* (حَتَّى) used before nouns in the Quran

لَيْسَ جُنَّةٌ حَتَّى حِينَ (12:35)، فَذَرَهُمْ فِي غَمْرَتِهِمْ حَتَّى حِينَ (23:54) فَتَوَلَّ عَنْهُمْ حَتَّى حِينَ (37:174)

Note: in most cases *hatta* (حَتَّى) in the Quran is followed by a verb. For e.g., 2:55, 109

وَإِذْ قُلْتُمْ يَا مُوسَىٰ لَنْ نُؤْمِنَ لَكَ حَتَّىٰ نَرَىٰ اللَّهَ جَهْرَةً ، فَاعْفُوا وَاصْفَحُوا حَتَّىٰ يَأْتِيَ اللَّهَ بِأَمْرِهِ ۗ



# Words that have property of preposition

Occurs in HQ	meaning	Word like preposition	No. of times it occurs in HQ	meaning	Word like preposition
18	With/from	لَدُنْ\لَدَى	158	Some	بَعْضُ
164	With	مَعَ	377	All/every	كُلُّ
201	Near/at	عِنْدَ	16	Around	حَوْلَ
1	Before	أَمَامَ	117	Before	قَبْلَ
23	Behind	خَلْفَ	148	After	بَعْدَ
88	Between	بَيْنَ	24	Behind	وَرَاءَ
41	Above/ over	فَوْقَ	144	Other than	دُونِ
51	Under/ beneath	تَحْتَ	127	Other than	غَيْرِ   مِنْ دُونِ

Note that some of them occur only occasionally in the Quran

For Quranic examples go to Lesson 8, pages 33 & 34 of the Text

# Prepositions that indicate possession

Prepositions **عِنْدَهُ**, **مَعَهُ**, **لَهُ** can all mean 'he has'. Here are a few examples from the Quran.

ذَلِكَ مَتَاعُ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا ۗ وَاللَّهُ عِنْدَهُ حُسْنُ الْمَاٰبِ ﴿١٤﴾ كَلَّمَا دَخَلَ عَلَيْهَا زَكَرِيَّا الْمِحْرَابَ وَجَدَ عِنْدَهَا رِزْقًا ۗ

3:14 *These are the conveniences of the worldly life, but God has the finest resort. 3:17 Whenever Zakariyyā entered upon her in the sanctuary, he found with her/ in her possession, provision.*

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لَوْ أَنَّ لَهُمْ مَّا فِي الْأَرْضِ جَمِيعًا وَمِثْلَهُ مَعَهُ لَيَفْتَدُوا بِهِ مِنْ عَذَابِ يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ مَا تُقْبَلُ مِنْهُمْ ۗ

5:37 *As for those who disbelieve, even if they possess everything on earth, and the like of it with it, and they offered it to ransom themselves from the torment of the Day of Resurrection, it will not be accepted from them.*

مَا اتَّخَذَ اللَّهُ مِنْ وَلَدٍ وَمَا كَانَ مَعَهُ مِنْ إِلَهٍ ۚ إِذَا لَدَّهَبَ كُلُّ إِلَهٍ بِمَا خَلَقَ وَلَعَلَّا بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَىٰ بَعْضٍ ۗ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ عَمَّا يُصِفُونَ 23:91 *God has never begotten a son, nor is there any god besides Him. Otherwise, each god would have taken away what it has created, and some of them would have gained supremacy over others. Glory be to God, far beyond what they describe.*

# Nouns: Ma‘rifah and Nakirah

The following has been taken from **Lessons 9** from our Text. Nouns can either be *Ma‘rifah* (مَعْرِفَةٌ) or *Nakirah* (نَكْرَةٌ). *Ma‘rifah* means proper noun e.g., مُحَمَّدٌ (Muhammad) or definite noun, e.g., الْكِتَابُ (the book), which is done by prefixing the article ال and removing the tanwīn. Proper nouns are proper names given to a certain person or place. E.g., إِبْرَاهِيمُ and مَكَّةُ – Ibrāhīm and Makkah. Note: Proper noun *Ibrāhīm* here does not carry tanwīn as was the case with the word Muhammad.

Common nouns are names given to living and non-living beings and all of them with double damma (see the table on p. 30 in the Text).

*Harakāt* (singular *harakah*) are the vowel signs (damma, fatha and kasra) that are placed on letters of nouns, verbs and particles. Adding a harakah on the last letter based on grammatical rules is known as putting *I‘rab* (إِعْرَاب). The default *i‘rab* of a noun is damma.

See Quranic examples of *ma‘rifah* and *nakirah* on p. 31 of the text.

# Special spellings in the Quranic Text

Note, Ibrāhīm is spelled differently in the Quran (see p. 31 in the text) compared to what is found in Arabic books or even in Du'ās. There is a short alif on 'raa' and independent 'yaa' like a superscript between 'haa' and 'mim.' Similarly, in the word الرَّحْمَان a short alif appears on mim (الرَّحْمَانِ) instead of long alif after mim. Other words which are spelled differently in the Quran are: سَلِيمُنُ، سُبْحَانُ، الْخَسِرِينَ; in all these a short alif appears as a superscript in the Quran. This short alif is known as اَلِفٌ خَنْجَرِيَّةٌ – the dagger alif. When this alif appears over a letter, it has same effect as a long alif, and it has the function of long vowel in pronunciation. The above three words will appear as: سَلِيمَانُ، سُبْحَانَ، الْخَاسِرِينَ in Arabic books besides the Quran.

# The texts for the course

Level 1 lessons & text at <https://academyofislam.com/ali-607/>

Ali Quli Qarai	Hafiza Iffat Hasan	AbdulWahid Hamid
<i>The Qur'an: with a phrase-by-phrase English translation</i>	<i>Qur'anic Language Made Easy</i>	<i>Access to Qur'anic Arabic</i>

