



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

ALI 703: Quranic Arabic & Ilm, Lvl 3

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Online on Zoom. NY/Toronto time – 7 – 8:10 pm

Session 1: Wednesday, November 19, 2025

We will simplify Quranic language. We will begin with a brief *tafsir* of short surahs. At this level, we will continue learning grammatical rules on nouns covered in Lesson 9 onwards in *Qur'anic Language Made Easy* by Hafiza Iffath Hassan..

سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ / Sūrat al-Falaq

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ﴿١﴾ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ﴿٢﴾
وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿٣﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ﴿٤﴾ وَمِنْ
شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ﴿٥﴾

Bismillāh. Say, ‘I seek the protection of the Lord of the daybreak (1) from the evil of what He has created, (2) and from the evil of the dark night when it falls, (3) and from the evil of the witches, who blow on knots, (4) and from the evil of the envious one when he envies.’ (5)

Tajwīd rules: 1) pronounce the letter ‘*ayn* clearly in the second word *a‘udhu*, 2) ensure to apply the rule of *Qalqalah* at the end of all five verses. Rule of *Qalqalah* is a slight echoing or bouncing sound applied to five specific Arabic letters—Qāf (ق), Tā (ط), Bā (ب), Jīm (ج), and Dāl (د) when they have a sukūn at the end of the verse, 3) the phrase شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ has three shaddah on three letters to each other; it should be pronounced clearly.

Simple *tafsīr* of al-Falaq

Bismillāh. Revealed in Makkah when the Prophet ﷺ fell severely ill. In a Hadith from Imam al-Baqir عليه السلام it says: The Prophet ﷺ fell ill and was suffering a lot from pain. At that time, Jibra'īl and Mikā'īl came to him and sat at his head and feet, respectively. The Jibra'īl sought refuge in Allah by reciting al-Falaq and Mikā'īl did the same by reciting al-Nās. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ : whoever recites al-Falaq when he goes to sleep will have a great reward. It is a safeguard from every evil and effective protection against every evil eye. *Qul* is a command directed to the Prophet but applies to all Muslims thereafter. Seeking protection from Allah is the best refuge and shows our helplessness. We notice daybreak everyday, which is a unique phenomenon. Allah is the Lord of this daybreak. Some scholars believe that *Falaq* may refer to splitting of a seed, germ cell or the creation of cosmos. Whatever the meaning, Allah is the Lord of all Falaq, pointing to the grandeur of Allah, Who has fashioned this marvelous process, and in Whom we are asked to seek refuge.

Quick revision of Lesson 1

Bismillāh. In this lesson we are told that all Arabic words can broadly be divided into **three categories**: nouns (*ism*, *asmā*), verbs (*fiʿl*, *afʿāl*) and particles (*harf*, *hurūf*). Over time we will inshāAllah learn about more subcategories of each of this category.

Why do we need to identify whether a word is a noun, verb or particle? Because the rules applying to them when using them in sentences differ from each other. In English, we know that in most cases we can get a plural of noun, by suffixing (adding at the end) the letter ‘s’; for e.g., pen/pens, book/books. However, we cannot add ‘s’ to a particles like under, over, from, etc. similarly, adding ‘s’ to verbs come, smile, etc. does not indicate plural; rather it is the opposite – it indicates an action done by a one person.

Quick revision of Lesson 2

Bismillāh. A few basic points about Arabic – the language of the Holy Quran.

- All nouns in Arabic are either masculine (m) or feminine (f) gender
- Unlike English, Arabic has singular (s), dual (d) and plural (p)
- Plural refers to more than two people or things
- The table on page 13 in the Textbook need to be memorized in the same style as we will be using it for attached and detached pronouns, and when attaching nouns and verbs to pronouns.
- Note that in Arabic we have attached pronouns (e.g. *hu* for masculine and *ha* for feminine) and detached or independent pronouns, e.g., *huwa* for m and *hiya* for f.
- knowing the Arabic equivalents of grammatical terms is not a must but learning them can be of great use in future.

