خطبة الحاجة

(Khuṯbatul-Ḥaajah)

إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ لِلَّهِ نَحْمَدُهُ وَنَسْتَعِينُهُ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُهُ وَنَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنْ شُرُورِ أَنْفُسِنَا وَمِنْ سَيِّئَاتِ أَعْمَالِنَا مَنْ يَهْدِهِ اللَّهُ فَلَا مُضِلَّ لَهُ وَمَنْ يُضْلِلْ فَلَا هَادِيَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

يَاأَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ حَقَّ تُقَاتِهِ وَلَا تَمُوتُنَّ إِلا وَأَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ

يَاأَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ نَفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ وَخَلَقَ مِنْهَا زَوْجَهَا وَبَثَّ مِنْهُمَا رِجَالا كَثِيرًا وَنِسَاءً وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ الَّذِي تَسَاءَلُونَ بِهِ وَالْأَرْحَامَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلَيْكُمْ رَقِيبًا

يَاأَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَقُولُوا قَوْلا سَدِيدًا يُصْلِحْ لَكُمْ أَعْمَالَكُمْ وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبكُمْ وَمَنْ يُطِعِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ فَقَدْ فَازَ فَوْزًا عَظِيمًا

أَمَّا بَعْدُ : فَإِنَّ أَصْدَقَ الْحَدِيثِ كِتَابُ اللهِ وَأَحْسَنَ الْهَدْيِ هَدْيُ مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَشَرَّ الْأُمُورِ مُحْدَثَاتُهَا وَكُلَّ مُحْدَثَةٍ بِدْعَةٌ وَكُلَّ بِدْعَةٍ ضَلَالَةٌ وَ كُلَّ ضَلَالَةٍ فِي النَّارِ

Learn Arabic for Allaah!

الحمد لله

❖ My Brothers and sisters, (إِخْوَانِيْ وأَخَوَاتِيْ) (نُرَحِّبُ بِكُمْ) we welcome you – an honor for which we cannot thank Allaah ﷻ enough.

❖ Alhamdulillaah, This is our 1ˢᵗ Weekend Session for Module 1.

Why **MUST** we know the Arabic Language?

i. We are Muslims. We believe that our Majestic Creator, Allaah created us to worship Him Alone. (وَمَا خَلَقْتُ ٱلْجِنَّ وَٱلْإِنسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ) *And I did not create Jinn and Mankind except to worship Me alone* (51: 56)

ii. To worship Allaah, the Almighty *correctly* - We **must** *know Him*, the Almighty

iii. He, the Majestic, sent instructions to us, (in the Quraan), to teach us how to know Him and worship Him, the Most High

iv. Also, He, the All- Wise did not leave us with the Quraan, His Words, for us to interpret it as we feel, but sent the final Messenger, Muhammad *sollAllaahu `aaiyhi wa sallam* to show us how to follow these lessons in the most correct way.

v. These **instructions** and **explanations** are in the **Arabic Language**. So, we **must learn** this Language which Allaah, the All-Wise used as the vehicle for His Words (in His Book) – and the words of His Messenger, *SollAllaahu `alaiyhi wa sallam*.

vi. These 2 sources (and **only** these two are the sources) which contain **the correct information about Allaah, the Almighty and the way He must be worshipped.**

The structure of our Program

❖ Brothers and sisters, we intend to run this program for 6 weeks, in shaa Allaah. 5 weeks of instructions and 1 week for revision –

❖ The 5 weeks would be made up of 5 (10 mins. Videos, with questions) and 2 (1 hour each session) on Saturdays and Sundays to discuss what was taught over the 5 presentations.

❖ It is better to register with our website www.my.e-learningcentr.com because the way it is set out is going to challenge you to study in shaa Allaah.

❖ This first course is going to be called FOUNDATION 1

❖ Commit to it and strive to complete it in shaa Allaah.

❖ May Allaah bless us all with a firm will and with the sincerity and patience that is necessary for anyone to possess if he/she wants to be successful.

We are going to start by doing a quick revision of the questions

Then we are going to deal with the concepts we took over the week. We included many examples so it might look a bit difficult. However it needs your attention so study it carefully.

Many of the things discussed are going tobe new but remember we are going to constantly repeat it so in shaa Allaah it will soon come together. Remember this is Foundation and there are only 4 weeks left. In shaa Allaah.

