



ALI 675: Quranic Arabic Level 1, Session 6

In this course, students will learn Arabic grammatical rules pertaining to Nouns (ism) and build Quranic vocabulary. We will inshāAllah cover Lessons 1 – 10 in the first one hour

Schedule: 7 Monday evenings, Jan 22 to March 4, 2024/ 10 Rajab to 23 Sha'ban 1445, from 8:10 – 9:10 pm. **TODAY** we started late as I had to be at the meeting of 'Ulama with Hujjatul Islam wal-Muslimin Sayyid Murtaza Kashmiri.

Texts: *The Quran: With a Phrase-by-Phrase English Translation* by Ali Quli Qarai and *Qur'anic Language Made Easy* by Hafiza Iffath Hasan

Students are expected to put about 2 – 3 hours a week for this course. Please come to the class only after revising the previous and current lesson.

PLEASE NOTE: Registration indicates an agreement to attend all classes on time. Students will email the instructor if they cannot attend a class; they would still need to submit the homework for that class on time.

Du'ā before the class

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

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.

Grammatical terms

Pronoun: is a word instead of a noun. E.g., he, she, it. Arabic: *huwa, hiya, huwa/hiya* depending on the gender of the thing. In Q 85:21 we read: هُوَ قُرْآنٌ *It is a Quran*; Q 39:50 هِيَ فِتْنَةٌ *It is a test* and in 20:20 هِيَ حَيَّةٌ *It is a snake*.

Adjective: is what describes a word. A straight path, a noble Quran. Arabic: *siratun mustaqimun; Quranun karimun*

Adverb: adds information about a verb, an adjective or another verb. E.g., speak slowly, or speak gently.

Tanwin: means putting an ‘n’ sound at the end of a word. We often notice double fatha, kasra and dhamma at the end of the words. It takes place of an indefinite article in English represented by ‘a’ or ‘an’.

Adding (ال) *al* and removing tanwīn gives you definite form.

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 rd m
هُنَّ هُنَّ	هُمَا هُمَا	هِيَ هِيَ	3 rd f
كُمْ أَنْتُمْ	كُمَا أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتَ أَنْتَ	2 nd m
كُنَّ أَنْتُنَّ	كُمَا أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتِ أَنْتِ	2 nd f
	نَحْنُ نَحْنُ	أَنَا أَنَا، ي، نِي	1 st

Answers to last week's homework

Bismillāh. In the class we had shown how the noun بَيْتٌ has been attached all pronouns. Similar Pronoun table for the following two nouns: عَبْدٌ and رَبٌّ with meanings.

Plural	Dual	Singular	Gender/Person
رَبُّهُمْ عَبْدُهُمْ	رَبُّهُمَا عَبْدُهُمَا	رَبُّهُ عَبْدُهُ	3 rd Masculine
رَبُّهُنَّ عَبْدُهُنَّ	رَبُّهُمَا عَبْدُهُمَا	رَبُّهَا عَبْدُهَا	3 rd Feminine
رَبُّكُمْ عَبْدُكُمْ	رَبُّكُمَا عَبْدُكُمَا	رَبُّكَ عَبْدُكَ	2 nd Masculine
رَبُّكُنَّ عَبْدُكُنَّ	رَبُّكُمَا عَبْدُكُمَا	رَبُّكِ عَبْدُكِ	2 nd Feminine
رَبُّنَا عَبْدُنَا	رَبُّنَا عَبْدُنَا	رَبِّي عَبْدِي	1 st M & F

Lesson 6: Attached pronoun with verb نَصَرَ

Bismillah.

Plural	Dual	Singular	Qty/person
نَصَرَهُمْ He helped male	نَصَرَهُمَا He helped 2m	نَصَرَهُ He helped him	3 rd , m
نَصَرَهُنَّ He helped female	نَصَرَهُمَا He helped 2f	نَصَرَهَا He helped her	3 rd , f
نَصَرَكُمْ He helped you m	نَصَرَكُمَا He helped you 2m	نَصَرَكَ He helped you m	2 nd , m
نَصَرَكُنَّ He helped you f	نَصَرَكُمَا He helped you 2f	نَصَرَكَ He helped you f	2 nd , f
نَصَرْنَا he helped us نَصَرْنِي he helped me			1 st , m & f

Homework. Prepare a similar table for the following three verbs:

تَرَكَ، رَزَقَ، قَتَلَ.

Names of Quranic surahs_1

Bismillāh. A sūrah (pl. *suwar*) is a chapter of the Quran containing a group of verses that begin with a sentence *bismillāhir-Rahmānir-Rahīm*. In Arabic this verse is known as a *basmalah*. All sūrahs begin with basmalah, except sūrah number 9. There are 114 sūrahs/suwar in the Quran. Although, sūrah 9 does not have the basmalah, there are still 114 basmalahs in the Quran, because al-Naml has two basmalahs (at the beginning and in verse 27:30). All these basmalahs are in integral parts of the Quran and were present at the time of the Prophet (s).

