

# Du‘ā before beginning the lesson

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

# Translation of the Du‘ā

*In the name of Allah, the All-beneficent, the All-merciful.*

O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad.

O Allah, grant us the 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.

*Do we have a volunteer to start the class with this Du‘a?*

# al-Kawthar with word by word

Where can you find word-by-word translation of Quranic surahs? Go to [www.Quranwbw.com](http://www.Quranwbw.com) and click on Surat al-Kawthar. You will find the transliteration and translation under each Quranic word. You can also play the audio file for each verse separately.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ			
	الْكَوْثَرَ	أَعْطَيْنَاكَ	إِنَّا
	<i>al-kawthar</i>	We have given you	Indeed We
	وَأَنْحَرَهُ	لِرَبِّكَ	فَصَلِّ
	and sacrifice	to your Lord	So, pray
الْأَبْتَرُ	هُوَ	شَانِعَكَ	إِنَّ
the cut-off	is (he)	your enemy	Indeed

# Kalimāt in Surat al-Kawthar

Let us know dissect the compound words. We often find that there are pronouns or letters prefixed (attached before) or suffixed (attached at the end) of Arabic words. Over time, you will inshāAllah soon figure out these attachments. **إِنَّا** is composed of particle **إِنَّ** = surely and pronoun **نَا** = We. Note it is capital because it refers to Allah. **أَعْطَيْنَاكَ** is composed of verb **أَعْطَيْنَا** and pronoun **كَ** = you, referring to the Holy Prophet (s). **الْكَوْثَرَ** is definite noun which has several meanings per Quran tafāsīr. **فَصَلِّ** is made up particle **فَ** = so, therefore, etc. and verb **صَلِّ** = pray, invoke, beseech, etc. **لِرَبِّكَ** is made up particle **لِ** = to, for, etc., noun **رَبِّ** = Lord and pronoun **كَ** = you, referring to the Holy Prophet (s). **وَأَنْحُرْ** is made up of particle **وَ** = and, and verb **أَنْحُرْ** = offer sacrifice. **إِنَّ** is particle meaning surely, indeed, verily. **شَانِعُكَ** is composed of noun **شَانِيءٌ** = enemy and pronoun **كَ** = you, referring to the Holy Prophet. **هُوَ** is a pronoun **الْأَبْتَرُ** is definite noun = the one who is cut-off from progeny.

# Attached pronoun with noun عَبْدٌ

Compare your answer with this table. Any differences between the two? 'abd can also be rendered as servant.

Plural	Dual	Singular	person
عَبْدُهُمْ Their slave	عَبْدُهُمَا Their slave	عَبْدُهُ His slave	3 <sup>rd</sup> , m
عَبْدُهُنَّ Their slave	عَبْدُهُمَا Their slave	عَبْدُهَا Her slave	3 <sup>rd</sup> , f
عَبْدُكُمْ Your slave	عَبْدُكُمَا Your slave	عَبْدُكَ Your slave	2 <sup>nd</sup> , m
عَبْدُكُنَّ Your slave	عَبْدُكُمَا Your slave	عَبْدِكِ Your slave	2 <sup>nd</sup> , f
عَبْدُنَا Our slave	عَبْدُنَا Our slave	عَبْدِي My slave	1st m & f

# Attached pronoun with noun اسم

Check you answer with this table.

Plural	Dual	Singular	person
اسْمُهُمْ Their name	اسْمُهُمَا Their name	اسْمُهُ His name	3 <sup>rd</sup> , m
اسْمُهُنَّ Their name	اسْمُهُمَا Their name	اسْمُهَا Her name	3 <sup>rd</sup> , f
اسْمُكُمْ Your name	اسْمُكُمَا Your name	اسْمُكَ Your name	2 <sup>nd</sup> , m
اسْمُكُنَّ Your name	اسْمُكُمَا Your name	اسْمُكِ Your name	2 <sup>nd</sup> , feminine
اسْمُنَا Our name	اسْمُنَا Our name	اسْمِي My name	1 <sup>st</sup> . m & f

# Attached pronoun with verb تَرَكَ

Check your answer with this table. Refer to Q 62:11 for the word تَرَكَ. Do you know about this event?

