

QUR'ANIC LANGUAGE MADE EASY

Basic Grammar Required
to Understand the Qur'an

Hafiza Iffath Hasan



Part of a Comprehensive and Systematic Program of Islamic Studies

Level: General/Senior, College

Qur'anic Language Made Easy

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Dedication

To My Parents

And

to All Those Who Are Engaged

In Learning And Teaching

The Qur'an.

IQRA's Note

Mrs. Iffath Hasan's textbook, *Qur'anic Language Made Easy* is a welcome addition to *IQRA's* growing list of books teaching the Arabic language. During the last few years Iffath Hasan has emerged as a popular teacher of Arabic in Greater Chicago area, whose classes overflow with enthusiastic students. Her students are non-Arabic speaking ladies of all ages who make special effort to attend to her classes to enhance their knowledge of Arabic in order to better understand the Qur'an in its original language.

Qur'anic Language Made Easy is a response to the demands of her students to transform her notes and methodologies in a properly produced textbook. Our initial reluctance to publish another book on Arabic Language was overcome as we began to receive positive opinions from some of our reviewers who appreciated the texts simple and direct approach. We hope the novice will find this book a helpful guide to the language as they aspire to open the door to the Message of the Qur'an. The Qur'an is a miracle in both perfection of language and purity of message. Allah ﷻ Himself promised:

إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ

Indeed We have revealed this Dhikr (The Qur'an) and We shall safeguard it.
(Al-Hijr 15:9)

The Qur'an was revealed to an unlettered ('*Ummi*) Prophet, through an unlettered community, for the entire humankind to guide it to the straight path of Submission to the Divine Will (*Islam*). It was revealed over a period of 23 years. Initially it was written on stones, parchment, cloth and bark; but it was also preserved in the hearts of the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ. It was compiled into book form during the reigns of the first two "Rightly Guided" Caliphs Abu Bakr ؓ and `Umar ؓ then finally standardized by the third Caliph Uthman ibn `Affan ؓ. Allah ﷻ has promised to safeguard the Qur'an in every respect and the Book itself is a living testimony to this Divine promise:

- Its language has been preserved without one iota of change from the time of its revelation.
- It has been memorized by millions of Muslims who can recite it from memory.
- It is recited by *Muqris/Qaris* (articulate reciters), as the Prophet ﷺ and his Sahabah ؓ recited it.
- Its meaning and message has been preserved through the direct line of theologians ('*Ulama*') who spend their lifetimes in learning its message and disseminating it to others.
- Thousands of seminaries (*Madaris*) across the world continue to preserve the message and teach it to others.

Although preservation of the Qur'an and its message is guaranteed by Allah ﷻ Himself, it has been accomplished through His chosen servants who have maintained its study through their sincere and tireless efforts. The author of *Qur'anic Language Made Easy* Iffath Hasan is a *Hafiza* (one who has memorized the entire Qur'an) as well as Arabic teacher who is now opening the door of Qur'anic understanding to eager believers, *al-HamdulilAllah*.

We pray that Mrs. Iffath Hasan and *IQRA' International Educational Foundation* as an institution will be counted among those chosen of Allah's servants who carried out His Will in this life and will meet at the Heavenly Pond (*al-Hawd*) with the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. For indeed the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ assured us:

"The best among you are those who learn the Qur'an and teach it to others."

(Sahih al-Bukhari)

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Preface

Why learn Arabic at all? It should be reason enough that the timeless speech of Allah, the Glorious Qur'an, was revealed to humanity in Arabic. However, if we truly believed that, we would not be so ignorant of even the simplest grammatical concepts, which would otherwise help us to make sense of the Word of the Creator, Most High.

Of course there are those of us who will argue that learning Arabic is, at best, a redundant exercise, especially in an age when Qur'anic translations are so readily available. We would reply to this by saying that the true Qur'anic experience cannot be divorced from its Arabic origins. This is something which the rightly guided Ulema' of the Ummah have attested to down through the ages. How is this so?

The simplest example that comes to mind is the Islamic prayer itself. We stand five times a day in intimate conversation with our Lord, yet we do not even know what the nature of the discourse is. How would one benefit from the blessings of the King, if the King knows that His words fall unintelligibly on uncomprehending ears?

