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'ā before reciting the Quran

بِسمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيْمِ * اَللهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
اَللَّهُمَّ اِنِّي نَشَرْتُ عَهْدَكَ، وَكِتَابَكَ، فَاجْعَلْ نَظَرِي فِيْهِ عِبَادَةً، وَقِرَآئَتِي فِيْهِ
فِكْرًا، وَفِكْرِيْ فِيْهِ اِعْتِبَارًا، وَلاَ تَجْعَلْ قِرَآئَتِي قِرَآئَةً لاَ تَدُبُّرَ فِيْهَا، بَلِ اجْعَلْنِي
اَتَدَبَّرُ آيَاتِهِ وَاَحْكَامِهِ، اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ الرَّؤُوفُ الرَّحِيْمُ

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 <u>last letter</u> based on grammatical rules is known as putting an ***i'rab*** (اِعْرَاب).

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 12: Possessive phrase – اَلْمُضَافُ 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 it 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 inshāAllah 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 اللهِ	House of peace	دَارُ السَّلَامِ	Creation of Allah	خَلْقُ اللهِ

Possessive phrase -continued

7. When translating the phrase, translate the nouns and place 'of' between them. For e.g., دَارٌ means 'house,' and السَّلام means 'the peace.' The phrase دَارُ السَّلامِ 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	جَزَآءُ سَيِّئَةٍ	Blame of the blamer	لَوْمَةُ لاَءِمٍ	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 ، بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ، مِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ ، رَبُّ الْمَشْرِقَيْنِ، رَسُوْلاَ رَبِّكَ، ظَالِمِي اَنْفُسِهِمْ

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 زَكَرِيَّا ﴿٢﴾ قَالَ إِنَّمَا أَنَا رَسُولُ رَبِّكِ لِأَهَبَ لَكِ غُلَامًا زَكِيًّا ﴿١٩﴾ قَالَ إِنِّي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ آتَانِيَ الْكِتَابَ وَجَعَلَنِي نَبِيًّا ﴿٣٠﴾ ذَٰلِكَ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ ۚ قَوْلَ الْحَقِّ الَّذِي فِيهِ يَمْتَرُونَ ﴿٣٤﴾ إِذَا تُتْلَىٰ عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ خَرُّوا سُجَّدًا وَبُكِيًّا ۩ ﴿٥٨﴾ وَمَا نَتَنَزَّلُ إِلَّا بِأَمْرِ رَبِّكَ ۖ . . . ﴿٦٤﴾ رَبُّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا فَاعْبُدْهُ وَاصْطَبِرْ لِعِبَادَتِهِ ۚ هَلْ تَعْلَمُ لَهُ سَمِيًّا ﴿٦٥﴾

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

Possessive phrases from Du'ās

Du'ā after Daily Wājib Prayers taught by Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi ('*ajjallāhu farajah*)

بِسمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيْمِ * اَللهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلىَ مُحَمَّدٍ وَّآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ * اَللهُمَّ سَرِّحْنِيْ عَنِ الْهُمُوْمِ وَالْغُمُوْمِ وَ وَحْشَةِ الصَّدْرِ وَ وَسْوَسَةِ الشَّيْطَانِ، بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا اَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِيْنَ * اَللهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلىَ مُحَمَّدٍ وَّآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.

O Allah, distance me from: anxieties, grief, loneliness of the heart and satanic whisperings,

by Your mercy, O the Most Merciful. (*Sahifat-ul-Mahdi,* Supplication 36, p.195).

From Du'ā after zuhr prayer:

لا إِلهَ إِلّا اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ الْحَلِيمُ، لا إِلهَ إِلّا اللَّهُ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ الْكَرِيمُ، اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ،

There is no god except Allah, the All-supreme and the All-forbearing. There is no god except Allah, the Lord of the Noble Throne. All praise belongs to Allah, Lord of all the worlds.

Nominal sentence – اَلْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّة – part 1

So far, we have looked vocabulary and phrases. Now we will discuss sentences from nouns. In Arabic a simple sentence that does not have a verb and which begins with a noun is called a nominal sentence – *al-jumlatul-ismiyyah*.

1. Nominal sentence consists of (مُبْتَدَأ) **mubtada' –** the subject of the sentence, and **khabar** (خَبَر) – the predicate which gives information on the subject. The predicate can be a noun or an adjective.

2. Mubtada' is always definite and khabar is generally indefinite.

3. Both mubtada' & khabar are in nominative cases – i.e., having the i'rab of *damma* or *dammatayn*

وَاللهُ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيْمٌ، 2:218 ، 3:31، وَاللهُ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيْمٌ 2:247، وَاَرْضُ اللهِ وَاسِعَةٌ 39:10

4. Because the Quran is a Divine scripture, it speaks with authority and conviction. Thus, we often find the particle *inna* (اِنَّ) before mubtada' in a nominal sentence. اِنَّ is rendered as 'indeed', 'surely', 'verily' and 'certainly.'

5. When *inna* precedes a noun, the noun takes accusative form. For, e.g.

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ۚ 33:56 اِنَّ اللهَ عَفُورٌ رَّحِيْمٌ 2:173،182،199 إِنَّ رَحْمَتَ اللَّهِ قَرِيبٌ 7:56

Nominal sentence – اَلْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّة – part 2

6. Know that the predicate (khabar) agrees with the subject (mubtada') in number (i.e., singular, dual or plural) and the gender (masculine or feminine). For e.g., Allah is وَاسِعٌ، but earth is وَاسِعَةٌ

وَاللهُ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيْمٌ 2:247، وَأَرْضُ اللهِ وَاسِعَةٌ 39:10

7. The predicate can be a **proper noun** when it is not an adjective. For e.g.

أَنَا يُوسُفُ وَهٰذَا أَخِي ۩ 12:90 ، هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ 112:1

8. The nominal sentence has a definite noun followed by indefinite noun. Here is the list of <u>definite nouns</u> in nominal sentence:

a)   Proper names such as مُحَمَّدٌ، عَلِيٌّ، عِيْسَى، مُوْسَى

b)   Pronouns such as أَنَا، أَنْتَ، هُوَ

c)   Demonstrative nouns such as هَذاَ، ذَالِكَ

d)   Relative nouns such as اَلَّذِيْ، اَلَّتِيْ

9. We have already covered earlier that all nouns preceded by اَل are definite and so are the مُضَاف in a possessive phrase.

ALI 635: Learning Arabic Thru the Quran, Level 3

ALI 635 Learning Quranic Arabic thru the Quran, Level 3. We will inshāAllah quickly review past lessons 1 to 12 from our text *Qur'anic Language Made Easy* by Hafiza Iffat Hasan. Recordings and slides for **Level 1** can be accessed from www.academyofislam.com/ali-607 and for **Level 2** from www.academyofislam.com/ali-620. In Level 3, we plan to cover Lessons 13 to 19.

Schedule: 7 Wednesdays, from May 11 – June 22, 2022.

Instructor: Shaykh Hasanayn Kassamali

Fees: CAD 50.00

For **registration and inquiries** email director@academyofislam.com

The texts for the course

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

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