



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

ALI 674: Quranic Arabic Level 2

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Du'ā before the class

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.
اللَّهُمَّ وَفِّقْنَا لِمَا نُحِبُّ وَتَرْضَى، وَلَا تَكِلْنَا إِلَى أَنْفُسِنَا طَرْفَةَ عَيْنٍ أَبَدًا.
اللَّهُمَّ اشْرَحْ بِالْقُرْآنِ صَدْرِي، وَاسْتَعْمِلْ بِالْقُرْآنِ بَدَنِي، وَنَوِّرْ بِالْقُرْآنِ بَصْرِي،
وَاطْلِقْ بِالْقُرْآنِ لِسَانِي، وَأَعِنِّي عَلَيْهِ مَا أَبْقَيْتَنِي، فَإِنَّهُ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِكَ.

Bismillāh. Salawāt. O Allah, grant us success in (doing) that which You love and are pleased with. And never leave us to ourselves for the blink of an eye. O Allah, widen my chest through the Quran, Let my body follow the Quran, Enlighten my eyes through the Quran, Let my tongue speak according to the Quran, And help me to stay on it so long as You let me live, For surely there is no power nor strength except with You.

The last two lines are said after Quran tilāwah, taught by Amirul Mu'minin Imam Ali (a).

Revision Lesson 11

The adjectives are **highlighted** in the descriptive phrases underlined:

وَمَنْ يَعَصِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَيَتَعَدَّ حُدُودَهُ يُدْخِلْهُ نَارًا خَالِدًا فِيهَا وَلَهُ عَذَابٌ مُهِينٌ 4:14
وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَهُمْ إِلَىٰ أَمْوَالِكُمْ ۚ إِنَّهُ كَانَ حُوبًا كَبِيرًا 4:2 ، وَإِذَا حَضَرَ الْقِسْمَةَ أُولُو
الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالْمَسَاكِينُ فَارْزُقُوهُمْ مِنْهُ وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا 4:7 وَمَنْ يُطِعِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ
يُدْخِلْهُ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا ۚ وَذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ 4:13 ، وَلَا
الَّذِينَ يَمُوتُونَ وَهُمْ كُفَّارٌ ۚ أُولَٰئِكَ أَعْتَدْنَا لَهُمْ عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا 4:18 ، وَعَاشِرُوهُمْ
بِالْمَعْرُوفِ ۚ فَإِنْ كَرِهْتُمُوهُمْ فَعَسَىٰ أَنْ تَكَرَّهُوا شَيْئًا وَيَجْعَلَ اللَّهُ فِيهِ خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا 4:19 ،
وَكَيْفَ تَأْخُذُونَهُ وَقَدْ أَفْضَىٰ بَعْضُكُمْ إِلَىٰ بَعْضٍ وَأَخَذْنَ مِنْكُمْ مِيثَاقًا غَلِيظًا 4:21 ، إِنْ
تَجْتَبِئُوا كِبَائِرَ مَا تُنْهَوْنَ عَنْهُ نَكَرْنَا عَنْكُمْ سَيِّئَاتِكُمْ وَنُدْخِلْكُمْ مُدْخَلًا كَرِيمًا 4:31 ، وَأَعْتَدْنَا
لِلْكَافِرِينَ عَذَابًا مُهِينًا 4:37

Lesson 12: Possessive phrase – 1 - الْمُضَافُ وَالْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ

Points in understanding the **Possessive Phrase** (الْمُضَافُ وَالْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ):

1. It is formed by combining two nouns
2. It is like what we covered earlier: joining nakirah noun to ma'rifah noun (as covered in Lesson 10)
3. The first noun in the phrase is called *mudhāf*, i.e., linked (الْمُضَافُ) 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 *mudhāf ilayh*, i.e., linked to it (الْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ). It is either a proper noun or a definite noun. Exceptions to this will inshāAllah be covered in future lessons.

Possessive phrase – 2 – الْمُضَافُ وَالْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ

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

3 - الْمُضَافُ وَالْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ – Possessive phrase

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

4 - الْمُضَافُ وَالْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ – Possessive phrase

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:

10. Here are some examples from the Holy Quran:

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ ، بَرِّ النَّاسِ ، مِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ ، رَبُّ الْمَشْرِقَيْنِ ، رَسُولًا رَبِّكَ ، ظَالِمِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ

Their dress	لِبَاسُهُنَّ	His creati on	خَلْقُهُ	Their genero sity	كَرْمُهُمْ	Her daught er	بِنْتُهَا
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Answers to Homework

Bismillāh. The possessive phrases have been highlighted below. We arranged the verses in order of sura numbers. Please refer to translations of the verses to understand the usage and context of the possessive phrases.

