



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'ā 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 تَدُبُّرَ 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

- Thank you for submitting your HW
- *Shukran* for participating in this session
- Let us pray that Allah ﷻ grants us success in comprehending His Message in the Quran
- 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 & commented
- Ask questions during Q & A time. You may email (not WA) your questions to us by Tuesday if not comfortable asking
- Please encourage family & friends to also register.

Essential definitions of grammatical words

A **noun** is a name of any living being, object or idea. A **pronoun** (*dhamīr*) is a word used instead of a noun. It can be attached (*muttasil*) or detached (*munfasil*).

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** (إِعْرَاب).

Nouns and adjectives having the i‘rab of damma are said to be in the **nominative** case (*marfū‘un*). In sound plurals the nominative is indicated by ‘waw & nun’, as in مُسْلِمُونَ، مُؤْمِنُونَ.

Nouns and adjectives having the i‘rab of fatha are said to be in the **accusative** case (*mansūbun*). In sound plurals the accusative is indicated by ‘yā & nun’, as in مُسْلِمِينَ، مُؤْمِنِينَ.

Nouns and adjectives having the i‘rab of kasra are said to be in the **genitive** case (*majrūrun*). In sound plurals the genitive is indicated by ‘yā & nun’ – same as accusative case.

المُضَافُ وَالْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ Al-Mudaf, al-Mudaf Ilayih

Let us study more examples of the above to comprehend the concept.

1. The house of Allah – بَيْتُ اللَّهِ
2. The seal of the prophets – خَاتَمُ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ
3. The mosque/masjid of Ali – مَسْجِدُ عَلِيٍّ
4. The tribe of Quraysh – قَبِيلَةُ قُرَيْشٍ
5. *Insert your hand into your shirt* – أَذْخِلْ يَدَكَ فِي جَيْبِكَ
6. *Indeed, I have turned my face toward Him who originated the heavens and the earth* – وَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِيَ لِلَّذِي فَطَرَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ
7. O the Messenger of Allah – يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ
8. I passed by your house – مَرَرْتُ بِبَيْتِكَ

Read carefully the comments on the above examples in the next slide.

Comprehending the *mudāf* and *mudāf ilayhi*

1. The first noun (on the right) in the phrase is called *mudāfun* (i.e., linked) and the second noun (on the left) is called *mudāfun ilayhi* (i.e., linked to).
2. The *idāfah* (إِضَافَةٌ) construction changes the first noun to definite form
3. The first noun *mudāf* never takes the definite article ‘al’ nor the *tanwīn*. WHY?
4. The second noun *mudāfun ilayh* may be a definite noun with ‘al’ as in examples 1 & 2 in the previous slide; or it can be a proper noun as in examples 3 & 4 in the previous slide; or an attached pronoun as in examples 5, 6 & 7 in the previous slides.
5. The first noun *mudāf* may be in nominative case as in first 4 examples, in the accusative case as in examples 5,6 & 7, or in the genitive case as in example 8 in the previous slide.

NOTE: the verse in example 6 above is part of a beautiful Du‘ā by al-Sadiq (a) after iqāmah:

وَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِيَ لِلَّذِي فَطَرَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ، خَنِيفاً مُسْلِماً وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، إِنَّ صَلَاتِي وَنُسُكِي وَمَحْيَايَ وَمَمَاتِي لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ، لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَبِذَلِكَ أُمِرْتُ وَأَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ.

*I have turned my face towards He who has originated the Heavens and the Earth, believing (Q 6:79) submissive and I am not from the Polytheists (Q 6:79). Surely, my prayer, my worship my life and my death are for the sake of Allah, the Lord of the worlds— He has no partner. And I have been commanded [to follow] this [creed] (Q 6:162 & 163). And I am from those who submit (Kulaynī, *Al-Kāfī*, 3:112, H. 7).*

A quick look at our Homework

The following āyāt are from Surat al-Qasas (No. 28). We have provided verses number so you can also refer to corresponding translation of these verses.

تِلْكَ آيَاتُ الْكِتَابِ الْمُبِينِ 2 فَالْتَقَطَهُ آلُ فِرْعَوْنَ لِيَكُونَ لَهُمْ عَدُوًّا وَحَزَنًا 8 وَأَصْبَحَ فُؤَادُ أُمِّ مُوسَىٰ
فَارِغًا 10 فَقَالَتْ هَلْ أَدُلُّكُمْ عَلَىٰ أَهْلِ بَيْتٍ يَكْفُلُونَهُ لَكُمْ 12 قَالَ هَذَا مِنْ عَمَلِ الشَّيْطَانِ 13 إِنَّهُ
عَدُوٌّ مُّضِلٌّ مُّبِينٌ 15 وَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِّنْ أَقْصَى الْمَدِينَةِ يَسْعَى 20 قَالَ عَسَىٰ رَبِّي أَن يَهْدِيَنِي سَوَاءَ
السَّبِيلِ 22 إِنِّي أُرِيدُ أَنْ أُنكِحَكَ إِحْدَى ابْنَتَيَّ هَاتَيْنِ عَلَىٰ أَنْ تَأْجُرَنِي ثَمَانِي حِجَجَ 27 وَسَارَ بِأَهْلِهِ
آنَسَ مِنْ جَانِبِ الطُّورِ نَارًا 29 فَلَمَّا أَتَاهَا نُودِيَ مِنْ شَاطِئِ الْوَادِ الْأَيْمَنِ فِي الْبُقْعَةِ الْمُبَارَكَةِ مِنَ
الشَّجَرَةِ أَنْ يَا مُوسَىٰ إِنِّي أَنَا اللَّهُ رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ 30 .

