



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.

Definitions of grammatical words

A **noun** is a name of any living being, object or idea.

A **pronoun** is a word used instead of a noun.

An **adjective** is a word which describes a noun.

An **adverb** adds information about a verb, an adjective or another adverb. In the sentence *speak slowly*, 'slowly' is an adverb informing us how to speak, thus telling us more about verb.

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 an **i'rab** (إعراب).

Nouns and adjectives having the i'rab of damma are said to be in the **nominative** case.

Nouns and adjectives having the i'rab of fatha are said to be in the **accusative** case.

Nouns and adjectives having the i'rab of kasra are said to be in the **genitive** case.

Lesson 11: al-sifah wal-mawsuf

A noun in a sentence is known as **mawsūf**, i.e., a person or a thing which is being described. The adjective in that sentence which describes the noun is known as **sifah**. Today's night (1st of Rajab) is *laylatun mabarakatun* (لَيْلَةٌ مُّبَارَكَةٌ) which means a blessed night. Here *laylatun* is mawsuf and *mabarakatun* is sifah. Similar in a descriptive phrase كِتَابٌ مُّبِينٌ (a manifest book), kitab is mawsuf and mubin is sifah.

Note in a descriptive phrase the adjective follows the noun in 1) gender, 2) number, 3) being definite or indefinite and 4) I'rab (being nominative, accusative or genitive). Here are a few examples from Surat Yasin

	الْبَلَاغُ الْمُبِينُ		وَالْقُرْآنِ الْحَكِيمِ
	مَنْ رَبِّ رَحِيمٍ		عَلَى صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ
	صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ		الْعَزِيزِ الرَّحِيمِ
	خَصِيمٍ مُّبِينٍ		وَأَجْرٍ كَرِيمٍ
	الْخَلَّاقِ الْعَلِيمِ		إِمَامٍ مُّبِينٍ

Homework on Lessons 10 & 11

1. Translate the phrases in **bold** composed of nakirah and ma'rifah nouns

وَلَا يَحِضُّ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ * نَارُ اللَّهِ الْمُوقَدَةُ * تِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللَّهِ ۗ * كِتَابَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ * لَوْ آمَنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ

Vocabulary: طَعَام = feed; مَسْكِين = needy, destitute; يَوْم = day/duration, حُدُود = limits/bounds

2. Identify the descriptive phrases by underlying them, and then highlight the adjectives. For e.g.,

وَمَنْ يَعْصِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَيَتَعَدَّ حُدُودَهُ يُدْخِلْهُ نَارًا خَالِدًا فِيهَا وَلَهُ عَذَابٌ مُهِينٌ 4:14

وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَهُمْ إِلَى أَمْوَالِكُمْ ۗ إِنَّهُ كَانَ حُوبًا كَبِيرًا 4:2 ، وَإِذَا حَضَرَ الْقِسْمَةَ أُولُو الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالْمَسَاكِينُ فَارْزُقُوهُمْ مِنْهُ وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا 4:7 وَمَنْ يُطِعِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ يُدْخِلْهُ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا ۗ وَذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ 4:13 ، وَلَا الَّذِينَ يَمْوَتُونَ وَهُمْ كُفَّارٌ ۗ أُولَٰئِكَ أَعْتَدْنَا لَهُمْ عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا 4:18 ، وَعَاشِرُوهُمْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ ۗ فَإِنْ كَرِهْتُمُوهُمْ فَعَسَىٰ أَنْ تَكَرَّهُوا شَيْئًا وَيَجْعَلَ اللَّهُ فِيهِ خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا 4:19 ، وَكَيْفَ تَأْخُذُونَهُ وَقَدْ أَفْضَىٰ بَعْضُكُمْ إِلَىٰ بَعْضٍ وَأَخَذْنَ مِنْكُمْ مِيثَاقًا غَلِيظًا 4:21 ، إِنْ تَحْتَبُوا كَبَائِرَ مَا تُنْهَوْنَ عَنْهُ نُكَفِّرْ عَنْكُمْ سَيِّئَاتِكُمْ وَنُدْخِلْكُمْ مُدْخَلًا كَرِيمًا 4:31 ، وَأَعْتَدْنَا لِلْكَافِرِينَ عَذَابًا مُهِينًا 4:37

You may refer to the above verses in any translation of the Holy Quran to get an idea on how the descriptive phrases contained in those verses.

Answers to the last homework

1. Translate the phrases in **bold** composed of nakirah and ma'rifah nouns

وَلَا يَحُضُّ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ * نَارُ اللَّهِ الْمُوقَدَةُ * تِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللَّهِ ۗ * كِتَابَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ * لَوْ آمَنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ

Vocabulary: طَعَامٌ = feed; مَسْكِينٍ = needy, destitute; يَوْمٌ = day/duration, حُدُودٌ = limits/bounds

Feeding (of) the needy; fire of Allah; bounds of Allah; decree of Allah (Q 4:24); Day of Judgement.