All sūrahs have specific name or names, which serve as a sort of heading. *The names of are derived from:* 1) the position (e.g., al-Fatihah – the Opening), 2) the words in the 1st verse (al-Falaq (# 113) and al-Nās (#114), 3) letters in the Hurūf al-Muqatti‘āt (e.g., TāHā (#20), YāSīn (#36) and (4) an important or distinguishing word in the sūra itself, such as al-Hamd (#1) al-Baqarah (#2), al-Mā‘idah (#5), al-Anfāl (# 8). In some cases, the sūrah names come from the first verse, e.g.,

Now let us look at the Arabic rules that apply to the names of the Quranic sūrahs.

kasra instead of **ي** in the 1st person pronoun

وَإِذْ قَالَ مُوسَىٰ لِقَوْمِهِ ۖ يٰقَوْمِ ۖ إِنَّكُمْ ظَلَمْتُمْ أَنفُسَكُمْ بِاتِّخَاذِكُمُ الْعِجْلَ

Q 2:54 *And [recall] when Musa said to his people, ‘O **my** people! You have indeed wronged yourselves by taking the calf [for worship].*

يٰقَوْمِ ۖ لَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا

Q 11:51 *O **my** community/ my people, I ask you of no reward*

عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَإِلَيْهِ مَتَابِ

Q 13:30 *On Him I rely, and to Him is **my** return (repentantly).*

يٰعِبَادِ فَاتَّقُونِ

Q 39:16 *O **My** servants, be wary of **Me**.*

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ

Q 109: 6 *To you your religion, and to me **my** religion.*

***kasra* instead of **ي** in the 1st person pronoun**

وَإِيَّيَ فَاَرْهَبُونَ

Q 2:40 *And to Me alone, so you (all) fear Me*

أَجِيبُ دَعْوَةَ الدَّاعِ إِذَا دَعَانِ

Q 2:186 *I answer the supplicant's call when he calls Me*

وَآتَّقُونَ يَتَأُولَى الْأَلْبَابِ

Q 2:197 *So fear me, O the folk of wisdom/ those who pay heed.*

أَنْذِرُوا أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنَا فَاتَّقُونِ

Q 16:2 *Warn them that there is no god except Me, so be wary of Me.*

لَا تُغْنِ عَنِّي شَفَاعَتُهُمْ شَيْئًا وَلَا يُنْقِذُونِ

Q 36:23 *Their intercession will not avail me, nor can they save me.*

Lessons 7 & 8: Prepositions

فِي	بِ	عَلَى	إِلَى
In	In/with	On/upon	To/towards

1. Preposition 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.
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.
4. When 3rd person pronouns هُنَّ، هُمْ، هُمَا، هُ are preceded by a letter which has kasrah or yā sākin, the هُ always changes to هِ, as below:

سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ، مِنْ رَبِّهِ، ثُمَّ إِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ، فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا، فِيهِ، فِيهِمْ

Lessons 7 & 8: Prepositions

كَ	حَتَّى	تَ	وَ	مِنْ	عَنْ	لِ
like	until	for <i>qasam</i> (oath)		from/ than	from/ about	for/to

5. If a noun is **not** preceded by a kasrah or yā sākin in a preposition, then the preposition will not affect the pronoun:

مِنْهُ، مِنْهُمْ، لَهُ، لَهُمْ، لَهَا، لَهِنَّ، عَنْهُ، عَنْهُمْ، عَنْهَا

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

فَتَابَ عَلَيْهِ، فَلَوْلَا فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَتُهُ، أَنَّهُمْ إِلَيْهِمْ لَا يَرْجِعُونَ

7. The preposition لِ changes to لِ when it is followed by all pronouns except first person singular ي. See the Table below:

لَكَ	لَهُنَّ	لَهَا	لَهُمْ	لَهُمَا	لَهُ
لَنَا	لِيَّ إِلَيَّ	لَكُنَّ	لَكَ	لَكُمْ	لَكُمْمَا

Preposition before Nouns & pronouns

- عَلَى صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ 4 لَقَدْ حَقَّ الْقَوْلُ عَلَىٰ أَكْثَرِهِمْ 7
إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا فِيهَا 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 ءَامَنْتُ بِرَبِّكُمْ فَاسْمِعُونِ 25
يُحَسِرَةَ عَلَى الْعِبَادِ 30 أَنَّهُمْ إِلَيْهِمْ لَا يَرْجِعُونَ 31
وَكُلٌّ فِي فَلَكٍ يَسْبَحُونَ 40 أَنَّا حَمَلْنَا ذُرِّيَّتَهُمْ فِي الْفُلِكِ الْمَشْحُونِ 41
إِلَّا رَحْمَةً مِنَّا وَمَتَاعًا إِلَىٰ حِينٍ 44 إِنَّ أَنْتُمْ إِلَّا فِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ 47
وَلَا إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهِمْ يَرْجِعُونَ 50 إِنَّ أَصْحَابَ الْجَنَّةِ الْيَوْمَ فِي شُغْلٍ فَكِهِونَ 55

All the above verses are from Surat Yasin (#36).

