

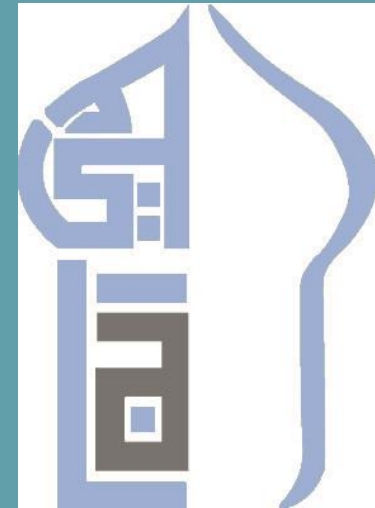
# ALI 666: Quranic Arabic, Level 1, Session 7 (Nov 10, 2023)



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي هَدَانَا لِهَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لِنَشْكُرَهُ  
إِلَّا بِرَحْمَةِ اللَّهِ الرَّحِيمِ

**Fridays Sep 29 to Dec 1, 2023, at Masumeen Islamic Centre**

**Description:** Quranic Arabic helps Muslims understand the language of the Quran. In this course, we will learn simple Quranic vocabulary and grammar. Students will need to put in an average of three hours a week to work on the course. In this semester, we will identify nouns and their different forms, a few verbs, and particles from the oft recited Quranic Sūras. We will use *Qur'anic Language Made Easy* by Hafiza Iffath Hasan as the main text. During the class, we will often refer to *The Qur'an: With a Phrase-by-Phrase English Translation* by Ali Quli Qarai. Occasionally we may take passages from *Access to Qur'anic Arabic* by AbdulWahid Hamid.



Beautiful  
Du'ā for  
before the  
class

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ\*  
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.  
اللَّهُمَّ وَفِّقْنَا لِمَا نُحِبُّ وَتَرَضُّي،  
وَلَا تَكِلْنَا إِلَى أَنْفُسِنَا طَرْفَةَ عَيْنٍ أَبَدًا.  
اللَّهُمَّ أَخْرِجْنَا مِنْ ظُلُمَاتِ الْوَهْمِ، وَآكِرْمْنَا بِنُورِ الْفَهْمِ.  
اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ،  
وَأَنْشُرْ عَلَيْنَا خَزَائِنَ عُلُومِكَ.  
بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ.  
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.

# Translation of the Du'ā before the class

*In the name of Allah, the All-beneficent, the All-merciful. O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad. O Allah, grant us success in (thinking, saying and doing) that which You love and are pleased with. And never leave us to ourselves for the blink of an eye.*

O Allah: remove from us the darkness of doubt (and error) and favor us with the light of understanding. O Allah: open for us the doors of Your mercy and unfold for us the treasures of Your knowledge. O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad.

*In every class, we request one of the students to begin the class with this Du'ā. Let us begin in alphabetical order. Sisters who are not comfortable should let the instructor know, in advance.*

As students of the Quran, let us do the following

- Ability to read Quranic verses and sūrah's. It is a good habit to recite the Quran in the presence of others who are willing to help you improve your recitation.
- Always have a Quran with text and parallel translation. Any translation is fine, but we will use the translation by Ali Quli Qarai, which is a Phrase-by-Phrase translation.
- Know how to locate a verse manually or by using a Quran app within a few seconds.

# Love for learning the Quran

- Instill love for the Holy Quran: listening to recitation, doing tilāwah, read on the science, history, translations, attending tafsīr sessions, etc.
- Challenge yourselves in learning Quranic vocabulary; say, learn 5 words, then 7, then 10, then 14 words per day. You can continue to increase the number over time.
- Did you know that about 45% of the Quran is made of less than 100 words?

# Detached and attached pronouns

*Bismillāh*. Please note the differences and similarities between the two.

plural	dual	singular	quantity/ person
هُمُ   هُمْ	هُمَا   هُمَا	هُوَ   هُوَ	3 <sup>rd</sup> m
هُنَّ   هُنَّ	هُمَا   هُمَا	هِيَ   هِيَ	3 <sup>rd</sup> f
أَنْتُمْ   أَنْتُمْ	أَنْتُمَا   أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتَ   أَنْتَ	2 <sup>nd</sup> m
أَنْتُنَّ   أَنْتُنَّ	أَنْتُمَا   أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتِ   أَنْتِ	2 <sup>nd</sup> f
نَحْنُ   نَحْنُ	أَنَا   أَنَا	أَنَا   أَنَا	1 <sup>st</sup>

## Why do we have رَبَّنَا instead of رَبُّنَا in Quranic Du‘ās?

This is on account of grammatical rule. Originally it was يَا رَبَّنَا in which case it refers to calling Lord and will be in accusative form. However, the calling particle (يَا) does not appear but is understood from the context. In all our Du‘ās we call upon Allah *‘azza wajall* because we are in His presence. Although we cannot see Him, but He sees us and listens to our supplications.

In al-Baqarah the *rabbanā* appears 9 times in verses 127, 128, 200, 201, 250, 285, and thrice in verse 286. The supplication in verse 2:286 is powerful Du‘ā which should be memorized and recited regularly in the Qunūt of salāt.