TEST: Module 1 #2 – Let us try to answer the following questions

1. How many parts of speech does Arabic have?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
e) None of the above

Answer (c)

2. What is the English translation for Harf (حرف)?
a) Noun
b) Preposition
c) Conjunction
d) Verb
e) None of the above

Answer (e)

3. The اسم is a word that gives a <u>meaning</u> and a <u>specific or particular time</u> when that meaning took place
a) True
b) False

Answer: False this is description for فعل

4. Adverbs are a category of أسماء
a) True
b) False

Answer: True

5. The حرف الجر can
a) Never come before the noun
b) Never come after the noun
c) Never come before the verb
d) Never come after the verb
e) None of the above

Answer (c)

6. Prepositions can be one (1) or more letters.
a) True
b) False

Answer: a)True

7. Nouns can relate to something that does not have life.
a) True
b) False

Answer: a) True

8. Meaning of words
a) About – عَنْ
b) From – مِنْ
c) on/upon – عَلى
d) to/towards - إلى

9. Singular and plural
a) الإِسْمُ — الْأَسْمَاءُ
b) الْفِعْل — الأَفْعَال
c) اَلْحَرْفُ — اَلْحُرُوْفُ

TEST: Module 1 #3 – Please answer the following:

1. The English Language only has 2 genders, masculine and feminine?
a) True
b) False

Answer: False (This is true for Arabic)

2. The meaning of (نَكِرَة) is?
a) Masculine
b) feminine
c) definite
d) dual
e) None of the above

Answer (e)

3. We learnt that (الْ) indicate definiteness on the noun
a) True
b) False

Answer: True

4. The number category of the Asmaa are
a) مُفْرَدٌ، مُثَنَّى، الْمُذَكَّرُ
b) مُفْرَدٌ، مُثَنَّى، مَعْرِفَةٌ
c) جَمْع، مُفْرَدٌ، مُثَنَّى،
d) رَفْعٌ، مُفْرَدٌ، مُثَنَّى،

Answer: c

5. The Arabic translation for Imperative is?
a) نَصْبٌ
b) الْمَاضِي
c) جزْمٌ
d) أمر

Answer (d)

6. Verbs have two cases?
a) True
b) False

Answer: False. The answer is three

7. Meaning of words
a) Masculine– الْمُذَكَّرُ
b) Definite – مَعْرِفَةٌ
c) Singular – مُفْرَدٌ
d) Dual - مُثَنَّى

8. Words and opposites
a) نَكِرَةٌ — مَعْرِفَةٌ
b) الْمُؤَنَّثُ — الْمُذَكَّرُ

أَقْسَامُ الْكَلاَمِ ثَلاَثَةٌ

There are 3 (three) Parts of Speech (in Arabic):

حَرْفٌ

PARTICLE e.g.;
all prepositions,
Conjunctions,
Conditional particles,
Some Interrogative
particles, etc.

فِعْلٌ

VERBS:
Past, Present,
future,
Command

اِسْمٌ

e.g. Nouns,
Pronouns
Adjectives,
Adverbs of place
and time, etc.

Information Relating to:

➢ What is *'Ism'* (اسم)?

➢ **It is a word that only gives a meaning**. The meaning can be something **physical** (alive or not alive), or something **mental**. Some examples are: *Shamsun* (شَمْسٌ - a sun), *Khaalid* (خَالِدٌ – A person's name), *`Ilm* (عِلْمٌ – Knowledge).

GRAMMAR ISSUES

Important Information about Al-Asmaa (الْإِسْمُ – الْأَسْمَاءُ)

Our Discussion concerning (الْإِسْمُ – الْأَسْمَاءُ) is going to be dealing with 4 (four) fundamental issues:

1. Number

2. Definiteness/ Indefiniteness

3. Gender

4. Case

Learn Arabic for Allaah

الْاِسْمُ – الْأَسْمَاءُ

1. Number

جَمْعٌ	مُثَنَّى	مُفْرَدٌ
Plural	**Dual**	**Singular**

مُسْلِمُوْنَ

مُسْلِمَانِ

مُسْلِمٌ

الْاِسْمُ – الْأَسْمَاءُ

2. Definiteness

	مَعْرِفَةٌ **Definite** (اَلْ)	نَكِرَةٌ **Indefinite** **(tanween)**	
	الْمُسْلِمُ	مُسْلِمٌ	**مُفْرَدٌ**
	الْمُسْلِمَانِ	مُسْلِمَانِ	**مُثَنَّى**
	الْمُسْلِمُوْنَ	مُسْلِمُوْنَ	**جَمْعٌ**

