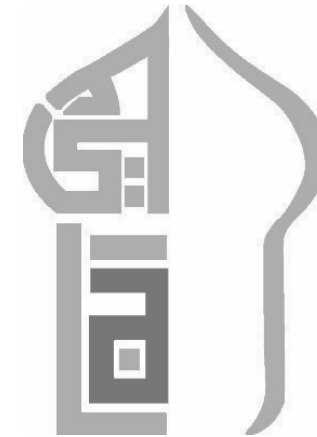


Session 6: Wednesday Oct 29, 2025, 7:45 – 8:45 pm NY/Toronto time.

Description: Imam Muhammad al-Baqir عليه السلام has said: *Learn Arabic, for it is the word of Allah with which He speaks to His creation* [in the Holy Quran]. In this online course, specially tailored for past and present Madrasah teachers, we will discuss simple Quranic vocabulary and grammar. To make it interesting, occasionally we will cover short stories and historical events in the Quran and their application in our daily lives. In this level, we will identify nouns and their different forms, a few verbs, and particles from Surahs Numbers 108 to 114 of the Quran.

Today's agenda: 1. A brief *tafsir* of Sūrat al-Masad (# 111). 2. Discussing homework responses from students. 3. Quick revision of Lessons 7 & 8 on preposition. 5. planning for Level 3. 6. Discussion on definite & indefinite nouns.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



ALI 707: Quranic
Arabic &
Knowledge, Level 2

سورة المسد / Sūrat al-Masad/Lahab (No. 111)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ ﴿١﴾ مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ ﴿٢﴾ سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ ﴿٣﴾ وَامْرَأَتُهُ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ ﴿٤﴾ فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ ﴿٥﴾

Bismillāh. Perish the hands of Abū Lahab and perish he! (1) Neither his wealth availed him, nor what he had earned. (2) Soon he will enter the blazing fire, (3) and his wife [too], the firewood carrier, (4) with a rope of palm fiber around her neck. (5)

Th Prophet ﷺ said: *He who recites it, I hope that Allah will not gather him and Abū Lahab in the same abode.* Meaning he will be in Paradise by following the Prophet and saved from the Hell by opposing the way of Abū Lahab. Cause of revelation and the taunt by Abū Lahab at *Da‘wat Dhul-‘ashīrah*. Lessons on the challenges faced from close family by Prophets, Imams, and later by scholars. Abū Lahab, i.e., the “Father of the Flames”, whose name was ‘Abdul-’Uzza (the servant of the idol ‘Uzza), was a man of fiery temperament with a reddish face. This nickname, perhaps, was chosen for him, because *lahab*, in Arabic, means ‘a flame of fire’. He and his wife, Umm Jamīl –sister of Abū Sufyān, being specifically mentioned as the cursed ones among the enemies of Islam, hurt the Prophet ﷺ a lot. Abū Lahab was following behind the Prophet shouting to the people not to listen to Muhammad ﷺ saying that he was a mad man and pelting his feet with stones, causing the Prophet to walk with bleeding wounds. Umm Jamīl used to tie bundles of thorny branches with ropes of twisted palm leaf fiber, carrying them and scattering them about on dark nights along the paths, which the Prophet ﷺ was expected to take –wounding his feet and causing him bodily injury.