In the following verse notice that رَبَّنَا appears as it is not calling God in a Du‘ā.

قُلْ أَتُحَاجُّونَنَا فِي اللَّهِ وَهُوَ رَبُّنَا وَرَبُّكُمْ وَلَنَا أَعْمَالُنَا وَلَكُمْ أَعْمَالُكُمْ وَنَحْنُ لَهُ مُخْلِصُونَ ﴿١٣٩﴾

2:139 Say, 'Will you argue with us concerning Allah, while He is our Lord and your Lord, and to us belong our deeds, and to you belong your deeds, and we worship Him dedicatedly?'

# Diacritics: *zer* , *zabar* , and *pesh*

*Bismillāh*. Last week I realized that many students are used to *zer*, *zabar*, and *pesh* when they learnt reciting the Holy Quran. These words are used in Farsi and Urdu. In Arabic, we have *kasrah*, *fathah* and *damma* respectively. Here is the table.

Diacritic marks	◌ِ	◌َ	◌ُ
Farsi/Urdu	<i>zer</i>	<i>zabar</i>	<i>pesh</i>
Arabic	<i>kasra/kasrah</i>	<i>fatha/fathah</i>	<i>damma/dammah</i>
Example	لِلهِ	دَرَسَ	مُحَمَّدٌ
Transliteration	<i>lillāhi</i>	<i>darasa</i>	<i>Muhammadun</i>

Diacritic marks in Arabic are known as *harkāt* (singular *harakah*). Their function is that of a vowels ‘i’, ‘a’ and ‘u’ in English. They are also known as short vowels. If followed by يِ, اُ and وُ respectively, we get long vowels. For e.g., في, ما and قُو.



# Lessons 7 & 8: Prepositions

فِي	بِ	عَلَى	إِلَى
In	In/with	On/upon	To/towards
1,701	2,544	1,455	742

1. Prepositions have their own meanings and influence the attached nouns and pronouns joined to them
2. Prepositions are followed by nouns or pronouns, and not by verbs.

عَلَى صِرَاطٍ، فِي أَعْنَاقِهِمْ، إِلَى الْأَذْقَانِ، بِالْغَيْبِ، مِنْ شَيْءٍ، لِمُسْتَقَرٍّ، عَنْ نَفْسٍ

3. When a noun is preceded by a preposition, it changes the vowel sign on the last letter to *kasra* instead the default *damma* vowel (as in above examples)
4. When a pronoun is preceded by a preposition, it does not change the vowel sign on the last letter. Note هُ and هُمْ change to هِ & هِم when preceded by letter with kasra.

بِهِ، بِهِمْ، مِنْهُ، مِنْهُمْ، لَهُ، لَهُمْ، عَنْهُ، عَنْهُمْ، عَنْهَا

*Note: the numbers in the last row in the Table refers to number of times it appears in the Holy Quran.*

# Lessons 7 & 8: Prepositions

لِ	عَنْ	مِنْ	وَ	تَ	حَتَّى	كَ
for/to	from/ about	from/ than		for <i>qasam</i> (oath)	until	like
3,838	464	3,226			142	295

5. *Alif maqsūra* (ي) in prepositions *ilā* (إِلَى) and *‘alā* (عَلَى) get changed to *yā* (يَا) when attached to a pronoun.

فَتَابَ عَلَيْهِ، فَلَوْلَا فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ، إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ، وَلَا يَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهِمْ، يُوفِّ إِلَيْكُمْ

6. When 3<sup>rd</sup> person pronouns هُمْ، هُمَا، هُ and هُنَّ are preceded by *yā sākin*, they will change to *kasrah* instead of *dammah*.

سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ، ثُمَّ إِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ، فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا، وَقَالَتْ أَخْرَجْ عَلَيْهِنَّ

7. The preposition لِ changes to لِ when it is followed by all pronouns except first person singular ي. See the Table on of p 26 in our Text.

Note: the numbers in the last row in the Table refers to number of times it appears in the Holy Quran.

# Nouns & pronouns with prepositions in Surah 36

عَلَى صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ 4 لَقَدْ حَقَّ الْقَوْلُ عَلَى أَكْثَرِهِمْ 7  
إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا فِي أَعْنَاقِهِمْ أَغْلَالًا فَهِيَ إِلَى الْأَذْقَانِ 8 وَسَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ ءَأَنْذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ 10  
وَخَشِيَ الرَّحْمَنَ بِالْغَيْبِ 11 وَكُلَّ شَيْءٍ أَحْصَيْنَاهُ فِي إِمَامٍ مُّبِينٍ 12  
إِذْ أَرْسَلْنَا إِلَيْهِمُ اثْنَيْنِ فَكَذَّبُوهُمَا فَعَزَّزْنَا بِثَالِثٍ 14 وَمَا عَلَيْنَا إِلَّا الْبَلَاغُ الْمُبِينُ 17  
وَمَا لِي لَا أَعْبُدُ الَّذِي فَطَرَنِي وَإِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ 22 إِنِّي ءَأَمِنْتُ بِرَبِّكُمْ فَأَسْمَعُونَ 25  
يُحَسِرَةً عَلَى الْعِبَادِ 30 أَهْمُ إِلَيْهِمْ لَا يَرْجِعُونَ 31  
وَكُلٌّ فِي فَلَكٍ يَسْبَحُونَ 40 أَنَّا حَمَلْنَا ذُرِّيَّتَهُمْ فِي الْفُلِكِ الْمَشْحُونِ 41  
إِلَّا رَحْمَةً مِنَّا وَمَتَاعًا إِلَى حِينٍ 44 إِنَّ أَنْتُمْ إِلَّا فِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ 47  
وَلَا إِلَى أَهْلِهِمْ يَرْجِعُونَ 50 إِنَّ أَصْحَابَ الْجَنَّةِ الْيَوْمَ فِي شُغْلٍ فَكِهِونَ 55

