



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

ALI 703: Quranic Arabic & Ilm, Level 3

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

Session 2: Wednesday, November 26, 2025

InshāAllāh, 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..

Sūrat al-Nās / سورة الناس

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ﴿١﴾ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ﴿٢﴾ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ﴿٣﴾ مِنْ
شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ﴿٤﴾ الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ﴿٥﴾ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ﴿٦﴾

Bismillāh. Say, ‘I seek the protection of the Lord of humans, (1) Sovereign of humans, (2) God of humans, (3) from the evil of the sneaky tempter (4) who puts temptations into the breasts of humans, (5) from among the jinn and humans.’ (6).

Applying tajwīd rules when reciting the sūrah:

1, ensure to pronounce letter ع clearly in the word أَعُوذُ.

2, all 6 verses end with letter ن with shaddah and alif followed by letter س. We should pronounce this clearly. Let us listen to three qāris reciting al-Falaq & al-Nās.

3, if you decide to join verses 4 and 5, then alif in *alladhī* will remain silent. This alif is known as *hamzatul-wasl*.

Brief tafsīr of al-Nās / سورة الناس

Bismillāh. Al-Nās and the preceding sūrah al-Falaq together are known as *al-mu‘awwidhatyan* (i.e., the two sūrahs that begin with seeking refuge into Allah). It is the last sūrah of the Quran in the traditional arrangement. Al-Nās was revealed along with al-Falaq or immediately after it, in Makkah. In al-Falaq the Prophet, and Muslims by extension, were instructed to seek protection in Allah from the evils of external forces. In Al-Nās, the instruction is to seek protection in Allah from the evil of internal force namely the *sneaky tempter, who puts temptations into the breasts [and minds] of humans*, and who is *from among the jinn and humans*. Imam Al-Sādiq has said: *Whoever recites this Sūrah in his home every night will be secure from the Jinn, and from [satanic] whisperings. Whoever writes it down and makes small children wear it as an amulet, they shall be protected from the Jinn, with the permission of Allah, the Exalted.* To understand the meaning of الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ simply look at different translations of this phrase: whispering slinking one (SMR), slinking whisperer (MAA), shaytān (AMJ).

Combined: Detached & attached pronouns

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

| plural | dual | singular | quantity/ person |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| هُمَ هُمْ | هُمَا هُمَا | هُوَ هُ | 3 rd m |
| هُنَّ هُنَّ | هُمَا هُمَا | هِيَ هَا | 3 rd f |
| أَنْتُمْ كُمْ | أَنْتُمَا كُمَا | أَنْتَ كَ | 2 nd m |
| أَنْتُنَّ كُنَّ | أَنْتُمَا كُمَا | أَنْتِ كِ | 2 nd f |
| نَحْنُ نَا | | أَنَا ي، يَني | 1 st |

Revision of Lesson 5

Attached pronouns with noun قَلَمٌ

| Plural | Dual | Singular | Person & gender |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| قَلَمُهُمْ pen for men | قَلَمُهُمَا pen for two | قَلَمُهُ His pen | 3 rd , masculine |
| قَلَمُهُنَّ Pen for female | قَلَمُهُمَا pen for two | قَلَمُهَا Her pen | 3 rd , feminine |
| قَلَمُكُمْ your pen, o men | قَلَمُكُمَا pen for you two | قَلَمُكَ Your pen | 2 nd , masculine |
| قَلَمُكُنَّ Your pen, o women | قَلَمُكُمَا pen for you two | قَلَمُكِ Your pen | 2 nd , feminine |
| قَلَمُنَا Our pen | | قَلَمِي My pen | 1 st . M & F |

Revision of Lesson 5

Attached pronouns with verb تَرَكَ. Compare with the previous table.

| Plural | Dual | Singular | person |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| تَرَكَهُمْ He left men | تَرَكَهُمَا He left 2 m | تَرَكَهُ He left him | 3 rd , m |
| تَرَكَهُنَّ He left women | تَرَكَهُمَا He left 2 f | تَرَكَهَا He left her | 3 rd , f |
| تَرَكَكُمْ He left you (o men) | تَرَكُكُمَا He left you (o two males) | تَرَكَكَ He left you (o male) | 2 nd , m |
| تَرَكُنَّ He left you (o women) | تَرَكُكُمَا He left you (o two females) | تَرَكِكِ He left you (o female) | 2 nd , f |
| تَرَكْنَا He left us (two or more of us) | تَرَكْنِي He left me | | 1 st . M & F |

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 مَكَّةُ 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**.