The fact is that one of the greatest miracles of the Qur'an is its eloquence, and its ability to turn the hearts of those who hear it recited. It uses the choicest words in what is being said. Ultimately what is being said is being said in Arabic, and what is being said in Arabic is the actual speech of Allah, Most High, in its exact words. And what a difference there is in hearing something from the King himself and hearing it from one of his interpreters! Anyone who has any knowledge of the Arabic language will readily admit that we cannot fully appreciate the depth of as simple a statement as the Muslim testimony of faith: La Ilaha Illa Allah.

Like anything in life, learning Arabic takes time and effort. For those who are willing to make the effort and take a plunge into the endless depths of the beauty of the Qur'an, we pray that this small and imperfect attempt at outlining the basics of Qur'anic grammar and vocabulary will be a worthwhile starting point.

In making the following work accessible to those with little familiarity with the Arabic language, we've attempted to use the simplest terminology in explaining grammatical concepts and functions. Each lesson is also accompanied by a vocabulary list of words found in the Qur'an.

These vocabulary lists have also been put in alphabetical order for ease of reference. All examples found in each lesson are also taken from the Qur'an. In simplifying the material herein, we've deliberately kept out vocabulary words and phrases that do not appear in the Qur'an.

The book is divided into three units. The first unit deals with concepts such as nouns, pronouns, prepositions, and their characteristics. In the second unit, we delve into the verbs and their trilateral roots, as well as basic sentence structure. In the third unit we further explore the vast world of Arabic verbs by examining derived verb forms, and more sentence structures.

Our hope is that this attempt will be sufficient in giving the student of Arabic a very intimate familiarity with the discourse of the Qur'an. If one is interested in continuing studies in Arabic in order to be able to comprehend Ahadith and the many classical Islamic works in Arabic, then we hope that this book will provide a springboard for further study, Insha'Allah. In the meantime, we hope that this work will provide a sufficient guide for the teachers of the language as well as an easy reference for the students.

Whatever good you will find herein is from Allah, and whatever fault you may find herein is mine alone.

Wa ma taw-fiqi illa billah

Iffath Hasan

September 07, 2001

Jumad Al-Thani 20, 1422

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I would like to thank the people without whose help this work never would have reached fruition. I would like to thank Anis Daud Matthews who was the first to push me into the ocean of the Arabic language and teach me how to swim; Wasifa Abdul Azeem whose method of instruction I have endeavored to follow in this work; Sara, Sumerah and Nimrah Bakhsh who spent long hours formatting and typesetting the effort you now hold in your hands; all my Arabic students who encouraged me to publish my notes; Brother Shamshad Husain, Sister Siddiqa Qazi, and the entire staff of IQRA' International for helping seeing this project through to completion; my parents who instilled in me a love of the Qur'an from a tender young age; and last but not least, my husband and my sons who supported and encouraged my endeavors since I first started learning the language of the Qur'an. We ask that you please remember them all in your prayers, Insha'Allah.

Acknowledgments for the revised edition:

I would like to give my heartfelt thanks to Sister Raiesa Abdus Samad, who spent countless hours editing and revising this text with me, and Brother Aliuddin Khaja from IQRA' International, who exhibited extraordinary patience with my many questions and final touch ups. I would also like to express my gratitude to Mustafa Saifuddin, who designed the cover for this new edition. May Allah make this book a source of benefit for one and all in this world and the next, ameen.

In the name of Allah

Most gracious, Most merciful

This book has been prepared with the intention of helping one understand the Holy Qur'an in an easy and efficient manner. Insha'Allah, if complete instructions are followed, this task will be achieved without much difficulty, Insha'Allah.

1. In order to achieve success, first ask for the help and blessings of Allah ﷻ.
2. Do your best since Allah ﷻ helps those who help themselves.
3. Since the course is cumulative (every lesson builds upon the previous) understanding and knowing every lesson thoroughly before progressing is crucial for success.
4. Since these lessons are prepared especially for the understanding of the Qur'an, fluent reading of the Qur'an is one of the prerequisites of the understanding of the language.
5. Regular reading of a portion of the Qur'an in Arabic, along with the translation, is highly recommended.
6. The memorizing of as many short surahs and ayahs as possible is also highly recommended.