*Blue* are preposition, underlined are nouns impacted, *red* are nouns or pronouns joined to preposition.

# How to copy and paste Quranic passages?

*Bismillāh.* We may wonder how to paste Quranic passages on MS Word document or on PowerPoint. The Arabic text often gets mixed up and the students face challenges separating Arabic from English. Follow the following six step process:

1. Use any website from which you can copy the Arabic text of Quran.
2. Open a blank MS Document and give it a title.
3. Under Paste select Text only and paste the passage on it.
4. Go to the next line. Click on ¶ < (Right-to-Left Text Direction) which is found in the Ribbon Display Options on top under pull-down menus.
5. Change the font to Traditional Arabic sized 24 or 28.

*Please let us know if you would like us demonstrate the above in the class.*

# Prepositions in Sūrat al-Fajr (No. 89)\_1

*Bismillāh.* Highlighted are prepositions and underlined are nouns impacted by them.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ \* وَ الْفَجْرِ ﴿١﴾ وَ لَيَالٍ عَشْرٍ ﴿٢﴾ وَ الشَّفْعِ وَ  
الْوَتْرِ ﴿٣﴾ وَ اللَّيْلِ إِذَا يَسِرَ ﴿٤﴾ هَلْ فِي ذَلِكَ قَسَمٌ لِذِي حِجْرِ ﴿٥﴾ أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ  
فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِعَادٍ ﴿٦﴾ إِرَمَ ذَاتِ الْعِمَادِ ﴿٧﴾ الَّتِي لَمْ يُخْلَقْ مِثْلُهَا فِي الْبِلَادِ ﴿٨﴾ وَثَمُودَ  
الَّذِينَ جَاءُوا الصَّخَرَ بِالْوَادِ ﴿٩﴾ وَفِرْعَوْنَ ذِي الْأَوْتَادِ ﴿١٠﴾ الَّذِينَ طَغَوْا فِي  
الْبِلَادِ ﴿١١﴾ فَأَكْثَرُوا فِيهَا الْفَسَادَ ﴿١٢﴾ فَصَبَّ عَلَيْهِمْ رَبُّكَ سَوْطَ عَذَابٍ ﴿١٣﴾ إِنَّ  
رَبَّكَ لَبِالْمِرْصَادِ ﴿١٤﴾ فَأَمَّا الْإِنْسَانُ إِذَا مَا ابْتَلَاهُ رَبُّهُ فَأَكْرَمَهُ وَنَعَّمَهُ فَيَقُولُ رَبِّي  
أَكْرَمَنِي ﴿١٥﴾

Note: *dhālika* (ذَلِكَ) is a demonstrative pronoun. It does not get impacted by a preposition.

Quranic knowledge: only 3 surahs have 30 verses: al-Sajdah (#32), al-Mulk (#67) & al-fajr

## Prepositions in Sūrat al-Fajr (No. 89)\_2

*Bismillāh.* Highlighted are prepositions and underlined are nouns impacted by them.

وَأَمَّا إِذَا مَا ابْتَلَاهُ فَقَدَرَ عَلَيْهِ رِزْقَهُ فَيَقُولُ رَبِّي أَهَانَنِ ﴿١٦﴾ كَلَّا ۖ بَلْ لَأَ  
تُكْرَمُونَ الْيَتِيمَ ﴿١٧﴾ وَلَا تَحَاضُونَ عَلَيَّ طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ ﴿١٨﴾ وَتَأْكُلُونَ  
الْثَرَاثَ أَكْلًا لَمًّا ﴿١٩﴾ وَتُحِبُّونَ الْمَالَ حُبًّا جَمًّا ﴿٢٠﴾ كَلَّا إِذَا دُكَّتِ الْأَرْضُ  
دَكًّا دَكًّا ﴿٢١﴾ وَجَاءَ رَبُّكَ وَالْمَلَكُ صَفًّا صَفًّا ﴿٢٢﴾ وَجِيءَ يَوْمَئِذٍ  
بِجَهَنَّمَ يَوْمَئِذٍ يَتَذَكَّرُ الْإِنْسَانُ وَأَنَّى لَهُ الذِّكْرَى ﴿٢٣﴾ يَقُولُ يَا لَيْتَنِي قَدَّمْتُ  
لِحَيَاتِي ﴿٢٤﴾ فَيَوْمَئِذٍ لَا يُعَذِّبُ عَذَابُهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿٢٥﴾ وَلَا يُوثِقُ وَثَاقَهُ  
أَحَدٌ ﴿٢٦﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّفْسُ الْمُطْمَئِنَّةُ ﴿٢٧﴾ ارْجِعِي إِلَىٰ رَبِّكِ رَاضِيَةً  
مَرْضِيَّةً ﴿٢٨﴾ فَادْخُلِي فِي عِبَادِي ﴿٢٩﴾ وَادْخُلِي جَنَّتِي ﴿٣٠﴾

