



# ALI 635: Learning Arabic Thru the Quran

Wednesdays May 4 – June 15, 2022

**Description:** The course has seven sessions via Zoom, in which we plan to go through some passages from common surahs to learn the vocabulary and look at simple rules of Arabic grammar covered in the Text from Lesson 12 onwards.

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

- Eid al-Fitr Mubarak

*Shukran* for registering for the course

- Let us pray that Allah ﷻ grants us success
- Ensure that you have revised past lessons
- We need a volunteer who can manage WA group
- Keep Qarai translation of the Quran with you
- HW submitted by Monday will be marked
- Ask questions during Q & A time. You may email (not WA) your questions to us by Tuesday.
- Please encourage family & friends to also register.

# 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 ، رَسُولًا رَبِّكَ ، ظَالِمِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ

# الْمُضَافُ وَالْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ Al-Mudaf, al-Mudaf Ilayih

Let us revise this lesson by highlighting al-Mudaf, al-Mudaf Ilayhi below:

الرَّ ٥ تِلْكَ آيَاتُ الْكِتَابِ الْمُبِينِ \* نَحْنُ نَقُصُّ عَلَيْكَ أَحْسَنَ الْقَصَصِ \* وَقَالَ نِسْوَةٌ فِي الْمَدِينَةِ امْرَأَتُ الْعَزِيزِ تُرَاوِدُ فَتَاهَا عَن نَّفْسِهِ ٥ \* وَآتَتْ كُلَّ وَاحِدَةٍ مِّنْهُنَّ سِكِّينًا وَقَالَتِ اخْرِجْ عَلَيْنَّ \* وَاتَّبَعَتْ مِثْلَهُ أَبَائِي إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْحَاقَ وَيَعْقُوبَ \* يَا صَاحِبِي السِّجْنِ أَمَا أَحَدُكُمْ فَيسْتَقِي رَبَّهُ خَمْرًا \* قَالَتِ امْرَأَتُ الْعَزِيزِ الْآنَ حَصْحَصَ الْحَقُّ أَنَا رَاوِدْتُهُ عَن نَّفْسِهِ وَإِنَّهُ لَمِنَ الصَّادِقِينَ \* وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَهْدِي كَيْدَ الْخَائِنِينَ \* قَالَ اجْعَلْنِي عَلَى خَزَائِنِ الْأَرْضِ ٥ وَلَا نُضِيعُ أَجْرَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ \* أَلَا تَرَوْنَ أَنِّي أُوفِي الْكَيْلَ وَأَنَا خَيْرُ الْمُنزِلِينَ \* قَالُوا نَفَقْدُ صُوعَ الْمَلِكِ وَلِمَن جَاءَ بِهِ حِمْلُ بَعِيرٍ وَأَنَا بِهِ زَعِيمٌ \* وَفَوْقَ كُلِّ ذِي عِلْمٍ عَلِيمٌ \* وَهُوَ خَيْرُ الْحَاكِمِينَ \* يَا بَنِي إِدْرِيذٍ اذْهَبُوا فَتَحَسَّسُوا مِن يُوْسُفَ وَأَخِيهِ وَلَا تَيَاسُّوا مِن رُّوحِ اللَّهِ ٥ إِنَّهُ لَا يَيْئَسُ مِن رُّوحِ اللَّهِ إِلَّا الْقَوْمُ الْكَافِرُونَ \* إِنَّهُ مَن يَتَّقِ وَيَصْبِرْ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُضِيعُ أَجْرَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ

# Nominal sentence – الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ – 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 **mubtada'** (مُبْتَدَأٌ) – the subject of the sentence, and **khobar** (خَبَرٌ) – the predicate which gives information on the subject. The predicate can be a noun or an adjective.

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

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

وَاللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ، 2:218 ، 3:31، وَاللَّهُ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ 2:247، وَأَرْضُ اللَّهِ وَاسِعَةٌ 39:10

4. Because the Quran is a Divine scripture, it speaks with authority and conviction. Thus, we often find the particle *inna* (إِنَّ) before mubtada' in a nominal sentence. إِنَّ 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 إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ 2:173,182,199 إِنَّ رَحْمَتَ اللَّهِ قَرِيبٌ 7:56

# Nominal sentence – الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ – 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**

وَاللَّهُ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ 2:247، وَأَرْضُ اللَّهِ وَاسِعَةٌ 39:10

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

أَنَا يُوسُفُ وَهَذَا أَخِي ٥ 12:90، هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ 112:1

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

- Proper names such as **مُحَمَّدٌ، عَلِيٌّ، عَيْسَى، مُوسَى**
- Pronouns such as **هُوَ، أَنْتَ، أَنَا**
- Demonstrative nouns such as **هَذَا، ذَلِكَ**
- Relative nouns such as **الَّذِي، الَّتِي**

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



# 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>