Plural	Dual	Singular	person
تَرَكَهُمْ He left men	تَرَكَهُمَا He left 2 males	تَرَكَهُ He left him	3 <sup>rd</sup> , m
تَرَكَهُنَّ He left women	تَرَكَهُمَا He left two females	تَرَكَهَا He left her	3 <sup>rd</sup> , f
تَرَكَكُمْ He left you (O men)	تَرَكَكُمَا He left you (o two males)	تَرَكَكَ He left you (o male)	2 <sup>nd</sup> , m
تَرَكَكُنَّ He left you (O women)	تَرَكَكُمَا He left you (two females)	تَرَكَكِ He left you (o female)	2 <sup>nd</sup> , f
تَرَكَنَا He left us (two or more)		تَرَكَنِي He left me	1 <sup>st</sup> . M & F

# Attached pronoun with verb قَتَلَ

Compare your answer with the following. Check Q 2:251 for the word قَتَلَ. Do you know about the event?

Plural	Dual	Singular	person
قَتَلَهُمْ He killed men	قَتَلَهُمَا He killed two males	قَتَلَهُ He killed him	3 <sup>rd</sup> , masculine
قَتَلَهُنَّ He killed women	قَتَلَهُمَا He killed two females	قَتَلَهَا He killed her	3 <sup>rd</sup> , feminine
قَتَلَكُمُ He killed you (o men)	قَتَلَكُمَا He killed you (two males)	قَتَلَكَ He killed you (o male)	2 <sup>nd</sup> , masculine
قَتَلَكُنَّ He killed you (O women)	قَتَلَكُمَا He killed you (two females)	قَتَلَكِ He killed you (female)	2 <sup>nd</sup> , feminine
قَتَلْنَا He killed us (two or more)		قَتَلَنِي He killed me	1 <sup>st</sup> . M & F



# 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.

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.

4, When a pronoun is preceded by a preposition, it does not change the vowel sign on the last letter except in pronouns هُ and هُمْ.

بِهِ، بِهِمْ، مِنْهُ، مِنْهُمْ، لَهُ، لَهُمْ، عَنْهُ، عَنْهُمْ، عَنْهَا، 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, When 3<sup>rd</sup> person pronouns هُ and هُمْ are preceded by a letter which has kasrah or yā sākin, they always change to هِ and هِم respectively.

سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ، مِنْ رَبِّهِ، ثُمَّ إِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ، فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا فِيمَا افْتَدَتْ بِهِ

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

فَتَلَقَّى آدَمُ مِنْ رَبِّهِ كَلِمَاتٍ فَتَابَ عَلَيْهِ، فَلَوْلَا فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَرَحْمَتُهُ لَكُنْتُمْ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ، فَتَابَ عَلَيْهِمْ، وَقَالَتْ أَخْرِجْ 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.

# 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 أَتَهُمُ إِلَيْهِمْ لَا يُرْجَعُونَ 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 إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهِمْ يَرْجَعُونَ 50 إِنَّ أَصْحَابَ الْجَنَّةِ الْيَوْمَ فِي شُغْلٍ فَكِهِونَ 55

# Homework for the week\_1

*Bismillah.* Here are verses 56 to 70 of Surat Yasin. Highlight the **pronouns** and underline the **nouns** that are impacted (like what we did in the previous slide).

هُم وَأَزْوَاجُهُمْ فِي ضَلَالٍ عَلَى الْأَرَائِكِ مُتَكِبُونَ ﴿٥٦﴾ لَهُمْ فِيهَا فَاكِهَةٌ وَهُمْ مَّا  
يَدْعُونَ ﴿٥٧﴾ سَلَامٌ قَوْلًا مِّن رَّبِّ رَحِيمٍ ﴿٥٨﴾ وَامْتَاذُوا الْيَوْمَ أَيُّهَا الْمُجْرِمُونَ  
﴿٥٩﴾ أَلَمْ أَعْهَدْ إِلَيْكُمْ يَا بَنِي آدَمَ أَن لَّا تَعْبُدُوا الشَّيْطَانَ إِنَّهُ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ مُّبِينٌ  
﴿٦٠﴾ وَأَنِ اعْبُدُونِي هَذَا صِرَاطٌ مُّسْتَقِيمٌ ﴿٦١﴾ وَلَقَدْ أَضَلَّ مِنْكُمْ جِبَلًا كَثِيرًا  
أَفَلَمْ تَكُونُوا تَعْقِلُونَ ﴿٦٢﴾ هَذِهِ جَهَنَّمُ الَّتِي كُنْتُمْ تُوعَدُونَ ﴿٦٣﴾ اصْلَوْهَا الْيَوْمَ  
بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْفُرُونَ ﴿٦٤﴾ الْيَوْمَ نَخْتِمُ عَلَىٰ أَفْوَاهِهِمْ وَتُكَلِّمُنَا أَيْدِيهِمْ وَتَشْهَدُ أَرْجُلُهُمْ  
بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْسِبُونَ ﴿٦٥﴾ وَلَوْ نَشَاءُ لَطَمَسْنَا عَلَىٰ أَعْيُنِهِمْ فَاسْتَبَقُوا الصِّرَاطَ فَأَنَّى  
يُبْصِرُونَ ﴿٦٦﴾ وَلَوْ نَشَاءُ لَمَسَخْنَاهُمْ عَلَىٰ مَكَانَتِهِمْ فَمَا اسْتَطَاعُوا مُضِيًّا وَلَا  
يَرْجِعُونَ ﴿٦٧﴾ وَمَنْ نُعَمِّرْهُ نُنَكِّسْهُ فِي الْخَلْقِ أَفَلَا يَعْقِلُونَ ﴿٦٨﴾ وَمَا عَلَّمْنَاهُ  
الشِّعْرَ وَمَا يَنْبَغِي لَهُ إِنْ هُوَ إِلَّا ذِكْرٌ وَقُرْآنٌ مُّبِينٌ ﴿٦٩﴾ لِيُنذِرَ مَن كَانَ حَيًّا وَيَحِقَّ  
الْقَوْلُ عَلَى الْكَافِرِينَ ﴿٧٠﴾

