



## ALI 682: Quranic Arabic Level 2, Online.

Quranic Arabic helps Muslims understand the language of the Quran. In this course, we will continue Arabic grammatical rules pertaining to Nouns (ism) and building Quranic vocabulary. Students will need to put at least two hours of study per week in addition to attending the classes regularly. In this semester, 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:** 7 Monday evenings, **April 29 to June 17, 2024, from 7:30 – 8:50 pm PM.** (No class on the long weekend May 20, 2024)

**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

**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 session 5

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

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

# 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.

# Lesson 9: answers to homework

Nouns can either be *Ma'rifah* (مَعْرِفَةٌ) or *Nakirah* (نَكِيرَةٌ).

Ma'rifah are proper nouns and Nakirah are common nouns. The ma'rifah have been **highlighted** the nakirah have been underlined.

قَالَ يَا بُنَيَّ لَا تَقْصُصْ رُؤْيَاكَ عَلَىٰ إِخْوَتِكَ فَيَكِيدُوا لَكَ كَيْدًا إِنَّ  
الشَّيْطَانَ لِلْإِنْسَانِ عَدُوٌّ مُّبِينٌ ﴿٥﴾ وَكَذَلِكَ يَجْتَبِيكَ رَبُّكَ وَيُعَلِّمُكَ  
مِن تَأْوِيلِ الْأَحَادِيثِ وَيُتِمُّ نِعْمَتَهُ عَلَيْكَ وَعَلَىٰ آلِ يَعْقُوبَ كَمَا أَتَمَّهَا  
عَلَىٰ أَبَوَيْكَ مِنْ قَبْلُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْحَاقَ ۚ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿٦﴾  
﴿٧﴾ لَقَدْ كَانَ فِي يُوسُفَ وَإِخْوَتِهِ آيَاتٍ لِّلْسَائِلِينَ

# Lesson 10: answers to HW

An indefinite noun gets converted to definite: (i) by adding the definite article 'al' to it, (ii) by suffixing a pronoun to the indefinite noun, and (iii) by attaching a proper noun to the indefinite noun. In the following Quranic verses, after highlighting the definite nouns, it has been shown what changed the indefinite to definite?

نَزَّلَ عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ بِالْحَقِّ مُصَدِّقًا لِمَا بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ وَأَنْزَلَ التَّوْرَةَ وَالْإِنْجِيلَ 3:4  
مِنْهُ آيَاتٌ مُحْكَمَاتٌ هُنَّ أُمُّ الْكِتَابِ وَأُخَرُ مُتَشَابِهَاتٌ 3:7 رَبَّنَا إِنَّكَ جَامِعُ  
النَّاسِ لِيَوْمٍ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ 3:9 إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لَنْ تُغْنِيَ عَنْهُمْ أَمْوَالُهُمْ وَلَا  
أَوْلَادُهُمْ مِنَ اللَّهِ شَيْئًا وَأُولَئِكَ هُمْ وَقُودُ النَّارِ 3:10 فِئَةٌ تُقَاتِلُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ  
وَأُخْرَى كَافِرَةٌ يَرَوْنَهُمْ مِثْلَهُمْ رَأْيِ الْعَيْنِ 3:13 زَيْنَ لِلنَّاسِ حُبُّ الشَّهَوَاتِ  
مِنَ النِّسَاءِ وَالْبَنِينَ وَالْقَنَاطِيرِ الْمُقَنْطَرَةِ مِنَ الذَّهَبِ وَالْفِضَّةِ وَالْخَيْلِ الْمُسَوَّمَةِ  
وَالْأَنْعَامِ وَالْحَرْثِ 3:14 ذَلِكَ مَتَاعُ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَاللَّهُ عِنْدَهُ حُسْنُ الْمَاَبِ 3:14

i) **Highlighted** are due particle 'al', ii) **red** are due to pronoun and iii) **blue** are due attaching to a proper noun.

# Lesson 11: al-sifah wal-mawsuf

A noun in a sentence is known as **mawsūf**, i.e., a person or a thing which is being described. The adjective in that sentence which describes the noun is known as **sifah**. Eve of Friday (shab-e Jumu'ah) is *laylatun mabarakatun* (لَيْلَةٌ مُبَارَكَةٌ) which means a blessed night. Here *laylatun* is mawsuf and *mubarakatun* is sifah. Similar in a descriptive phrase كِتَابٌ مُبِينٌ (a manifest book), kitab is mawsuf and mubin is sifah. Note in a descriptive phrase the adjective follows the noun in 1) gender, 2) number, 3) being definite or indefinite and 4) *I'rab* (being nominative, accusative or genitive). Here are a few examples from Surat Yasin (No. 36).