سورة الغاشية / Prepositions in Sūrat al-Ghāshiyah (No. 88)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ. هَلْ أَتَاكَ حَدِيثُ الْغَاشِيَةِ ﴿١﴾ وَجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ خَاشِعَةٌ ﴿٢﴾ عَامِلَةٌ
نَّاصِبَةٌ ﴿٣﴾ تَصْلَى نَارًا حَامِيَةً ﴿٤﴾ تُسْقَى مِنْ عَيْنٍ آنِيَةٍ ﴿٥﴾ لَيْسَ لَهُمْ طَعَامٌ إِلَّا مِنْ
ضَرِيرٍ ﴿٦﴾ لَا يُسْمِنُ وَلَا يُغْنِي مِنْ جُوعٍ ﴿٧﴾ وَجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ نَاعِمَةٌ ﴿٨﴾ لِسَعْيِهَا رَاضِيَةٌ ﴿٩﴾
فِي جَنَّةٍ عَالِيَةٍ ﴿١٠﴾ لَا تَسْمَعُ فِيهَا لَاغِيَةً ﴿١١﴾ فِيهَا عَيْنٌ جَارِيَةٌ ﴿١٢﴾ فِيهَا
سُرُرٌ مَرْفُوعَةٌ ﴿١٣﴾ وَأَكْوَابٌ مَوْضُوعَةٌ ﴿١٤﴾ وَنَمَارِقُ مَصْفُوفَةٌ ﴿١٥﴾ وَزَرَابِيُّ مَبْثُوثَةٌ ﴿١٦﴾
وَإِلَى الْجِبَالِ كَيْفَ نُصِبَتْ ﴿١٩﴾ وَإِلَى الْأَرْضِ كَيْفَ سُطِحَتْ ﴿٢٠﴾ فَذَكِّرْ إِنَّمَا أَنْتَ
مُذَكِّرٌ ﴿٢١﴾ لَسْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ بِمُصَيْطِرٍ ﴿٢٢﴾ إِلَّا مَنْ تَوَلَّى وَكَفَرَ ﴿٢٣﴾ فَيُعَذِّبُهُ اللَّهُ
الْعَذَابَ الْأَكْبَرَ ﴿٢٤﴾ إِنَّ إِلَيْنَا إِيَابَهُمْ ﴿٢٥﴾ ثُمَّ إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا حِسَابَهُمْ ﴿٢٦﴾

The impact on nouns and pronouns is highlighted in blue.

Registration Confirmation – Quranic Arabic and Knowledge, Level 3

Bismillāh. Thank you for registering for **ALI 707: Quranic Arabic and Knowledge, Level 2**. This course, along with its Level 1 counterpart, was specifically designed for Madrasah teachers. You may be wondering why we've limited enrollment to teachers. Based on our experience, we've found that general student participation in live sessions tends to be low. Many students do not complete assignments or turn on their video during online classes. While we understand that there may be valid reasons for this, A.L.I. decided to focus on offering courses exclusively to teachers, with the hope that they would engage more seriously. However, we've observed that even among teachers, similar patterns—though less pronounced—can still emerge. With that in mind, we kindly ask you to confirm your interest in continuing with **Level 3 of Quranic Arabic**. Please note that the course will only commence if we receive a **minimum of ten confirmed registrants**, in accordance with the Academy's longstanding policy. We look forward to your response by Sunday Nov 2, 2025, and hope to continue this journey of learning together.

Nouns: Ma'rifah and Nakirah

The following has been taken from **Lessons 9** from our Text. Nouns can either be *Ma'rifah* (مَعْرِفَةٌ) or *Nakirah* (نَكِيرَةٌ). Ma'rifah means proper noun e.g., مُحَمَّدٌ (Muhammad) or definite noun, e.g., الْكِتَابُ (the book), which is done by prefixing the article اَلْ and removing the tanwīn. Proper nouns are proper names given to a certain person or place. E.g., اِبْرَاهِيْمُ and مَكَّةُ – Ibrāhīm and Makkah. Note: Proper noun *Ibrāhīm* here does not carry tanwīn as was the case with the word Muhammad.

Common nouns are names given to living and non-living beings and all of them with double damma (see the table on p. 35 in the Text).

Harakāt (singular *harakah*) are the vowel signs (damma, fatha and kasra) 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* (اِعْرَاب). The default i'rab of a noun is damma.

See Quranic examples of ma'rifah and nakirah in Lesson 9 p. 36 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 مَرْيَمَ 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**

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 to be submitted to instructor

Bismillāh. Please do the following homework and email it to the instructor by Sunday November 2, 2025, evening to director@academyofislam.com

1, write a short passage (about 5 – 7 lines) on Da‘wat dhul-‘ashīrah.

2, highlight pronouns in Sūrat al-Balad (No. 90)

3, identify prepositions in Sūrat al-Shams (No. 91)

4, highlight the impact on nouns and pronouns preceded by preposition in al-Shams.

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