The word *Jahannam* (like Fātimah) does not take kasrah. Instead, it will take fathah.

# Diptote nouns and their rules

We saw that the word **بِجَهَنَّمَ** in verse 89:23 did not have kasrah despite it was preceded by the preposition **بِ** ! Why?

- 1) They belong to a group known as ‘diptotes’. These are not formed from Arabic roots. They do not take *tanwīn* and *kasrah* at all. They either carry *dammah* or *fathah*. For e.g., the word **لَادَمَ** appears in verses 2:34, 7:11, 17:61, 18:50, and 20:116. In verse 20:115 we see:

وَلَقَدْ عَهِدْنَا إِلَىٰ **آدَمَ** مِنْ قَبْلُ فَنَسِيَ وَلَمْ نَجِدْ لَهُ عَزْمًا

- 1) Examples of diptotes are Fātimah, Makkah, Misr, etc. Look at this Du'ā recited in tahajjud:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَىٰ مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَىٰ **وَفَاطِمَةَ** وَالْحَسَنِ وَالْحُسَيْنِ وَالسَّجَّادِ وَالْبَاقِرِ . . . .

Also, in the a'māl of Laylatul-Qadr we say **while** keeping the Quran on the head:

بِكَ يَا اللَّهُ، بِمُحَمَّدٍ، بِعَلِيِّ، **بِفَاطِمَةَ**، بِالْحَسَنِ، بِالْحُسَيْنِ . . . بِالْحُجَّةِ

# Words that have property of preposition

appears in HQ	meaning	Word like preposition	Appears in HQ	meaning	Word like preposition
18	With/ from	لَدُنْ\لَدَى	157	some	بَعْضُ
164	With	مَعَ	376	all/ every	كُلُّ
197	Near/ at	عِنْدَ	15	Around	حَوْلَ
1	Before	أَمَامَ	242	Before	قَبْلَ
20	Behind	خَلْفَ	199	After	بَعْدَ
266	Between	بَيْنَ	24	Behind	وَرَاءَ
41	Above/ over	فَوْقَ	144	Other than	دُونِ
51	Under/ beneath	تَحْتَ	147	Other than	غَيْرَ   مِنْ دُونِ



# Other important points about prepositions – part 1

1. When alif does not have any of the vowel signs (fatha, kasra or damma) then it automatically carries a sākīn on it, even if it is not marked. An alif with sākīn is known as *hamzat al-wasl*. The alif of definite article ‘al’ (ال) is hamzat al-wasl.
2. When preposition *min* (مِنْ) is followed by a word beginning with hamzat al-wasl, then preposition *min* will change to *mina* (مِنَ). The meeting of two letters with sākīn is known as *iltiqā’ al-sākinayn*. Know that pronouncing two letters with sākīn is difficult on the tongue. Therefore, *min* becomes *mina*. Examples:  
فَتَكُونَا مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ (35)، فَأَنْزَلْنَا عَلَى الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا رِجْزًا مِّنَ السَّمَاءِ (59) وَبَاءُوا بِغَضَبٍ مِّنَ اللَّهِ ۗ (61)
3. Majority of prepositions are written separately except for *li* (لِ) and *bi* (بِ) – these are prefixed to the word they precede. For e.g., لِأَهْلِ، لِحَمْسَةٍ، بِرَحْمَةٍ، بِالْغَيْبِ
4. If preposition *li* (لِ) is prefixed to a word with definite article *al* (الْ), then the alif of the article is dropped and the two lām are joined. For e.g., when we prefix *li* to a definite word *al-‘ibād* (الْعِبَادِ), it will be written as *lil-‘ibād* (لِلْعِبَادِ) instead of *li al-‘ibād* (لِالْعِبَادِ). Similarly, we write *lillāhi* (لِللَّهِ) instead of *li-allāhi* (لِاللَّهِ).