Question on the general knowledge about the Holy Quran

Which sura of the Quran has “Allah” mentioned in all its verses?

From three students who submitted the HW, only one got this answer.

Sura 58, al-Mujādilah, all 22 verses has 'Allah'

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * قَدْ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ قَوْلَ الَّتِي تُجَادِلُكَ فِي زَوْجِهَا وَتَشْتَكِي إِلَى اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ يَسْمَعُ تَحَاوُرَكُمَا ۖ إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ بَصِيرٌ ﴿١﴾ الَّذِينَ يُظَاهِرُونَ مِنْكُمْ مِّنْ نِّسَائِهِمْ مَا هُنَّ أُمَّهَاتُهُمْ ۖ إِنَّ أُمَّهَاتُهُمْ إِلَّا اللَّائِي وَلَدْنَهُمْ ۖ وَإِنَّهُمْ لَيَقُولُونَ مُنْكَرًا مِّنَ الْقَوْلِ وَزُورًا ۖ وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَعَفُوٌّ غَفُورٌ ﴿٢﴾ وَالَّذِينَ يُظَاهِرُونَ مِنْ نِّسَائِهِمْ ثُمَّ يَعُودُونَ لِمَا قَالُوا فَتَحْرِيرُ رَقَبَةٍ مِّن قَبْلِ أَنْ يَتَمَاسَا ۖ ذَلِكُمْ تَوْعَظُونَ بِهِ ۖ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ ﴿٣﴾ فَمَنْ لَّمْ يَجِدْ فَصِيَامُ شَهْرَيْنِ مُتَتَابِعَيْنِ مِن قَبْلِ أَنْ يَتَمَاسَا ۖ فَمَنْ لَّمْ يَسْتَطِعْ فَاِطْعَامُ سِتِّينَ مِسْكِينًا ۖ ذَلِكُمْ لِتُؤْمِنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ ۖ وَتِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللَّهِ ۖ وَلِلْكَافِرِينَ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ﴿٤﴾ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يُجَادُونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ كُتِبُوا كَمَا كُتِبَ الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِهِمْ ۖ وَقَدْ أَنزَلْنَا آيَاتٍ بَيِّنَاتٍ ۖ وَلِلْكَافِرِينَ عَذَابٌ مُّهِينٌ ﴿٥﴾ يَوْمَ يَبْعَثُهُمُ اللَّهُ جَمِيعًا فَيُنَبِّئُهُم بِمَا عَمِلُوا ۖ أَحْصَاهُ اللَّهُ وَنَسُوهُ ۖ وَاللَّهُ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٦﴾ أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ ۖ مَا يَكُونُ مِن نَّجْوَى ثَلَاثَةٍ إِلَّا هُوَ رَابِعُهُمْ وَلَا خَمْسَةٍ إِلَّا هُوَ سَادِسُهُمْ وَلَا أَدْنَىٰ مِّنْ ذَلِكَ وَلَا أَكْثَرَ إِلَّا هُوَ مَعَهُمْ أَيْنَ مَا كَانُوا ۖ ثُمَّ يُنَبِّئُهُم بِمَا عَمِلُوا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ ۖ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٧﴾ أَلَمْ تَرَ إِلَى الَّذِينَ هُوَا عَنِ النَّجْوَىٰ ثُمَّ يَعُودُونَ لِمَا هُوَا عَنْهُ وَيَتَنَاجَوْنَ بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ وَالْعُدْوَانِ وَمَعْصِيَةِ الرَّسُولِ وَإِذَا جَاءُوكَ حَيَّوْكَ بِمَا لَمْ يُحَيِّكَ بِهِ اللَّهُ وَيَقُولُونَ فِي أَنفُسِهِمْ لَوْلَا يُعَذِّبُنَا اللَّهُ بِمَا نَقُولُ ۖ حَسْبُهُمْ جَهَنَّمُ يَصْلَوْنَهَا ۖ فَبِئْسَ الْمَصِيرُ ﴿٨﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا تَنَاجَيْتُمْ فَلَا تَنَاجَوْا بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ وَالْعُدْوَانِ وَمَعْصِيَةِ الرَّسُولِ وَتَنَاجَوْا بِالْبَرِّ وَالتَّقْوَىٰ ۖ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ الَّذِي إِلَيْهِ تُحْشَرُونَ ﴿٩﴾ إِنَّمَا النَّجْوَىٰ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ لِيَحْزَنَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَلَيْسَ بِضَارِّهِمْ شَيْئًا إِلَّا بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ ۖ وَعَلَى اللَّهِ فَلْيَتَوَكَّلِ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿١٠﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا قِيلَ لَكُمْ تَفَسَّحُوا فِي الْمَجَالِسِ فَافْسَحُوا يَفْسَحِ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ ۖ وَإِذَا قِيلَ انشُرُوا فَانْشُرُوا