وَاذْكُرُوا نِعْمَتَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ إِذْ كُنْتُمْ أَعْدَاءً فَأَلَّفَ بَيْنَ قُلُوبِكُمْ فَأَصْبَحْتُمْ بِنِعْمَتِهِ إِخْوَانًا 3:103

وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَكَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِنَا أُولَٰئِكَ أَصْحَابُ الْجَحِيمِ 5:10

وَلِيَزِيدَنَّ كَثِيرًا مِّنْهُمْ مَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ رَبِّكَ طُغْيَانًا وَكُفْرًا 5:64

فَأَثَابَهُمُ اللَّهُ بِمَا قَالُوا جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا ۚ وَذَٰلِكَ جَزَاءُ الْمُحْسِنِينَ 5:85

أَنْ يُوقَعَ بَيْنَكُمْ الْعَدَاوَةَ وَالْبَغْضَاءَ فِي الْخَمْرِ وَالْمَيْسِرِ وَيَصُدَّكُمْ عَنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَعَنِ الصَّلَاةِ 5:91

تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَجَاهِدُونَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ بِأَمْوَالِكُمْ وَأَنْفُسِكُمْ 61:11

Lesson 13: Nominal Sentence (الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ)

Bismillāh. Here are the points from our Text

1. The first noun is **always definite** without exceptions.
2. the second noun is **generally an indefinite** noun
3. the **i‘rab** of both nouns is will either have damma or dammatayn). Note we will use the words Nominative, Accusative and Genitive. **Nominative** is when the last letter of the noun has damma or dammatayn, **Accusative** is when the last letter of the noun has fatha or fatahtayn and **Genitive** is when the last letter of the noun has kasra or kasratayn.
4. In a nominal sentence the first noun is subject and is called **mubtada’** and the second noun is the predicate and is called **khobar**.
5. The predicate agrees with the subject in number (i.e., singular, dual or plural) and in gender (i.e., masculine or feminine).

Lesson 13: Nominal Sentence (الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ) -2

Bismillāh. 6. The predicate can be a **proper noun** when it is not an adjective. For e.g.

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

7. 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، عَيْسَى، مُوسَى
- b) Pronouns such as أَنَا، أَنْتَ، هُوَ
- c) Demonstrative nouns such as هَذَا، ذَلِكَ
- d) Relative nouns such as الَّذِي، الَّتِي

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

Let us read together points 8 to 11 on pages 41 to 43 of Text to understand the rules clearly.

Do Quran Tilāwah regularly

قَالَ النَّبِيُّ (ص) : نَوِّرُوا بُيُوتَكُمْ بِتِلَاوَةِ الْقُرْآنِ وَلَا تَتَّخِذُوهَا قُبُورًا
كَمَا فَعَلَتِ الْيَهُودُ وَالنَّصَارَى صَلُّوا فِي الْكَنَائِسِ وَالْبَيْعِ وَعَطَلُوا بُيُوتَهُمْ
فَإِنَّ الْبَيْتَ إِذَا كَثُرَ فِيهِ تِلَاوَةُ الْقُرْآنِ كَثُرَ خَيْرُهُ وَاتَّسَعَ أَهْلُهُ
وَأَضَاءَ لِأَهْلِ السَّمَاءِ كَمَا تُضِيءُ نُجُومُ السَّمَاءِ لِأَهْلِ الدُّنْيَا

The Prophet (s): *Illuminate your houses through recitation of the Quran and do not make them into graves - similarly to what the Jews and the Christians did. They prayed in the churches and the synagogues but abandoned their houses. For the house in which a lot of the Quran is recited, will have abundant of goodness, and (the sustenance of) its inhabitants will be expanded. (Such a house) will shine for the inhabitants of the sky just as the stars shine for the inhabitants of the earth* (hadith.academyofislam.com; from *Al-Kāfi*, v 2, ch 6, h 37).

Our Text being taught on YouTube

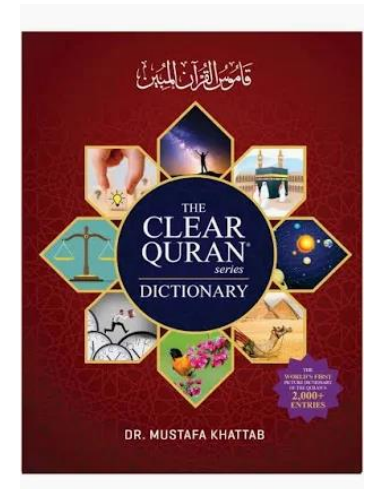
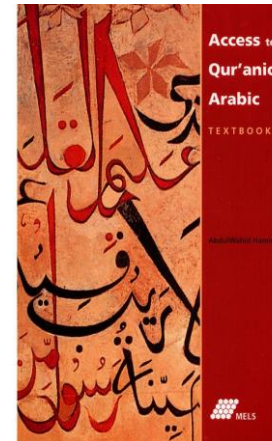
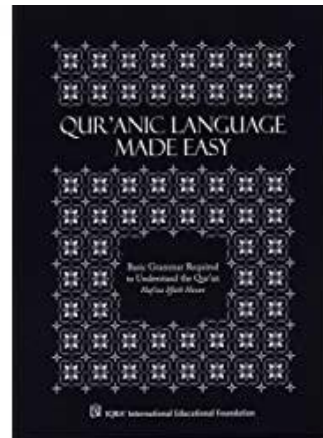
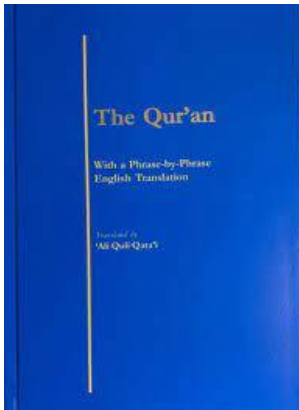
Bismillāh. This link was shared by one of the students for your benefit:

<https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL1H3qGcM2nrVbVph3o9iIAzCJSPz6aXnb&si=MUoC5MQWe129Zl3p>

The entire Unit of the Text from Lessons 1 to 26 have been covered in these YouTube clips. You can use them in addition to the Text and our in-person classes.

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



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Bismillāh.

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Our Text being taught on YouTube

Bismillāh.