# Surat al-Mulk, first 15 verses

*Blue* are preposition, **bold** are nouns impacted, *red* are nouns or pronouns joined to preposition.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ \* تَبَارَكَ الَّذِي بِيَدِهِ الْمُلْكُ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿١﴾ الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْمَوْتَ  
وَالْحَيَاةَ لِيُبْلُوَكُمْ أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا ۗ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْغَفُورُ ﴿٢﴾ الَّذِي خَلَقَ سَبْعَ سَمَاوَاتٍ طِبَاقًا ۗ مَا تَرَىٰ فِي  
خَلْقِ الرَّحْمَنِ مِن تَفَاوُتٍ ۗ فَارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ هَلْ تَرَىٰ مِن فُطُورٍ ﴿٣﴾ ثُمَّ ارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ كَرَّتَيْنِ يَنْقَلِبْ إِلَيْكَ  
الْبَصَرُ خَاسِئًا وَهُوَ حَسِيرٌ ﴿٤﴾ وَلَقَدْ زَيَّنَّا السَّمَاءَ الدُّنْيَا بِمَصَابِيحَ ۖ وَجَعَلْنَاهَا رُجُومًا لِلشَّيَاطِينِ ۖ وَأَعْتَدْنَا  
لَهُمْ عَذَابَ السَّعِيرِ ﴿٥﴾ وَلِلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا بِرَبِّهِمْ عَذَابُ جَهَنَّمَ ۖ وَبِئْسَ الْمَصِيرُ ﴿٦﴾ إِذَا أُلْقُوا فِيهَا سَمِعُوا لَهَا  
شَهيقًا وَهِيَ تَفُورٌ ﴿٧﴾ تَكَادُ تَمَيَّزُ مِنَ الْغَيْظِ ۖ كُلَّمَا أُلْقِيَ فِيهَا فَوْجٌ سَأَلَهُمْ خَزَنَتُهَا أَلَمْ يَأْتِكُمْ نَذِيرٌ ﴿٨﴾  
قَالُوا بَلَىٰ قَدْ جَاءَنَا نَذِيرٌ فَكَذَّبْنَا وَقُلْنَا مَا نَزَّلَ اللَّهُ مِن شَيْءٍ إِنْ أَنْتُمْ إِلَّا فِي ضَلَالٍ كَبِيرٍ ﴿٩﴾ وَقَالُوا لَوْ  
كُنَّا نَسْمَعُ أَوْ نَعْقِلُ مَا كُنَّا فِي أَصْحَابِ السَّعِيرِ ﴿١٠﴾ فَاعْتَرَفُوا بِذَنبِهِمْ فَسُحْقًا لِأَصْحَابِ السَّعِيرِ  
﴿١١﴾ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَخْشَوْنَ رَبَّهُم بِالْغَيْبِ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَأَجْرٌ كَبِيرٌ ﴿١٢﴾ وَأَسْرُوا قَوْلَكُمْ أَوِ اجْهَرُوا بِهِ ۗ إِنَّهُ  
عَلِيمٌ بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ ﴿١٣﴾ أَلَا يَعْلَمُ مَنْ خَلَقَ وَهُوَ اللَّطِيفُ الْخَبِيرُ ﴿١٤﴾ هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ  
الْأَرْضَ ذُلُولًا فَامْشُوا فِي مَنَاكِبِهَا وَكُلُوا مِن رِّزْقِهِ ۗ وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ ﴿١٥﴾

The word **مَصَابِيحَ** seems to be from Diptote. **سَأَلَهُمْ** has 'lahum' in it; here 'lām' is part of "sa'la"

# Surat al-Mulk, verses 16 - 30

*Blue* are preposition, *bold* are nouns impacted, *red* are nouns or pronouns joined to preposition.

أَمِنْتُمْ مِّنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ أَنْ يَخْسِفَ بِكُمْ الْأَرْضَ فَإِذَا هِيَ تَمُورُ ﴿١٦﴾ أَمْ أَمِنْتُمْ مِّنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ أَنْ  
يُرْسِلَ عَلَيْكُمْ حَاصِبًا ۖ فَسَتَعْلَمُونَ كَيْفَ نَذِيرِ ﴿١٧﴾ وَلَقَدْ كَذَّبَ الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِهِمْ فَكَيْفَ كَانَ نَكِيرِ  
﴿١٨﴾ أَوَلَمْ يَرَوْا إِلَى الطَّيْرِ فَوْقَهُمْ صَافَاتٍ وَيَقْبِضْنَ ۗ مَا يُمَسِّكُهُنَّ إِلَّا الرَّحْمَنُ ۗ إِنَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ بَصِيرٌ  
﴿١٩﴾ أَمَّنْ هَذَا الَّذِي هُوَ جُنْدٌ لَّكُمْ يَنْصُرُكُمْ مِّنْ دُونِ الرَّحْمَنِ ۗ إِنَّ الْكَافِرُونَ إِلَّا فِي غُرُورٍ ﴿٢٠﴾  
أَمَّنْ هَذَا الَّذِي يَرْزُقُكُمْ إِنْ أَمْسَكَ رِزْقَهُ ۗ بَلْ لَجُّوا فِي عُتُوٍّ وَنُفُورٍ ﴿٢١﴾ أَفَمَن يَمْشِي مُكِبًّا عَلَىٰ وَجْهِهِ  
أَهْدَىٰ أَمَّن يَمْشِي سَوِيًّا عَلَىٰ صِرَاطٍ مُّسْتَقِيمٍ ﴿٢٢﴾ قُلْ هُوَ الَّذِي أَنشَأَكُمْ وَجَعَلَ لَكُمُ السَّمْعَ  
وَالْأَبْصَارَ وَالْأَفْئِدَةَ ۗ قَلِيلًا مَّا تَشْكُرُونَ ﴿٢٣﴾ قُلْ هُوَ الَّذِي ذَرَأَكُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَإِلَيْهِ تُحْشَرُونَ ﴿٢٤﴾  
وَيَقُولُونَ مَتَىٰ هَذَا الْوَعْدُ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ ﴿٢٥﴾ قُلْ إِنَّمَا الْعِلْمُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَإِنَّمَا أَنَا نَذِيرٌ مُّبِينٌ ﴿٢٦﴾  
فَلَمَّا رَأَوْهُ زُلْفَةً سِيئَتْ وُجُوهُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَقِيلَ هَذَا الَّذِي كُنْتُمْ بِهِ تَدَّعُونَ ﴿٢٧﴾ قُلْ أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ أَهْلَكَنِي  
اللَّهُ وَمَنْ مَّعِيَ أَوْ رَحِمَنَا فَمَنْ يُجِيرُ الْكَافِرِينَ مِنْ عَذَابِ أَلِيمٍ ﴿٢٨﴾ قُلْ هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ آمَنَّا بِهِ وَعَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْنَا ۖ  
فَسَتَعْلَمُونَ مَنْ هُوَ فِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ ﴿٢٩﴾ قُلْ أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ أَصْبَحَ مَاؤُكُمْ غَوْرًا فَمَنْ يَأْتِيكُمْ بِمَاءٍ مَّعِينٍ ﴿٣٠﴾