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Unit 1

الفصل 1



WORDS

الكلمات *Al-Kalimāt*

Kalimāt are of three types:

1. **إِسْم** (*Ism*) means a noun
2. **فِعْل** (*Fi'l*) means a verb
3. **حَرْف** (*Harf*) is a word other than a verb or noun, such as a preposition, etc.

1. **إِسْم** noun: It is the name of an object, place, person, or of an action, e.g.:

He	هُوَ
Muhammad	مُحَمَّدٌ

A Book	كِتَابٌ
Standing	قِيَامٌ

2. **فِعْل** verb: It tells about an act with reference to past, present, or future tense, eg.:

He did	فَعَلَ
He does / He will do	يَفْعَلُ

3. حرف particle: It is a word that can be used with a noun or a verb, e.g.:

In	فِي
Who	مَنْ

If	إِنْ
When	إِذَا



BASIC POINTS

Some basic points to be noted:

- All nouns in Arabic are either masculine or feminine in gender.
- In English, we only have singular or plural, but in Arabic, we have singular, dual, and plural.
- Singular is just for one person or thing; dual refers to two; and plural refers to more than two.
- In English, we have first, second and third persons. We have the same in Arabic.
- The third person is the one spoken about, e.g. *they, them, he, and she*.
- The second person is the one spoken to, e.g. *you*.
- The first person is the one speaking, e.g. *I, we, and us*.

With all of the above points in mind, the following table format is prepared which will be used throughout the course. The format progresses from the right to left, starting with singular to dual to plural.

<i>Plural</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Singular</i>	
Them, their	Them, their	Him, his, it	<i>Third person Masculine</i>
Them, their	Them, their	Her, it	<i>Third person Feminine</i>
You, your	You, your	You, your	<i>Second person Masculine</i>
You, your	You, your	You, your	<i>Second person Feminine</i>
Us, our	Us, our	My, me	<i>First person (Masculine & feminine)</i>



PRONOUNS

Al-Dama'ir الضمائر

Pronouns are divided into two forms:

1. Detached ضمائر منفصلة (Dama'ir Munfasilah)
2. Attached ضمائر متصلة (Dama'ir Muttasilah)

DETACHED PRONOUNS

Plural جمع	Dual مثنى	Singular مفرد	
هُم They (all)	هُمَا They (two)	هُوَ He, it	الفاعب المذكر Third person Masculine
هُنَّ They (all)	هُمَا They (two)	هِيَ She, it	الفاعب المؤنث Third person Feminine
أَنتُمْ You (all)	أَنتُمَا You (two)	أَنْتَ You	الحاضر المذكر Second person Masculine
أَنتنَّ You (all)	أَنتُمَا You (two)	أَنْتِ You	الحاضر المؤنث Second person Feminine
نَحْنُ We	نَحْنُ We (two)	أَنَا I, me	المتكلم المذكر/المؤنث First person (Masculine & feminine)

This table should be memorized thoroughly. Certain points to be specifically noted while memorizing are:

- All the **third person masculine and feminine** pronouns begin with the letter هـ.
- All the **second person masculine and feminine** pronouns begin with the letters أَنْتَ.

- All the **dual masculine and feminine** pronouns end with **مَا**.
- All the **masculine second and third person plural** pronouns end with **هُم**.
- All the **feminine second and third person plural** pronouns end with **هِنَّ**.

The following are examples of detached pronouns found in the Qur'an:

هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

He is Allah, the one. (112:1)

هُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ

It is good for you. (24:11)

إِذْ هُمَا فِي الْكَافِرِ

When **they** (two men) were in the cave (9:40)

وَمَا هُمْ بِخَارِجِينَ مِنْهَا

And **they** (all) are not coming out from it. (5:37)

إِنَّ هِيَ إِلَّا حَيَاتُنَا الدُّنْيَا

It is not but our worldly life. (6:29)

هُنَّ لِبَاسٌ لَّكُمْ

They (wives) are apparel for you. (2:183)

أَأَنْتَ قُلْتَ لِلنَّاسِ

Did **you** say to the mankind? (5:116)

أَنْتُمْ وَمَنْ اتَّبَعَكُمُ الْغَالِبُونَ

You (two) and those who follow you shall triumph. (28:35)

وَأَنْتُمْ لَا تَعْلَمُونَ

And you do not know. (2:216)

أَنَا رَبُّكُمْ الْأَعْلَى

I am your most exalted Lord. (79:24)

نَحْنُ نَرْزُقُكُمْ

We provide for you. (6:151)

•••

Exercise

Recite the Qur'an and try to find more examples of detached pronouns.