Quick revision of Lesson 3

Bismillāh. Table of detached pronouns (damā'ir munfasilah) – ضَمَائِرُ مُنْفَصِلَةٌ

plural	dual	singular	quantity/ person
هُمْ	هُمَا	هُوَ	3 rd m
هُنَّ	هُمَا	هِيَ	3 rd f
أَنْتُمْ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتَ	2 nd m
أَنْتُنَّ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتِ	2 nd f
نَحْنُ		أَنَا	1 st

Quick revision of Lesson 4

Bismillāh. Table of detached pronouns (*damā'ir muttasilah*) – ضَمَائِرُ مُتَّصِلَةٌ

plural	dual	singular	quantity/ person
هُمُ _	هُمَا _	هُ _	3 rd m
هُنَّ _	هُمَا _	هَا _	3 rd f
كُمُ _	كُمَا	كَ _	2 nd m
كُنَّ _	كُمَا	كِ _	2 nd f
نَا _		ي، نِي	1 st

Combined: Detached & attached pronouns

Bismillāh. Please note the differences and similarities between the two.

plural	dual	singular	quantity/ person
هُم هُمْ	هُمَا هُمَا	هُوَ هُوَ	3 rd m
هُنَّ هُنَّ	هُمَا هُمَا	هِيَ هِيَ	3 rd f
أَنْتُمْ أَنْتُمْ	أَنْتُمَا أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتَ أَنْتَ	2 nd m
أَنْتُنَّ أَنْتُنَّ	أَنْتُمَا أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتِ أَنْتِ	2 nd f
نَحْنُ نَحْنُ		أَنَا أَنَا	1 st

Lesson 9 on Nouns: Ma'rifah and Nakirah

The story Nabī Yusūf being visited by his brothers (Q 12:58). Nouns can either be *Ma'rifah* (مَعْرِفَةٌ) or *Nakirah* (نَكِيرَةٌ). *Ma'rifah* (= known) are proper nouns e.g., مُحَمَّدٌ (Muhammad), as the noun being referred is known. Proper nouns are names given to a certain person or place. E.g., إِبْرَاهِيمُ and مَكَّةُ – Ibrāhīm and Makkah. Note: Proper noun *Ibrāhīm* here does not carry tanwīn as was the case with the word Muhammad. *Nakirah* = unknown as was the cases in verses 12:58, 15:62, 21:50, 23:69 & 51:25.

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).

Harakāt (singular *harakah*) are the vowel signs (dammah, fathah and kasrah) that are placed on letters of nouns, verbs and particles. Adding a harakah on the last letter based on grammatical rules is known as putting *I'rab* (إِعْرَاب). The default i'rab of a noun is damma.

See Quranic examples of *ma'rifah* and *nakirah* in Lesson 9 p. 31 of the text.

More about nouns

Examples of proper nouns (*ma'rifah*) from the Text in Lesson 9 (p. 35) & Holy Quran are:

مُوسَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ مَرْيَمُ مُحَمَّدٌ أَحْمَدُ مَكَّةَ آدَمُ عِيسَى جِبْرِيلُ نُوحٌ يُوسُفُ

Note that there is no standard rule for a proper noun. On the last letter, some have double damma, some have single damma, some have alif maqsura and some have *taa marbutah*.

On the other hand, all **nakirah** nouns have double damma at the end.

خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ ۖ وَعَلَى أَبْصَارِهِمْ غِشَاوَةٌ ۖ 2:7 وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ۖ بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْذِبُونَ 2:10 أَوْ
كَصَبٍ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ فِيهِ ظُلُمَاتٌ وَرَعْدٌ وَبَرْقٌ 2:19

2:7 Allah has set a seal on their hearts and their hearing, and there is a **blindfold** on their sight 2:10 and there is a painful **punishment** for them because of the lies they used to tell. 2:19 Or that of a **rainstorm** from the sky, wherein is **darkness, thunder and lightning**

Lesson 10: When we add the definite article 'al' to *nakirah* nouns they become *ma'rifah*.

وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ لَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ 2:11 وَاللَّهُ مُحِيطٌ بِالْكَافِرِينَ 2:19 وَأَنْزَلَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً 2:22 فَاتَّقُوا النَّارَ الَّتِي وَقُودُهَا النَّاسُ وَالْحِجَارَةُ ۖ أُعِدَّتْ لِلْكَافِرِينَ 2:24

When they are told, 'Do cause corruption on **the earth**,' and Allah besieges **the faithless**. and He sends down water from **the sky** then beware of **the Fire** whose fuel will be humans and stones, prepared for **the faithless**.

Homework for this week

Bismillāh. Please share your homework with your classmate for his/her comments. We will inshāAllah together check the homework in the next session.

We have emailed you the list of all students who have registered in the course and included the email contacts of those who have consented to sharing with fellow classmates.

1, identify sūrahs in juz' al- 'Ammah that require the application of Qalqalah rule at the end of first few verses of the sūrah.

2, color code **ma'rifah** and **nakirah** nouns in the first 20 verses of Sūrat Yāsīn.

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