Verse #	phrase	Verse #	phrase
17	الْبَلَاغُ الْمُبِينُ	2	وَالْقُرْآنِ الْحَكِيمِ
58	مِّن رَّبِّ رَحِيمٍ	4	عَلَى صِرَاطٍ مُّسْتَقِيمٍ
61	صِرَاطٍ مُّسْتَقِيمٍ	5	الْعَزِيزِ الرَّحِيمِ
77	خَصِيمٍ مُّبِينٍ	11	وَأَجْرٍ كَرِيمٍ
81	الْخَلَّاقِ الْعَلِيمِ	12	إِمَامٍ مُّبِينٍ

# Lesson 11: Descriptive phrase

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

4:14 وَمَنْ يَعْصِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَيَتَعَدَّ حُدُودَهُ يُدْخِلْهُ نَارًا خَالِدًا فِيهَا وَلَهُ عَذَابٌ مُهِينٌ  
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 يُطِيعِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ  
يُدْخِلْهُ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا ۚ وَذَٰلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ 4:13 ، وَلَا  
الَّذِينَ يَمُوتُونَ وَهُمْ كُفَّارٌ ۚ أُولَٰئِكَ أَعْتَدْنَا لَهُمْ عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا 4:18 ، وَعَاشِرُوهُنَّ  
بِالْمَعْرُوفِ ۚ فَإِنْ كَرِهْتُمُوهُنَّ فَعَسَىٰ أَنْ تَكْرَهُوا شَيْئًا وَيَجْعَلَ اللَّهُ فِيهِ خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا 4:19 ،  
وَكَيْفَ تَأْخُذُونَهُ وَقَدْ أَفْضَىٰ بَعْضُكُمْ إِلَىٰ بَعْضٍ وَأَخَذْنَ مِنْكُمْ مِيثَاقًا غَلِيظًا 4:21 ، إِنْ  
تَجْتَنِبُوا كَبَائِرَ مَا تُنْهَوْنَ عَنْهُ نُكَفِّرْ 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

# Possessive phrase -

## 3 - الْمُضَافُ وَالْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ

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

# Possessive phrase –

## 4 – الْمُضَافُ وَالْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ

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 creation	خَلْقُهُ	Their generosity	كَرَمُهُمْ	Her daughter	بِنْتُهَا

# Homework on Lesson 11

Identify the descriptive phrases by underlying them, and then highlight the adjectives. For e.g.,

4:14 مُهِينٌ وَمَنْ يَعَصِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَيَتَعَدَّ حُدُودَهُ يُدْخِلْهُ نَارًا خَالِدًا فِيهَا وَلَهُ عَذَابٌ مُهِينٌ

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 تَكْرَهُوا شَيْئًا وَيَجْعَلَ اللَّهُ فِيهِ خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا 4:19 ، وَكَيْفَ تَأْخُذُونَهُ وَقَدْ أَفْضَىٰ بَعْضُكُمْ إِلَىٰ بَعْضٍ وَأَخَذْنَ مِنْكُمْ مِيثَاقًا غَلِيظًا 4:21 ، إِنْ جَحْتَبُوا كِبَائِرَ مَا تُنْهَوْنَ عَنْهُ نُكَفِّرْ عَنْكُمْ سَيِّئَاتِكُمْ وَنُدْخِلْكُمْ مُدْخَلًا كَرِيمًا 4:31 ، وَأَعْتَدْنَا لِلْكَافِرِينَ عَذَابًا مُهِينًا 4:37

You may refer to the above verses in any translation of the Holy Quran to get an idea on how the descriptive phrases contained in those verses.

# Homework on Lesson 12

*Bismillāh.* Highlight the possessive phrases below. We have arranged the verses in order of sura numbers. Please refer to translations of the verses to find the usage and context of the possessive phrases.

وَادْكُرُوا 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

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

أَن يُوَفَّقَ بَيْنَكُمْ الْعَدَاوَةَ وَالْبَغْضَاءَ فِي الْحُمْرِ وَالْمَيْسِرِ وَيَصُدَّكُمْ عَنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَعَنِ الصَّلَاةِ ۗ  
5:91

تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَتُجَاهِدُونَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ بِأَمْوَالِكُمْ وَأَنفُسِكُمْ ۗ 61:11

# 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

