

Introduction

Frequently Distracting Thoughts

- I perform other obligations like prayer, fasting, zakah, hajj, do I need to learn Quran?
 - In a way it is like asking do I need guidance?
 - In a way it is like asking is Quran needed in the first place?
 - Did companions learn Quran? Why?

Frequently Distracting Thoughts

- Isn't reading the translation enough?
 - Example of poetry and how it effects the emotions; this is human words (kalaam), can you imagine the effect Allah's Words in original (revealed) form would have on soul?
- I am busy or have other priorities
 - Yes in the end it is all about priorities; better get them right!

Frequently Distracting Thoughts

- I can't do it or I don't have the capacity to do it?
 - Your role is to make pure intention and take a step leave the rest to Allah SWT
 - Philosophy of Taeseer (Ease)
 - Ar Rahmaan is the Teacher
- I will do it later or elsewhere
 - What are the chances if you haven't already done that?
 - Consider the advantages of doing it in a class environment with a teacher.

Lesson 1

Additional Slides

Quranic Sciences

- Classical Arabic Grammar (this course)
 - Ilm un Nahw – study of nouns and their correct use in the sentence
 - Ilm us Sarf – study of verbs and their correct use in the sentence
- Classical rhetoric (Balagha)
- Classical logic (Muntiq)
- Ilm ut Tajweed – the study of correct Qur'an recitation
- Ilm ut Tafseer – the study of explaining Qur'an
- And many more

Language/Speech

- Words (Kalimaat)
 - Patterns
 - Vocabulary
- Phrases (Murakkibaat)
 - Combination of words (aka compounds or murakkibaat)
 - Again patterns are important
- Sentences (Jumulaat)
 - Combination of phrases

Types of Words (Kalimaat)

- Nouns (Ism)
- Verbs (F`l)
- Particle (Harf)

Noun Ism

- Names OR Attributes (siffah) of persons, places, objects, concepts, etc.
 - E.g. Muhammad, Jameel, Salih, Masjid, Kitaab, ...
- A word that has aspect of doing (f`l) but without any reference to time (aka verbal nouns)
 - E.g. Ta`leem (act of learning or gaining knowledge)
- With reference to English parts of speech, ism covers nouns, pronouns, adjectives and adverbs

Types of Words (contd)

- Verbs (F`l)
 - A word referring to an action (doing) with reference to time
 - E.g. A`lima (He learnt), Ya`alamu (He learns or will learn)
- Particle (Harf)
 - A word which is not complete in its meaning but become meaningful when used with other words (nouns or verbs)
 - E.g. Min (from), ila (to)
 - Harf covers prepositions, conjunctions and particles in English parts of speech sense.

Four aspects of Ism

- To understand the correct use of an ism in a sentence we need to understand it from four aspects: its
- Number (a`dad)
 - Singular (mufrad)
 - Dual (mathna)
 - Plural (jama')

Four aspects of Ism (Contd)

- Gender (Jins)
 - Masculine (mudhakkar)
 - Feminine (mu`anth)
- Case (I`raab or Halah)
 - Nominative or subjective (marfu`)
 - Accusative or objective (mansoob)
 - Possessive (majroor)
- Kind, State or Article (Qism or Ta`reef)
 - Indefinite (nakira)
 - Definite (ma`rifa)