يَرْفَعِ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ ۖ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ ﴿١١﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا نَاجَيْتُمُ الرَّسُولَ فَقَدِّمُوا بَيْنَ يَدَيْ نَجْوَاكُمْ صَدَقَةٌ ۖ ذَلِكُمْ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ وَأَطْهَرُ ۖ فَإِن لَّمْ تَجِدُوا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ ﴿١٢﴾ أَلْأَشْفَقْتُمْ أَن تُقَدِّمُوا بَيْنَ يَدَيْ نَجْوَاكُمْ صَدَقَاتٍ ۖ فَإِذْ لَّمْ تَفْعَلُوا وَتَابَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُمْ فَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ وَأَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ ۖ وَاللَّهُ خَبِيرٌ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٣﴾ أَلَمْ تَرَ إِلَى الَّذِينَ تَوَلَّوْا قَوْمًا غَضِبَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ مَا هُم مِّنكُمْ وَلَا مِنْهُمْ وَيَخْلِفُونَ عَلَى الْكَذِبِ وَهُمْ يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٤﴾ أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ عَذَابًا شَدِيدًا ۖ إِنَّهُمْ سَاءَ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٥﴾ اتَّخَذُوا أَيْمَانَهُمْ جُنَّةً فَصَدُّوا عَن سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ مُّهِينٌ ﴿١٦﴾ لَّن نُّعْطِيَهُمْ أََمْوَالَهُمْ وَلَا أَوْلَادَهُمْ مِّنَ اللَّهِ شَيْئًا ۖ أُولَٰئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ ۖ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ ﴿١٧﴾ يَوْمَ يَبْعَثُهُمُ اللَّهُ جَمِيعًا فَيَحْلِفُونَ لَهُ كَمَا يَحْلِفُونَ لَكُمْ ۖ وَيَحْسَبُونَ أَنَّهُمْ عَلَىٰ شَيْءٍ ۖ أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ الْكَاذِبُونَ ﴿١٨﴾ اسْتَحْوَذَ عَلَيْهِمُ الشَّيْطَانُ فَأَنسَاهُمْ ذِكْرَ اللَّهِ ۖ أُولَٰئِكَ حِزْبُ الشَّيْطَانِ ۖ أَلَا إِنَّ حِزْبَ الشَّيْطَانِ هُمُ الْخَاسِرُونَ ﴿١٩﴾ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يُجَادُونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ أُولَٰئِكَ فِي الْأَذَلِّينَ ﴿٢٠﴾ كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَأَغْلِبَنَّ أَنَا وَرُسُلِي ۖ إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَوِيٌّ عَزِيزٌ ﴿٢١﴾ لَا تَجِدُ قَوْمًا يُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ يُوَادُّونَ مَنْ حَادَّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَلَوْ كَانُوا آبَاءَهُمْ أَوْ أَبْنَاءَهُمْ أَوْ إِخْوَانَهُمْ أَوْ عَشِيرَتَهُمْ ۖ أُولَٰئِكَ كَتَبَ فِي قُلُوبِهِمُ الْإِيمَانَ وَأَيَّدَهُم بِرُوحٍ مِّنْهُ ۖ وَيَدْخُلُهُمُ جَنَّاتٌ تَجْرِي مِن تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا ۖ أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٢٢﴾

Homework for session 16

Highlight *mudāfun* and *mudāfun ilayhi* in the following short suras of the Holy Quran:

No. 97, al-Qadr

No. 110, al-Nasr

No. 111, al-Masad

No. 113, al-Falaq

No. 114, al-Nās.

Note: you copy, cut and paste the suras from www.tanzil.net or www.holyquran.net

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 **khavar** (خَبَرٌ) – the predicate which gives information on the subject. The predicate can be a noun or an adjective.
2. Mubtada' is always definite and khavar is generally indefinite.
3. Both mubtada' & khavar 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 عَلَيْهِم 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:

- a) Proper names such as مُحَمَّدٌ، عَلِيٌّ، عِيسَى، مُوسَى
- b) Pronouns such as أَنَا، أَنْتَ، هُوَ
- c) Demonstrative nouns such as هَذَا، ذَلِكَ
- d) 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>