Answers to session 1 homework

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

سورة البروج: 10 آيات، سورة الطارق: 3 آيات، سورة البلد: 5 آيات، سورة المسد: 5 آيات، سورة الإخلاص: 4 آيات

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

بِ-سَمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ. ۱ ﴿ ۱ ﴾ وَ الْقُرْآنِ الْحَكِيْمِ ۲ ﴿ ۲ ﴾ إِنَّكَ لَمِنَ الْمُرْسَلِيْنَ ۳ ﴿ ۳ ﴾ عَلَى صِرَاطٍ مُّسْتَقِيْمٍ ۴ ﴿ ۴ ﴾
تَنْزِيْلَ الْعَزِيْزِ الرَّحِيْمِ ۵ ﴿ ۵ ﴾ لِنُنْذِرَ قَوْمًا مَّا أُنْذِرَ آبَاؤُهُمْ فَهُمْ غَافِلُوْنَ ۶ ﴿ ۶ ﴾ لَقَدْ حَقَّ الْقَوْلُ عَلَى أَكْثَرِهِمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُوْنَ
۷ ﴿ ۷ ﴾ إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا فِيْ أَعْنَاقِهِمْ أَغْلَالًا فَهِيَ إِلَى الْأَذْقَانِ فَهُمْ مُّقْمَحُوْنَ ۸ ﴿ ۸ ﴾ وَجَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ سَدًّا وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدًّا
فَأَغْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُوْنَ ۹ ﴿ ۹ ﴾ وَسَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ أُنْذِرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنْذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُوْنَ ۱۰ ﴿ ۱۰ ﴾ إِنَّمَا تُنْذِرُ مَنِ اتَّبَعَ الذِّكْرَ وَخَشِيَ
الرَّحْمٰنَ ۱۱ ﴿ ۱۱ ﴾ ب-الْغَيْبِ ۱۲ ﴿ ۱۲ ﴾ فَبَشِّرْهُ بِ-مَغْفِرَةٍ وَأَجْرٍ كَرِيْمٍ ۱۱ ﴿ ۱۱ ﴾ إِنَّا نَحْنُ نُحْيِي الْمَوْتَىٰ وَنَكْتُبُ مَا قَدَّمُوا وَآثَارَهُمْ ۱۳ ﴿ ۱۳ ﴾ وَكُلَّ شَيْءٍ
أَخْصَيْنَاهُ فِي إِمَامٍ مُّبِيْنٍ ۱۲ ﴿ ۱۲ ﴾ وَاضْرِبْ لَهُم مَّثَلًا أَصْحَابَ الْقَرْيَةِ ۱۳ ﴿ ۱۳ ﴾ إِذْ جَاءَهَا الْمُرْسَلُونَ ۱۳ ﴿ ۱۳ ﴾ إِذْ أَرْسَلْنَا إِلَيْهِمُ اثْنَيْنِ
فَكَذَّبُوهُمَا فَعَزَّزْنَا بِ-ثَالِثٍ فَقَالُوا إِنَّا إِلَيْكُمْ مُّرْسَلُونَ ۱۴ ﴿ ۱۴ ﴾ قَالُوا مَا أَنْتُمْ إِلَّا بَشَرٌ مِّثْلُنَا وَمَا أَنْزَلَ الرَّحْمٰنُ مِنْ شَيْءٍ ۱۵ ﴿ ۱۵ ﴾ إِنْ أَنْتُمْ
إِلَّا تَكْذِبُونَ ۱۵ ﴿ ۱۵ ﴾ قَالُوا رَبُّنَا يَعْلَمُ إِنَّا إِلَيْكُمْ ل-مُرْسَلُونَ ۱۶ ﴿ ۱۶ ﴾ وَمَا عَلَيْنَا إِلَّا الْبَلَاغُ الْمُبِيْنُ ۱۷ ﴿ ۱۷ ﴾ قَالُوا إِنَّا تَطَيَّرْنَا
بِكُمْ ۱۸ ﴿ ۱۸ ﴾ لَمْ تَنْتَهُوا لِنَرْجُمَنَّكُمْ وَلَيَمَسَّنَّكُمْ مِنَّا عَذَابٌ أَلِيْمٌ ۱۸ ﴿ ۱۸ ﴾ قَالُوا طَائِرُكُمْ مَعَكُمْ ۱۹ ﴿ ۱۹ ﴾ أَيْنَ ذُكِّرْتُمْ ۲۰ ﴿ ۲۰ ﴾ بَلْ أَنْتُمْ قَوْمٌ مُّسْرِفُونَ
۱۹ ﴿ ۱۹ ﴾ وَجَاءَ مِنْ أَقْصَى الْمَدِيْنَةِ رَجُلٌ يَسْعَىٰ قَالَ يَا قَوْمِ اتَّبِعُوا الْمُرْسَلِيْنَ ۲۰ ﴿ ۲۰ ﴾