We have added *madd* to *alif* followed by *hamza* in vv. 5,9,16,17,30 as part of *tajwid*.

# Surat Luqmān, Verses 1 - 10

*Blue* are preposition, *bold* are nouns impacted, *red* are nouns or pronouns joined to preposition.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ \* الم ﴿١﴾ تِلْكَ آيَاتُ الْكِتَابِ الْحَكِيمِ ﴿٢﴾ هُدًى وَرَحْمَةً  
لِّلْمُحْسِنِينَ ﴿٣﴾ الَّذِينَ يُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَيُؤْتُونَ الزَّكَاةَ وَهُمْ بِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ  
﴿٤﴾ أُولَئِكَ عَلَىٰ هُدًى مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ ۖ وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٥﴾ وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن  
يَشْتَرِي لَهْوَ الْحَدِيثِ لِيُضِلَّ عَن سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ وَيَتَّخِذَهَا هُزُوًا ۗ أُولَئِكَ لَهُمْ  
عَذَابٌ مُّهِينٌ ﴿٦﴾ وَإِذَا تُلِيٰ عَلَيْهِ آيَاتُنَا وَلَّىٰ مُسْتَكْبِرًا كَأَن لَّمْ يَسْمَعْهَا كَأَن فِي  
أُذُنَيْهِ وَقْرًا ۖ فَبَشِّرْهُ بِعَذَابٍ أَلِيمٍ ﴿٧﴾ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ لَهُمْ جَنَّاتٌ  
النَّعِيمِ ﴿٨﴾ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا ۖ وَعَدَّ اللَّهُ حَقًّا ۖ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴿٩﴾ خَلَقَ  
السَّمَاوَاتِ بِغَيْرِ عَمَدٍ تَرَوْنَهَا ۖ وَأَلْقَىٰ فِي الْأَرْضِ رَوَاسِيَ أَن تَمِيدَ بِكُمْ ۖ وَبَثَّ فِيهَا مِن  
كُلِّ دَابَّةٍ ۖ وَأَنْزَلْنَا مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً فَأَنْبَتْنَا فِيهَا مِن كُلِّ زَوْجٍ كَرِيمٍ ﴿١٠﴾

# Surat Luqmān, Verses 11 - 20

*Blue* are preposition, *bold* are nouns impacted, *red* are nouns or pronouns joined to preposition.