ATTACHED PRONOUNS

Al-Dama'ir Al-Muttasilah الضمائر المتصلة

As the name indicates, these pronouns will only appear attached to another word, which can be a noun, verb, or a *particle (Harf)*.

Plural جمع	Dual ثنائي	Singular مفرد	
هُم Their / them	هُمَا Their / them	هُ He, him / his	الغائب المذكر Third person Masculine
هُنَّ Their / them	هُمَا Their / them	هَا She, Her / it	الغائب المؤنث Third person Feminine
كُمْ You (all) / your	كُما You (two) / your	كَ You / your	الحاضر المذكر Second person Masculine
كُنَّ You (all) / your	كُما You (two) / your	كِ You / your	الحاضر المؤنث Second person Feminine
نَا Our / us	نَا Our / us	يَ / اِنِّي Me / my	المتكلم المذكر/المؤنث First person (Masculine & feminine)

The above table should be memorized thoroughly. In the table, certain similarities to the detached pronouns can be seen:

- All the **third person masculine and feminine** pronouns begin with the letter هـ.
- All the **dual** pronouns end with مَا.
- All the **plural second and third person masculine** pronouns end with مْ.
- All the **plural second and third person feminine** pronouns end with نَّ.
- The difference is in the **second person masculine and feminine** pronouns, which begin with the letter لِكْ.

ATTACHED PRONOUNS WITH NOUNS

Plural جمع	Dual ثنائي	Singular مفرد	
كُتَابُهُمْ Their book	كُتَابُهُمَا Their book	كِتَابُهُ His book	الغائب المذكر Third person Masculine
كُتَابُهُنَّ Their book	كُتَابُهُمَا Their book	كِتَابُهَا Her book	الغائب المؤنث Third person Feminine
كِتَابُكُمْ Your book	كِتَابُكُمَا Your book	كِتَابُكَ Your book	الحاضر المذكر Second person Masculine
كِتَابُكُنَّ Your book	كِتَابُكُمَا Your book	كِتَابُكِ Your book	الحاضر المؤنث Second person Feminine
كِتَابُنَا Our book	كِتَابُنَا Our book	كِتَابِي My book	المتكلم المذكر/المؤنث First person (Masculine & feminine)

Above is the attached pronoun table with a noun. Note the following points:

- The noun precedes the pronoun; the pronoun is translated first and then the noun.
- For the first person, the pronoun **ي** is used with the noun with a or ; e.g.

كِتَابِي كِتَابِي

The last letter of the noun when attached with the pronoun **ي** will be with a instead of a ; e.g.

كِتَابِي

Exercise

Write the pronoun table for each of the following nouns with the translation:

a.	قَلَمٌ	Pen		d.	رَسُولٌ	Prophet
b.	بَيْتٌ	House		e.	عَبْدٌ	Slave
c.	رَبٌّ	God		f.	اسْمٌ	Name

Remember when attached to a pronoun, the on the last letter of the noun will change to ; e.g.

بَيْتُهُ	عَبْدُكَ
----------	----------



ATTACHED PRONOUNS WITH VERBS

Plural جمع	Dual مثنى	Singular مفرد	
خَلَقَهُمْ He created them	خَلَقَهُمَا He created them	خَلَقَهُ He created him	الغائب المذكر Third person Masculine
خَلَقَهُنَّ He created them	خَلَقَهُمَا He created them	خَلَقَهَا He created her	الغائب المؤنث Third person Feminine
خَلَقَكُمْ He created you	خَلَقَكُمَا He created you	خَلَقَكَ He created you	الحاضر المذكر Second person Masculine
خَلَقَكُنَّ He created you	خَلَقَكُمَا He created you	خَلَقَكَ He created you	الحاضر المؤنث Second person Feminine
خَلَقَنَا He created us	خَلَقَنَا He created us	خَلَقَنِي He created me	المتكلم المذكر/المؤنث First person (Masculine & feminine)

Above is the attached pronoun table with a verb. **Note the following points:**

- The verb precedes the pronoun.
- The verb is translated first and then the pronoun.
- For the first person singular, the pronoun **نِي** is used with the verb, e.g. **خَلَقَنِي**