# Homework for the week\_2

*Bismillah.* Here are verses 71 to 83 of Surat Yasin. Highlight the **pronouns** and underline the **nouns** that are impacted (like what we did in the previous slide).

أَوَلَمْ يَرَوْا أَنَّا خَلَقْنَا لَهُمْ مِمَّا عَمِلَتْ أَيْدِينَا أَنْعَامًا فَهُمْ لَهَا مَالِكُونَ ﴿٧١﴾ وَذَلَّلْنَاهَا  
لَهُمْ فَمِنْهَا رَكُوبُهُمْ وَمِنْهَا يَأْكُلُونَ ﴿٧٢﴾ وَهُمْ فِيهَا مَنَّاعٌ وَمَشَارِبٌ ۖ أَفَلَا يَشْكُرُونَ  
﴿٧٣﴾ وَاتَّخَذُوا مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ آلِهَةً لَعَلَّهُمْ يُنصَرُونَ ﴿٧٤﴾ لَا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ نصرَهُمْ  
وَهُمْ لَهُمْ جُنْدٌ مُحَضَّرُونَ ﴿٧٥﴾ فَلَا يَحْزِنَكَ قَوْلُهُمْ ۖ إِنَّا نَعْلَمُ مَا يُسِرُّونَ وَمَا يُعْلِنُونَ  
﴿٧٦﴾ أَوَلَمْ يَرَ الْإِنْسَانُ أَنَّا خَلَقْنَاهُ مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ فَإِذَا هُوَ خَصِيمٌ مُبِينٌ ﴿٧٧﴾  
وَضَرَبَ لَنَا مَثَلًا وَنَسِيَ خَلْقَهُ ۖ قَالَ مَنْ يُحْيِي الْعِظَامَ وَهِيَ رَمِيمٌ ﴿٧٨﴾ قُلْ يُحْيِيهَا  
الَّذِي أَنشَأَهَا أَوَّلَ مَرَّةٍ ۖ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ خَلْقٍ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٧٩﴾ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمْ مِنَ الشَّجَرِ  
الْأَخْضَرِ نَارًا فَإِذَا أَنْتُمْ مِنْهُ تُوقَدُونَ ﴿٨٠﴾ أَوَلَيْسَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ  
بِقَادِرٍ عَلَىٰ أَنْ يَخْلُقَ مِثْلَهُمْ ۚ بَلَىٰ ۖ وَهُوَ الْخَلَّاقُ الْعَلِيمُ ﴿٨١﴾ إِنَّمَا أَمْرُهُ إِذَا أَرَادَ شَيْئًا  
أَنْ يَقُولَ لَهُ كُنْ فَيَكُونُ ﴿٨٢﴾ فَسُبْحَانَ الَّذِي بِيَدِهِ مَلَكُوتُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَإِلَيْهِ  
تُرْجَعُونَ ﴿٨٣﴾

# The texts for the course

Ali Quli Qarai	Hafiza Iffat Hasan	AbdulWahid Hamid
The Qur'an: with a phrase-by-phrase English translation	Qur'anic Language Made Easy	Access to Qur'anic Arabic