هَذَا خَلَقُ اللَّهِ فَأَرُونِي مَاذَا خَلَقَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ دُونِهِ ۚ بَلِ الظَّالِمُونَ فِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ ﴿١١﴾ ﴿١١﴾ وَلَقَدْ آتَيْنَا لُقْمَانَ  
الْحِكْمَةَ أَنْ اشْكُرْ لِلَّهِ ۚ وَمَنْ يَشْكُرْ فَإِنَّمَا يَشْكُرُ لِنَفْسِهِ ۗ وَمَنْ كَفَرَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَنِيٌّ حَمِيدٌ ﴿١٢﴾ ﴿١٢﴾ وَإِذْ قَالَ  
لُقْمَانُ لِابْنِهِ وَهُوَ يَعِظُهُ يَا بُنَيَّ لَا تُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ ۚ إِنَّ الشِّرْكَ لَظُلْمٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿١٣﴾ ﴿١٣﴾ وَوَصَّيْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ بِوَالِدَيْهِ حَمَلَتْهُ  
أُمُّهُ وَهْنًا عَلَيَّ وَهْنًا وَفَصَّالَهُ فِي سَبِيلِهِ ۚ إِنَّ الشِّرْكَ لَكُفْرٌ بِي وَإِنِ اتَّخَذَ الْإِنْسَانُ لِقَوْمًا إِشْرَكَ أَكْثَرًا  
تُشْرِكُ بِي مَا لَيْسَ لَكَ بِهِ عِلْمٌ فَلَا تُطِعْهُمَا ۗ وَصَاحِبُهُمَا فِي الدُّنْيَا مَعْرُوفًا ۗ وَاتَّبِعْ سَبِيلَ مَنْ أَنَابَ ۗ إِلَيَّ يَرْجِعُ  
مَرْجِعُكُمْ فَأُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٥﴾ ﴿١٥﴾ يَا بُنَيَّ إِنِّي أَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ تَكَ مِثْقَالَ حَبَّةٍ مِّنْ خَرْدَلٍ فَتَكُنْ فِي صَخْرَةٍ أَوْ  
فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ أَوْ فِي الْأَرْضِ يَأْتِ بِهَا اللَّهُ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَطِيفٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴿١٦﴾ ﴿١٦﴾ يَا بُنَيَّ أَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ وَأْمُرْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ  
وَأَنْهَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَاصْبِرْ عَلَيَّ مَا أَصَابَكَ ۚ إِنَّ ذَلِكَ مِنْ عَزْمِ الْأُمُورِ ﴿١٧﴾ ﴿١٧﴾ وَلَا تُصَعِّرْ خَدَّكَ لِلنَّاسِ وَلَا  
تَمْشِ فِي الْأَرْضِ مَرَحًا ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُّ كُلَّ مُخْتَالٍ فَخُورٍ ﴿١٨﴾ ﴿١٨﴾ وَأَقْصِدْ فِي مَشْيِكَ وَاعْضُضْ مِنْ صَوْتِكَ ۚ  
إِنَّ أَنْكَرَ الْأَصْوَاتِ لَصَوْتُ الْحَمِيرِ ﴿١٩﴾ ﴿١٩﴾ أَلَمْ تَرَوْا أَنَّ اللَّهَ سَخَّرَ لَكُمْ مِمَّا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ  
وَأَسْبَغَ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعَمَهُ ظَاهِرَةً وَبَاطِنَةً ۗ وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يُجَادِلُ فِي اللَّهِ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ وَلَا هُدًى وَلَا كِتَابٍ مُّنِيرٍ ﴿٢٠﴾ ﴿٢٠﴾

Note: "Lām" before "zulmun" in v. 13 is for emphasis and its not a preposition.

# Surat Luqmān, verses 21 - 27

*Bismillāh.* Now identify the prepositions and the nouns impacted.

وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمُ اتَّبِعُوا مَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ قَالُوا بَلْ نَتَّبِعُ مَا وَجَدْنَا عَلَيْهِ آبَاءَنَا أَوَلَوْ كَانَ  
الشَّيْطَانُ يَدْعُوهُمْ إِلَىٰ عَذَابِ السَّعِيرِ ﴿٢١﴾ \* وَمَنْ يُسَلِّمْ وَجْهَهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَهُوَ  
مُحْسِنٌ فَقَدِ اسْتَمْسَكَ بِالْعُرْوَةِ الْوُثْقَىٰ ۗ وَإِلَى اللَّهِ عَاقِبَةُ الْأُمُورِ ﴿٢٢﴾ \* وَمَنْ كَفَرَ فَلَا  
يَحْزُنكَ كُفْرُهُ ۗ إِلَيْنَا مَرْجِعُهُمْ فَنُنَبِّئُهُمْ بِمَا عَمِلُوا ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ ﴿٢٣﴾ \*  
نَمْتِعُهُمْ قَلِيلًا ثُمَّ نَضْطَرُّهُمْ إِلَىٰ عَذَابِ غَلِيظٍ ﴿٢٤﴾ \* وَلَئِنْ سَأَلْتَهُمْ مَنْ خَلَقَ  
السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ لَيَقُولُنَّ اللَّهُ ۗ قُلِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ ۗ بَلْ أَكْثَرُهُمْ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٢٥﴾ \* لِلَّهِ  
مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْغَنِيُّ الْحَمِيدُ ﴿٢٦﴾ \* وَلَوْ أَنَّمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مِنْ  
شَجَرَةٍ أَقْلَامٌ وَالْبَحْرُ يَمُدُّهُ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ سَبْعَةَ أَبْحُرٍ مَا نَفِدَتْ كَلِمَاتُ اللَّهِ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ  
حَكِيمٌ ﴿٢٧﴾ \*