Prepositions in Sūrat al-Fajr (No. 89)

Bismillāh. Prepositions are highlighted, the nouns impacted are underlined.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * وَ الْفَجْرِ ﴿١﴾ وَ لَيَالٍ عَشْرٍ ﴿٢﴾ وَ الشَّفْعِ وَ
الْوَتْرِ ﴿٣﴾ وَ اللَّيْلِ إِذَا يَسْرِ ﴿٤﴾ هَلْ فِي ذَلِكَ قَسَمٌ لِذِي حِجْرٍ ﴿٥﴾ أَلَمْ تَرَ
كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِعَادٍ ﴿٦﴾ إِرْمَ ذَاتِ الْعِمَادِ ﴿٧﴾ الَّتِي لَمْ يُخْلَقْ مِثْلُهَا فِي
الْبِلَادِ ﴿٨﴾ وَثَمُودَ الَّذِينَ جَابُوا الصَّخْرَ 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. **HOMEWORK**: Highlight the prepositions and underline the nouns impacted for the last 15 verses of Sūrat al-Fajr.

Words that have property of preposition

appears in the HQ	meaning	Word like preposition	Appears in the 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	غَيْرِ مِنْ دُونِ

A few important points about prepositions

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-sākīnayn*. 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), *ka* (كَ), and *ta* (تَ) – 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).

Lesson 9: Nouns - Ma‘rifah and Nakirah

Nouns can either be *Ma‘rifah* (مَعْرِفَةٌ) or *Nakirah* (نَكِيرَةٌ). *Ma‘rifah* means proper noun e.g., مُحَمَّدٌ (Muhammad) or definite noun, e.g., الْكِتَابُ (the book), which is done by prefixing the article ال and removing the tanwīn. Proper nouns are proper names given to a certain person or place. E.g., إِبْرَاهِيمَ and مَكَّةٌ – Ibrāhīm and Makkah.

Note: Proper noun *Ibrāhīm* here does not carry tanwīn, unlike what we saw with the word مُحَمَّدٌ. It could be a diptote. (InshāAllāh we will discuss about diptote early in Level 2)

Common nouns are names given to living and non-living beings and all of them with double damma (see the table on p. 30 in the Text). See Quranic examples of **ma‘rifah** and **nakirah** on p. 31 of the text.

Ma'rifah and Nakirah Nouns in Q 89: 1 - 10

HOMEWORK: Highlight the nouns which are ma'rifah
and bold those that are nakirah.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * وَالْفَجْرِ ١ * وَلَيَالٍ
عَشْرٍ ٢ * وَالشَّفْعِ وَالْوَتْرِ ٣ * وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا يَسْرِ ٤ * هَلْ
فِي ذَلِكَ قَسَمٌ لِّذِي حَجْرِ ٥ * أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ
بِعَادِ ٦ * إِرْمَ ذَاتِ الْعِمَادِ ٧ * الَّتِي لَمْ يُخْلَقْ مِثْلُهَا فِي
الْبِلَادِ ٨ * وَثَمُودَ الَّذِينَ جَابُوا الصَّخْرَ بِالْوَادِ ٩ * وَفِرْعَوْنَ
ذِي الْأَوْتَادِ ١٠ *

ALI 682: Quranic Arabic Level 2 Online

Bismillāh. Thank you for being part of this course, attending the classes on time and submitting the homework. This shows your dedication. In level 2, we will inshāAllah cover **Lessons 10 to 17 in Unit 1 of the Text.**

Eligibility: Any Muslim age 16 years and over who knows how to recite the Quran can register, including those who could not join for Level 1 earlier. The recordings and slides for Level 1 are available at <https://academyofislam.com/quran/quranic-arabic/>. Moreover, the instructor will often revise past lessons.

Schedule: 6 Monday evenings, April 15 to May 20, 2024, from 8:30 – 10:00 PM. **We will break for 10 minutes to say Maghribayn prayers at prime time when applicable.**

Instructor: Sh. Hasanayn Kassamali

Fees: \$55.00

Texts: *The Quran: With a Phrase-by-Phrase English Translation* by Ali Quli Qarai, *Qur'anic Language Made Easy* by Hafiza Iffath Hasan

Registration: <https://academyofislam.com/registration/>

PLEASE NOTE: *Registration indicates an agreement to attend all classes on time. Students will email the instructor if they cannot attend a class; they would still need to submit the homework for that class on time.*

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

