



## 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 6

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ \* اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.  
اللَّهُمَّ وَفَّقْنَا 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.

# Answers to HW on Lesson 11

Descriptive phrases are underlined, and the adjectives describing the nouns have been **highlighted**.

وَمَنْ يَعِصِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَيَتَعَدَّ حُدُودَهُ يُدْخِلْهُ نَارًا خَالِدًا فِيهَا وَلَهُ عَذَابٌ **مُّهِينٌ** 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 مَّعْرُوفًا** 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 تَحْتَبُوا **كِبَائِرَ** مَا تُنْهَوْنَ عَنْهُ نُكَفِّرْ عَنْكُمْ **سَيِّئَاتِكُمْ** وَنُدْخِلْكُمْ **مُدْخَلًا كَرِيمًا** 4:31 ، وَأَعْتَدْنَا لِلْكَافِرِينَ **عَذَابًا مُهِينًا** 4:37

*It is helpful to refer to the translations of these verses.*

# Lesson 12: Possessive phrase –

## 1- الْمُضَافُ وَالْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ

Important Points om **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/zabar, kasra/zair, damma/pesh).
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 *inshā‘Allah* 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.

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ ، بَرِّبِ النَّاسِ ، مِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ ، رَبُّ الْمَشْرِقَيْنِ ،

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:

	text		text		text
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 لَأَعْمٍ	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 following examples from the Quran.

Their dress	لِبَاسُهُنَّ	His creatio n	خَلْقُهُ	Their generos ity	كَرْمُهُمْ	Her daughte r	بِنْتُهَا



# Answers to HW on Lesson 12

*Bismillāh.* Possessive phrases have been underlined.

وَاذْكُرُوا نِعْمَتَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ إِذْ كُنْتُمْ أَعْدَاءً فَأَلَّفَ بَيْنَ قُلُوبِكُمْ فَأَصْبَحْتُمْ  
بِنِعْمَتِهِ إِخْوَانًا 3:103 وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَكَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِنَا أُولَٰئِكَ أَصْحَابُ  
الْجَحِيمِ 5:10 وَلَيَزِيدَنَّ كَثِيرًا مِّنْهُمْ مَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ رَبِّكَ طُغْيَانًا  
وَكُفْرًا 5:64 فَآتَاهُمُ 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 تَوْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَجَاهِدُونَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ بِأَمْوَالِكُمْ  
وَأَنْفُسِكُمْ ۚ 61:11

*Referring to translations of the above is advisable.*

# 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/pesh or dammatayn/double pesh. Note we will often 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/zabar or fatahtayn and **Genitive** is when the last letter of the noun has kasra/zair 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

## 2- (الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ)

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

أَنَا يُوسُفُ وَهَذَا أَخِي ط 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:

- Proper names such as مُحَمَّدٌ، عَلِيٌّ، عَيْسَى، مُوسَى
- Pronouns such as أَنَا، أَنْتَ، هُوَ
- Demonstrative nouns such as هَذَا، ذَلِكَ
- 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.

**HOMEWORK:** Identify *mubtada'* (subject) and *khabar* (predicate) in the four verses on p. 43 of the Text.

# 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