2. Identify the descriptive phrases by underlying them, and then highlight the adjectives. For e.g.,

وَمَنْ يَعْصِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَيَتَعَدَّ حُدُودَهُ يُدْخِلْهُ نَارًا خَالِدًا فِيهَا وَلَهُ عَذَابٌ مُهِينٌ 4:14

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وَمَنْ يُطِعِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ يُدْخِلْهُ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا ۗ وَذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ 4:13 ، وَلَا الَّذِينَ يَمْوَتُونَ وَهُمْ كُفَّارٌ ۗ أُولَٰئِكَ أَعْتَدْنَا لَهُمْ
عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا 4:18 ، وَعَاشِرُوهُمْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ ۗ فَإِنْ كَرِهْتُمُوهُمْ فَعَسَىٰ أَنْ تَكْرَهُوا شَيْئًا وَيَجْعَلَ اللَّهُ فِيهِ خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا 4:19 ، وَكَيْفَ تَأْخُذُونَهُ وَقَدْ أَفْضَىٰ
بَعْضُكُمْ إِلَىٰ بَعْضٍ وَأَخَذْنَ مِنْكُمْ مِيثَاقًا غَلِيظًا 4:21 ، إِنْ تَحْتَبَبُوا كَبَائِرَ مَا تُنْهَوْنَ عَنْهُ نُكَفِّرْ عَنْكُمْ سَيِّئَاتِكُمْ وَنُدْخِلْكُمْ مُدْخَلًا كَرِيمًا 4:31 ، وَأَعْتَدْنَا
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Note the adjectives must agree with the nouns in case, gender, number and being definite or indefinite.

Lesson 12: Possessive phrase – الْمُضَافُ وَالْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ

Here are a few points that would help in understanding the Possessive Phrase:

1. It is formed by combining two nouns
2. It is like what we covered earlier: joining nakirah noun to ma'rifah noun (Lesson 10)
3. The first noun in the phrase is called *mudāf* (linked) It would be an indefinite. Due to joining the other noun it will lose its tanwīn and instead will have the i'rab of single vowel (fatha, kasra, damma).
4. The second noun is called *mudāf ilayh* (linked to it) It is either a proper noun or a definite noun. Exceptions to this will inshāAllāh be covered in future lessons.
5. *Mudaf ilayh* always have the i'rab of kasra (genitive case) without exception.
6. Such a combination is called a *possessive phrase*, because the first noun is owned by, or belongs to, the second noun. Here are the examples:

Bounties of Allah	نِعْمَتُ اللَّهِ	House of peace	دَارُ السَّلَامِ	Creation of Allah	خَلْقُ اللَّهِ

Possessive phrase -continued

7. When translating the phrase, translate the nouns and place ‘of’ between them. For e.g., دَارٌ means ‘house,’ and السَّلَامُ means ‘the peace.’ The phrase دَارُ السَّلَامِ means ‘house of peace.’

8. The phrase can also be composed from two common nouns. For e.g.

	text		text		text
Retribution of an evil	جَزَاءُ سَيِّئَةٍ	Blame of the blamer	لَوْمَةٌ لِأَعْمٍ	The weight of a particle	مِثْقَالُ ذَرَّةٍ

9. The suffixing of a pronoun to noun also produces a possessive phrase. However, in this case the pronoun which is the *mudaf ilayh* will not necessarily have *kasra*. See the examples:

Their dress	لِبَاسُهُنَّ	His creation	خَلْقُهُ	Their generosity	كَرَمُهُمْ	Her daughter	بِنْتُهَا

10. Here are some examples from the Holy Quran:

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ ، بَرِّ النَّاسِ ، مِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ ، رَبُّ الْمَشْرِقَيْنِ ، رَسُولَ رَبِّكَ ، ظَالِمِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ

Sūratun Nās (#114) & Quraysh (#106)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ . قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ 1 مَلِكِ النَّاسِ 2 إِلَهِ النَّاسِ 3 مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ
4 الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ 5 مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ 6

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ . لِإِيلَافِ قُرَيْشٍ 1 إِيْلَافِهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ 2 فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ
3 الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ وَآمَنَهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ 4

Let us try to locate possessive phrases in the above two suras.

Scheduling of next session & Level 3

Please let us know when can you attend the next session?

Saturday, or

Sunday, at 4 pm Toronto/NY time

Tuesday.

Monday is the 13th night and Wednesday is the 15th night of Rajab.

Level 3 of Learning Quranic Arabic thru the Quran (ALI 635) is scheduled after the holy month from May 11 – June 22, 2022. Please let us know if you would like us to schedule earlier in Sha‘ban and Ramadan?

Homework on Lesson 12

Highlight and translate the possessive phrases in the following Quranic passages using the vocabulary we have covered so far and or by using any translation of Surat Maryam and Surat al-Falaq.

ذِكْرُ رَحْمَتِ رَبِّكَ عَبْدَهُ زَكْرِياً ﴿٢﴾ قَالَ إِنَّمَا أَنَا رَسُولُ رَبِّكِ لِأَهَبَ لَكِ غُلَامًا زَكِيًّا ﴿١٩﴾ قَالَ إِنِّي
عَبْدُ اللَّهِ أَتَانِي الْكِتَابَ وَجَعَلَنِي نَبِيًّا ﴿٣٠﴾ ذَلِكَ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ ۚ قَوْلَ الْحَقِّ الَّذِي فِيهِ
يَمْتَرُونَ ﴿٣٤﴾ إِذَا تُلِيٰ عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتُ الرَّحْمَنِ خَرُّوا سُجَّدًا وَبُكِيًّا ﴿٥٨﴾ وَمَا نَنْزِلُ إِلَّا بِأَمْرِ
رَبِّكَ ۚ رَبُّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا فَاعْبُدْهُ وَاصْطَبِرْ لِعِبَادَتِهِ ۚ هَلْ تَعْلَمُ لَهُ
سَمِيًّا ﴿٦٥﴾

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﴾

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>

