



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 after reciting the Quran

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ *
اللَّهُمَّ اشْرَحْ بِالْقُرْآنِ صَدْرِي، وَاسْتَعْمِلْ بِالْقُرْآنِ بَدَنِي، وَنَوِّرْ بِالْقُرْآنِ بَصْرِي،
وَاطْلُقْ بِالْقُرْآنِ لِسَانِي، وَأَعِنِّي عَلَيْهِ مَا أَبْقَيْتَنِي، فَإِنَّهُ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِكَ.
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent the Merciful.

O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad.

O Allah: Expand my chest through the Quran

Let my body follow the (rules of) the Quran

Enlighten my eyes through the Quran

Open my tongue through the Quran

And help me to stay on for the time You keep me alive

For surely there is no power and no strength except with You.

*O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad.**

** It is recommended to begin and end all Du‘ās with salawāt on Prophet Muhammad and his family.*

Reference: *Mustadrak al-Wasā'il*, 4:378. It was recited by Imam Ali (a).

House keeping items

- MashaAllah many of you submitted your HW on time
- *Shukran* for joining the class on time
- Let us pray that Allah ﷻ grants us success in comprehending His Message in the Quran
- Please revise past lessons found on [www.academyofislam.com/ali-607 .../ali-620.../Ali-635](http://www.academyofislam.com/ali-607.../ali-620.../Ali-635)
- Shukran Dr F Bandali for managing our WA group
- Keep Qarai translation of the Quran with you
- Ask questions during Q & A time. You may post your questions on our WA group; iA we will respond.
- 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 (*majrūrūn*). In sound plurals the genitive is indicated by ‘yā & nun’ – same as accusative case.

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

Suras al-Qadr, al-Nasr & al-Masad

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * **إِنَّا** أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ ﴿١﴾ **وَمَا** أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ ﴿٢﴾ لَيْلَةُ
الْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ مِّنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ ﴿٣﴾ تَنْزِيلُ الْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالرُّوحِ فِيهَا بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِم مِّنْ كُلِّ
أَمْرٍ ﴿٤﴾ سَلَامٌ هِيَ حَتَّىٰ مَطَلَعِ الْفَجْرِ ﴿٥﴾

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ﴿١﴾ وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ
أَفْوَاجًا ﴿٢﴾ فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ ۚ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا ﴿٣﴾

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ ﴿١﴾ مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ ﴿٢﴾
سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ ﴿٣﴾ وَامْرَأَتُهُ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ ﴿٤﴾ فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّنْ مَّسَدٍ ﴿٥﴾

NOTE THE FOLLOWING: 1) **Madd** after long alif is essential. (Listen to a few Qaris to see how they lengthen the alif with madd. 2) Underlined are the *idhafa* constructions

Suras al-Falaq & al-Nās (al-Mu‘awwidhatayn)

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﴾

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ﴿١﴾ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ﴿٢﴾ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ﴿٣﴾ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ﴿٤﴾ الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ﴿٥﴾ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ﴿٦﴾

NOTE THE FOLLOWING: 1) Underlined are the *idhafa* construction. 2) since both suras begin with *a‘udhubi* (أَعُوذُ), together they are known as *mu‘awwidhatayn*. This is a dual form. Other examples are *hasanayna*, *sibtayn*, etc.

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 (مُبْتَدَأً) **mubtada'** – the **subject** of the sentence, and **khabar** (خَبَرٌ) – 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*

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 أَنَا، أَنْتَ، هُوَ
- 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.

More about al-Mubtada' and al-khabar

The **mubtada'** (subject) of a nominal sentence (*jumlatul-ismiyyah*) may be a definite noun (*ismu ma'rifah*) or a proper noun (*ismau 'alam*) or an independent pronoun (*dhamir munfasil*).

The **khabar** (predicate) may be an indefinite noun (*ismu nakirah*), or a definite noun (*ismu ma'rifah*), or a prepositional phrase (*jarun wamajrur*), or an adjective (*sifatun aw na'tun*), or an adverb (*zarfun*) describing the time or the space (*zamanin or makanin*) or a sentence – nominal or verbal clause (*jumlatun ismiyyah aw fi'liyyah*).

REMEMBER WE COVERED LAST WEEK: 1. Nominal sentence consists of (مُبْتَدَأً) **mubtada'** – the **subject** of the sentence, and **khabar** (خَبْرٌ) – the **predicate** which gives information on the subject. 2. Both mubtada' & khabar are in nominative cases. 3. 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 the earth is **وَاسِعَةٌ**

Different forms of Mubtada' & Khabar with examples -1

1. Mubtada' is a definite noun and khabar is an indefinite noun

الْعِلْمُ نُورٌ. الْإِسْلَامُ دِينٌ. الْكَعْبَةُ قِبْلَةٌ.