Exercise

Write the pronoun table for each of the following verbs with the translation:

a.	مَرَقَ	He gave	d.	نَصَرَ	He helped
b.	جَعَلَ	He made	e.	ضَرَبَ	He hit
c.	قَتَلَ	He killed	f.	تَرَكَ	He left

The following are examples of attached pronouns:

إِذْ قَالَ لَهُ رَبُّهُ

When **his** Lord said to **him** (2:131)

وَمَنْ يُسَلِّمْ وَجْهَهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ

Whoever submits **his** whole self to Allah (31:22)

فَأَزَلَّهُمَا الشَّيْطَانُ

Then did Satan make **both of them** slip. (2:36)

فَلَهُمْ أَجْرُهُمْ

So for **them** is **their** reward. (2:62)

وَتَرَكَهُمْ فِي ظُلُمَاتٍ

And he left **them** in darkness (2:17)

إِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ

And when **your** Lord said (2:30)

أَنْ تَسْأَلُوا رَسُولَكُمْ

That you ask **your** Prophet (2:108)

الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ

The one who created **you** and those who were before **you** (2:21)

أَذْكُرُوا نِعْمَتِي

Remember **My** favor. (2:47)

إِنِّي فَاتَّقُونِ

And fear **Me** alone. (2:41)

وَقَالُوا أَقُلُوبُنَا غُلْفٌ

And they said **our** hearts are in the wrappings (2:88)

Exercise

Recite the Qur'an and try to find more examples of attached pronouns.

Following are some exceptions:

يَقُومُوا لَآ أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا

O my people, I ask of you no reward. (11:51)

عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَإِلَيْهِ مَتَابِ

On Him is my trust, and to Him do I return. (13:30)

Note: In the above examples, the — of the last letter of the noun suffices for the pronoun **ي** (“my”).

وَأَتَّقُونِ يَا أُولِيَ الْأَلْبَابِ

So fear me, Oh you that are wise. (2:197)

إِنِّي فَارْهَبُونَ

And fear none but Me... (2:40)

Note: In the above examples, the **ن** that follows the verb suffices for the pronoun **نِي** (“me”).

PREPOSITIONS I

المحروف الجرّ *Al-Huruf al-Jarr*

Following are some prepositions found in the Qur'an:

On / Upon	عَلَى	To / Towards	إِلَى
In	فِي	In/With	بِ

1. The above words are always followed by a noun or a pronoun.
2. They have their own meaning, and have an effect on the following noun or pronoun.
3. Their effect on the **noun** is that they will convert the on the **last** letter into a .

<i>Examples:</i>	<u>Phrase</u>	←	<u>Noun</u>	+	<u>Preposition</u>
In Allah	فِي اللَّهِ		اللَّهُ		فِي
With / in a book	بِكِتَابٍ		كِتَابٌ		بِ
On / upon the earth	عَلَى الْأَرْضِ		الْأَرْضُ		عَلَى
Towards a Prophet	إِلَى رَسُولٍ		رَسُولٌ		إِلَى

4. Their effect on the **pronoun** is that they convert the on the **first** letter into a .

<i>Examples:</i>	<u>Phrase</u>	←	<u>Pronoun</u>	+	<u>Preposition</u>
With it	بِهِ		هُ		بِ
With / In them	فِيهِمَا		هُمَا		فِي
On / Upon them	عَلَيْهِنَّ		هُنَّ		عَلَى
Towards them	إِلَيْهِمْ		هُمْ		إِلَى

Note: Only these prepositions have this effect on only these third person pronouns.

5. Note that a is placed on the **ي** of **إلى** and **على** when these are attached to the pronouns; e.g.:

عَلَيْهِ إِلَيْكَ

The following are examples of prepositions with nouns and pronouns:

- A) Examples of prepositions with nouns:

ءَامَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ

We believe in Allah and the last day. (2:8)

وَقَاتِلُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ

And fight in the way of Allah. (2:190)

عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ

Upon their hearts and upon their hearing. (2:7)

إِلَىٰ شَيْطَانِهِمْ

To their satans (2:14)

Note the effect of prepositions on nouns.