Do Quran Tilāwah regularly

قَالَ النَّبِيُّ (ص) : نَوِّرُوا بُيُوتَكُمْ بِتِلَاوَةِ الْقُرْآنِ وَلَا تَتَّخِذُوهَا قُبُورًا
كَمَا فَعَلَتِ الْيَهُودُ وَالنَّصَارَى صَلُّوا فِي الْكَنَائِسِ وَالْبَيْعِ وَعَطِلُوا بُيُوتَهُمْ
فَإِنَّ الْبَيْتَ إِذَا كَثُرَ فِيهِ تِلَاوَةُ الْقُرْآنِ كَثُرَ خَيْرُهُ وَاتَّسَعَ أَهْلُهُ
وَأَضَاءَ لِأَهْلِ السَّمَاءِ كَمَا تُضِيءُ نُجُومُ السَّمَاءِ لِأَهْلِ الدُّنْيَا

The Prophet (s): *Illuminate your houses through recitation of the Quran and do not make them into graves - similarly to what the Jews and the Christians did. They prayed in the churches and the synagogues but abandoned their houses. For the house in which a lot of the Quran is recited, will have abundant of goodness, and (the sustenance of) its inhabitants will be expanded. (Such a house) will shine for the inhabitants of the sky just as the stars shine for the inhabitants of the earth* (hadith.academyofislam.com; from *Al-Kāfi*, v 2, chapter 6, h 37).

Homework on Session 2

Bismillāh.

1, why is that people often make mistake when reading the following verses from Sūrat YāSīn?

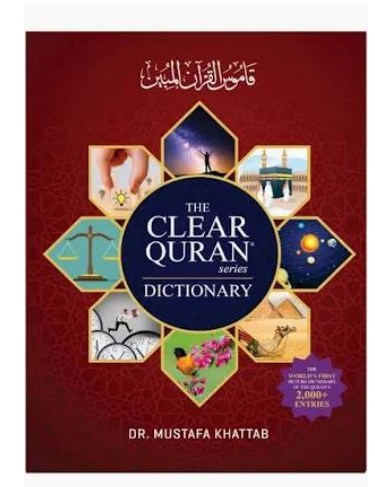
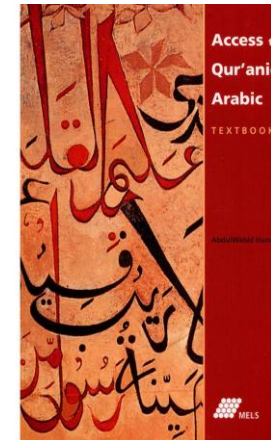
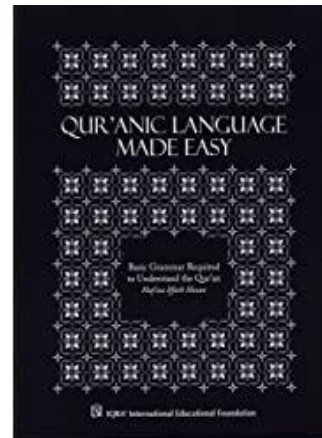
قُلْ يُحْيِيهَا الَّذِي أَنشَأَهَا أَوَّلَ مَرَّةٍ ۖ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ خَلْقٍ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٧٩﴾ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُم مِّنَ الشَّجَرِ الْأَخْضَرِ نَارًا فَإِذَا أَنْتُمْ مِّنْهُ تُوقِدُونَ ﴿٨٠﴾

2, make a table attaching pronouns to the verb نَصَرَ. If you cannot type Arabic, you can write a table on paper and scan it. Alternatively, you use transliteration

3, color code **ma'rifah** and **nakirah** nouns in the last 10 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 |



Lesson No

Bismillāh.