Knowledge is an enlightenment. Islam is a way of life. Ka'bah is the direction (for prayers).

2. Mubtada' is a proper noun and khabar is an indefinite noun

مُحَمَّدٌ نَبِيٌّ. بِلَالٌ مُؤَذِّنٌ. حُسَيْنٌ شَهِيدٌ.

Muhammad is a Prophet. Bilal is a mu'azzin. Husayn is a martyr.

3. Mutada' is independent pronoun and the kharbar is an indefinite noun

أَنْتَ مُذَكِّرٌ. هَذَا يَوْمٌ عَسِيرٌ. هُوَ شِفَاءٌ.

You are a reminder (Q 88:21). This is a hard day (Q 54:8). It is a cure (Q 17:82).

Different forms of Mubtada' & Khabar with examples -2

4. Mubtada' is a definite noun and the khabar is a prepositional phrase.

النَّجَاةُ فِي الصِّدْقِ. النَّظَافَةُ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ. اللَّهُ بِالْمِرْصَادِ.

Deliverance is in truthfulness. Cleanliness is a part (i.e. an attribute) of faith. Allah is ever watchful.

5. Mubtada' is an independent pronoun and the khabar is a prepositional phrase.

هَمْ فِي جَنَّاتِ النَّعِيمِ. فَهُوَ فِي عَيْشَةٍ رَاضِيَةٍ. هِيَ فِي الْبَيْتِ. ... وَأَنَا مِنْ حُسَيْنٍ.

They are *in Gardens of felicity* (cf. Q 22:56). *So, he is in a life of satisfaction* (Q 101:7). She is at home.

6. Mubtada' is a noun and the khabar is an adjective.

اللَّهُ رَوْؤُفٌ. مُحَمَّدٌ صَادِقٌ. الْقَاضِي عَادِلٌ.

Allah is compassionate. Muhammad is trustful. The judge is fair/just.

Different forms of Mubtada' & Khabar with examples - 3

7. Mubtada' is an independent pronoun and the khabar is an adjective.

هُوَ رَحْمَنٌ. أَنْتَ صَائِمٌ. أَنْتَ جَمِيلٌ\أَنْتَ جَمِيلٌ.

He is merciful. You are fasting. You (f) are beautiful/You (m) are handsome.

8. Mubtada' is a noun and the khabar is an adverb.

الْجَارُ قَبْلَ الدَّارِ. الرَّفِيقُ قَبْلَ الطَّرِيقِ. الْجَنَّةُ تَحْتَ أَقْدَامِ الْأُمَّهَاتِ.

Neighbor is ahead of the family. (Have a) companion before travelling. Paradise lies under mother's feet.

9. Mubtada' is a noun or an independent pronoun and khabar is a sentence.

الْحَجُّ أَشْهُرٌ مَعْلُومَاتٌ. إِلَهُكُمْ إِلَهٌ وَاحِدٌ. تِلْكَ أُمَّةٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ.

Hajj is (performed) in specific/known months (Q 2:197). Your God is (only) one God (Q 2:163). That was a nation which passed away (Q 2:134).

We may also cover the following from the Text

- Quranic verses on page 49 under Lesson 13.
- We will inshaAllah also look at Lesson 14 on Plural Nouns I (pp. 51 – 53).

The following verse has qualities, in plural form, of believing men and women:

إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَالْقَانِتِينَ وَالْقَانِتَاتِ وَالصَّادِقِينَ وَالصَّادِقَاتِ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرَاتِ وَالْخَاشِعِينَ وَالْخَاشِعَاتِ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقَاتِ وَالصَّائِمِينَ وَالصَّائِمَاتِ وَالْحَافِظِينَ فُرُوجَهُمْ وَالْحَافِظَاتِ وَالذَّاكِرِينَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا وَالذَّاكِرَاتِ أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا عَظِيمًا ﴿٣٥﴾

Q 33:35 Indeed the Muslim men and the Muslim women, the faithful men and the faithful women, the obedient men and the obedient women, the truthful men and the truthful women, the patient men and the patient women, the humble men and the humble women, the charitable men and the charitable women, the men who fast and the women who fast, the men who guard their private parts and the women who guard, the men who remember Allah greatly and the women who remember [Allah greatly]—Allah holds in store for them forgiveness and a great reward.

The texts for the course

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

Ali Quli Qarai	Hafiza Iffat Hasan	AbdulWahid Hamid	Bakir Al-Hasani
<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>	<i>Language of the Qur'an: A Concise Text of Arabic Grammar with ample of applications.</i>