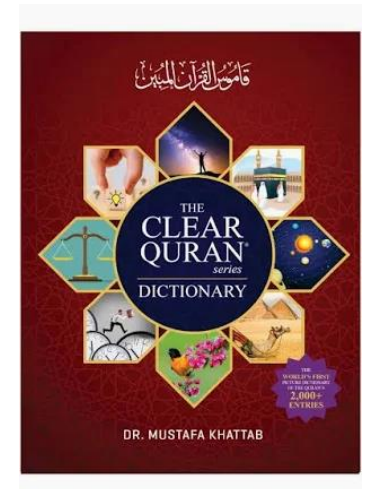
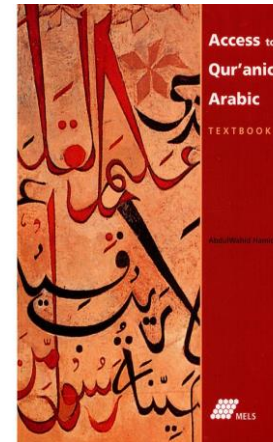
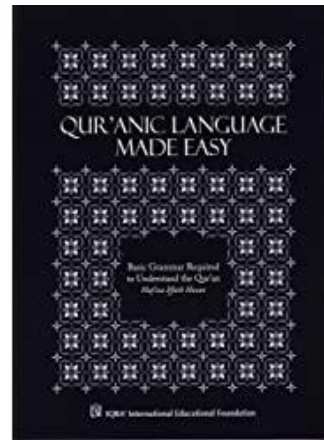
# Surat Luqmān, verses 28 - 34

*Bismillāh.* Now identify the prepositions and the nouns impacted.

مَا خَلَقَكُمْ وَلَا بَعَثَكُمْ إِلَّا كَنَفْسٍ وَاحِدَةً ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ بَصِيرٌ ﴿٢٨﴾ أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يُولِجُ  
الَّيْلَ فِي النَّهَارِ وَيُولِجُ النَّهَارَ فِي اللَّيْلِ وَسَخَّرَ الشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ كُلٌّ يَجْرِي إِلَىٰ أَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى  
وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ ﴿٢٩﴾ ذَلِكَ بَأَنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْحَقُّ وَأَنَّ مَا يَدْعُونَ مِنْ دُونِهِ الْبَاطِلُ  
وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْكَبِيرُ ﴿٣٠﴾ أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّ الْفُلْكَ تَجْرِي فِي الْبَحْرِ بِنِعْمَتِ اللَّهِ لِيُرِيكُمْ مِنْ  
آيَاتِهِ ۚ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّكُلِّ صَبَّارٍ شَكُورٍ ﴿٣١﴾ وَإِذَا غَشِيَهُمْ مَوْجٌ كَالظَّلْلِ دَعَوْا اللَّهَ  
مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ فَلَمَّا نَجَّاهُمْ إِلَى الْبَرِّ فَمِنْهُمْ مُّقْتَصِدٌ ۚ وَمَا يَجْحَدُ بِآيَاتِنَا إِلَّا كُلُّ خَتَّارٍ كَفُورٍ  
﴿٣٢﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمُ وَأَخْشَوْا يَوْمًا لَا يَجْزِي وَالِدٌ عَنْ وَلَدِهِ وَلَا مَوْلُودٌ هُوَ جَازٍ  
عَنْ وَالِدِهِ شَيْئًا ۚ إِنَّ وَعْدَ اللَّهِ حَقٌّ ۖ فَلَا تَغُرَّنَّكُمُ الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا وَلَا يَغُرَّنَّكُم بِاللَّهِ الْغُرُورُ ﴿٣٣﴾  
إِنَّ اللَّهَ عِنْدَهُ عِلْمُ السَّاعَةِ وَيُنزِلُ الْغَيْثَ وَيَعْلَمُ مَا فِي الْأَرْحَامِ ۖ وَمَا تَدْرِي نَفْسٌ مَّاذَا تَكْسِبُ  
غَدًا ۖ وَمَا تَدْرِي نَفْسٌ بِأَيِّ أَرْضٍ تَمُوتُ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴿٣٤﴾

# Textbooks for the course

Ali Quli Qarai	Hafiza Iffath Hasan	AbdulWahid Hamid	Dr Mustafa Khattab
The Qur'an: with a phrase-by-phrase English translation	Qur'anic Language Made Easy	Access to Qur'anic Arabic	The Clear Quran Dictionary





# Learning Quranic Arabic: other resources

1. Ali, Muhammad Mohar. *A Word for Word Meaning of the Qur'an*, 3 vols, Jami'yat Ihyaa' Minhaaj Al-Sunnah, PB, xiv + 2096 pp, Ipswich: 2003.
2. Jones, Alan. *Arabic Through the Qur'an*, The Islamic Texts Society, PB, xviii + 331 pp, Cambridge: 2005
3. Karya Bestari SDN, *Al-Quran al-Karim: Color Coded Word-by-Word al-Quran*; HB, 633 pp, Malaysia: 2021
4. Khattab, Mustafa. *The Clear Quran Dictionary*, Al-Furqan Foundations.
5. Parekh, Sh. Abdul Karim. *The Easy Dictionary of the Qur'an*, Farid Book Depot, HB, xxii + 242 pp, Delhi: 1998.
6. Younes, Munther. *The Routledge Introduction to Qur'anic Arabic*, Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, PB, xv + 338, NY: 2013.