B) Examples of prepositions with pronouns:

فَلَا إِثْمَ عَلَيْهِ

So no sin upon him (2:173)

يَهْدِي بِهِ كَثِيرًا

He guides with it many (2:26)

فَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ

So no fear upon them (2:38)

إِذْ بَعَثَ فِيهِمْ رَسُولًا

When He raised in them a Prophet (3:164)

ثُمَّ إِلَيْهِ يَرْجِعُونَ

Then towards Him they will be returned. (6:36)

لَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمْ فِي آبَائِهِمْ

There is no blame on them in (the matter of) their fathers... (33:55)

Note the effect of prepositions on pronouns.

Exercise

Recite the Qur'an and try to find more examples of these prepositions.



PREPOSITIONS II

Al-Huruf al-Jarr المحروف الجرّ

The following is the list of other prepositions used in the Qur'an.

(Used for swearing)	وَ / تَ	Like	كَ
From / than	مِنْ	For / to	لِ
From / about	عَنْ	Until	حَتَّى

The prepositions mentioned above will have the **same effect on the nouns** as the prepositions from the previous lesson, but they will have **no effect on the pronouns**, e.g.

$$\text{مِنْ} \text{ اللّٰهُ} = \text{مِنْ} + \text{اللّٰهُ}$$

$$\text{مِنْ} \text{ هُوَ} = \text{مِنْ} + \text{هُوَ}$$

The preposition لِ changes to a لِ when it is followed by all the pronouns **except** first person singular **بِي**:

لَهَا	لَهُمَا	لَهُ	لَهُنَّ	لَكُنَّ	لَكُمْ	لَكَ	لَكَ	لَنَا	لِي / لِي
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There are some other words that have the same effect on the nouns as the prepositions, although not endorsed by Arab grammarians as prepositions. The following words are listed because they are useful for learners and are in accordance with the Qur'an.

With / from	لَدُنْ / لَدَى	Some	بَعْضُ
With	مَعَ	All / every	كُلُّ
Near	عِنْدَ	Around	حَوْلَ
Before	أَمَامَ	Before	قَبْلَ
Between	بَيْنَ	After	بَعْدَ
Above / over	فَوْقَ	Behind	وَمَرَاءَ
Under / beneath	تَحْتَ	Other than	دُونِ
		Other than	غَيْرَ / مِنْ دُونِ

The following are examples of prepositions with nouns and pronouns:

A) Prepositions with nouns.

تَأَلَّهَ لَقَدْ عَلِمْتُمْ

By Allah you know (12:73)

وَالْعَصْرِ

By the [token of time] (103:1)

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ

From the Jinns and the people (114:6)

وَلِلَّهِ الْعِزَّةُ وَلِرَسُولِهِ

For Allah and His Prophet belongs the honor. (63:8)

عَنِ الْيَمِينِ وَعَنِ الشِّمَالِ

From the right and from the left (70:37)

حَتَّىٰ مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ

Until the rise of the morn (97:5)

أُولَئِكَ كَالْأَنْعَامِ

They are like cattle. (7:179)

B) Examples of ل, which becomes ل with all the pronouns, except ي.

إِنَّهُ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ مُّبِينٌ

He is to you an open enemy. (2:208)

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ

For you is your Deen and for me is my Deen. (109:6)

وَإِنَّ لَكَ لَأَجْرًا

And verily for you is a reward. (68:3)

لَهُ الْمُلْكُ

For Him is the Kingdom. (64:1)

C) Examples of other words which have the same effect as a preposition.

وَهُوَ الْقَاهِرُ فَوْقَ عِبَادِهِ

He is irresistible, from above His slaves... (6:61)

نَجْعَلُهُمَاتَحْتَ أَقْدَامِنَا

We shall crush them beneath Our feet... (41:29)

وَجَاهِدُوا مَعَ رَسُولِهِ

And to strive and fight along with His Messenger... (9:86)

وَمَنْ يَبْتَغِ غَيْرَ الْإِسْلَامِ

Whoever desires a religion other than Islam...(3:85)

بَلْ أَحْيَاءٌ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ

But they are alive near their Lord...(3:169)

مِن لَّدُنْ حَكِيمٍ عَلِيمٍ

From the presence of the Wise and Knowing...(27:6)

وَمَا كُنْتَ لَدَيْهِمْ

And you were not [present] with them...(3:44)

Exercise

Recite the Qur'an and try to find more examples of these prepositions.