الْاِسْمُ – الْأَسْمَاءُ

3. Gender

مُؤَنَّث
Feminine

مُذَكَّر
Masculine

	مُذَكَّر/نَكِرَةٌ	مُذَكَّر/ مَعْرِفَةٌ		مُؤَنَّث/ نَكِرَةٌ	مُؤَنَّث/ مَعْرِفَةٌ
مُفْرَدٌ	مُسْلِمٌ	الْمُسْلِمُ		مُسْلِمَةٌ	الْمُسْلِمَةُ
مُثَنَّى	مُسْلِمَانِ	الْمُسْلِمَانِ		مُسْلِمَتَانِ	الْمُسْلِمَتَانِ
جَمْعٌ	مُسْلِمُوْنَ	الْمُسْلِمُوْنَ		مُسْلِمَاتٌ	الْمُسْلِمَاتُ

الاِسْمُ – الأَسْمَاءُ

4. Case

جَرّ/مَجْرُوْر **Genitive**	نَصْبُ/مَنْصُوْب **Accusative**	رَفْعُ/مَرْفُوْع **Nominative**	
إِلَى الْمُسْلِمَةِ إِلَى الْمُسْلِمِ	إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَةَ إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَ	مُسْلِمَةٌ مُسْلِمٌ	**مُفْرَدٌ**
إِلَى الْمُسْلِمَتَيْنِ إِلَى الْمُسْلِمَيْنِ	إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَتَيْنِ إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَتَانِ مُسْلِمَانِ	**مُثَنَّى**
إِلَى الْمُسْلِمَاتِ إِلَى الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ	إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَاتِ إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ	مُسْلِمَاتٌ مُسْلِمُوْنَ	**جَمْعٌ**

Information Relating to:

الْفِعْل – (ج) الأَفْعَال

What is *Al-Fi`l* (اَلْفِعْل)؟

It is a word that gives a **meaning** and a specific or particular **time** when that meaning took place. An example is: *Dharaba* (ضرب – He hit). It has two indications: the meaning of hitting and the particular time when it occurred which is in the past.

الْفِعْلُ – اَلْأَفْعَالُ

1. Time

الأَمْر **Imperative**	الْمُضَارِعُ **Present**	الْمَاضِي **Past**
اِفْعَلْ Do!	يَفْعَلُ He does	فَعَلَ He did
أُنْصُرْ Help!	يَنْصُرُ He helps	نَصَرَ He helped

الْفِعْلُ – اَلْأَفْعَالُ

2. Number

جَمْعٌ **Plural**	مُثَنَّى **Dual**	مُفْرَدٌ **Singular**	
نَصَرُوا They 3+ helped	نَصَرَا They (2) helped	نَصَرَ He helped	الْمَاضِي Past Tense
يَنْصُرُوْنَ They (3+) help	يَنْصُرَانِ They (2) help	يَنْصُرُ He helps	الْمُضَارِع Present Tense
اُنْصُرُوْا Help (3+)!	اُنْصُرَا Help the (2) of you !	اُنْصُرْ Help!	الْأَمْر Command

اَلْفِعْلُ – اَلْأَفْعَالُ

3. Gender

مُؤَنَّث
Feminine

مُذَكَّر
Masculine

NOTE: all categories of verbs have gender: The Past, Present and command forms but our example will only be dealing with the Present tense.

جَمْعٌ		مُثَنَّى		مُفْرَدٌ		
They (3+) help	يَنْصُرُوْنَ	They (2) help	يَنْصُرَانِ	He helps	يَنْصُرُ	مُذَكَّر **Masculine**
They(3+) f help	يَنْصُرْنَ	They 2/f help	تَنْصُرَانِ	She helps	تَنْصُرُ	مُؤَنَّث **Feminine**

اَلْفِعْلُ – اَلْأَفْعَالُ

4. Case

جَزْمٌ/مَجْزُوْم	نَصْبٌ/مَنْصُوْب	رَفْعٌ/مَرْفُوْع
	Accusative	**Nominative**

NOTE: **ONLY PRESENT** tense forms are declinable so we are only going to give one example for now in shaa Allaah

جَزْمٌ/مَجْزُوْم	نَصْبٌ/مَنْصُوْب	رَفْعٌ/مَرْفُوْع	
لَمْ يَنْصُرْ	لَنْ يَنْصُرَ	يَنْصُرُ	مُذَكَّر
He did not help	He will never help	He helps	**3rd Person Singular**

Information Relating to:

اَلْحَرْفُ – (ج) اَلْحُرُوْفُ

What is *Al-Harf* (اَلْحَرْفُ)?

It is a word that the indications of verbs or nouns does not fit upon. It does not show its meaning by itself, but its **meaning is brought out by way of another word,** e.g. *Min* (مِنْ – from) – The meaning is not clear when by itself, but when the word *al-bayt* (اَلْبَيْتُ the house) is added we have *minal-bayti* (مِنَ الْبَيْتِ – from the house). This pin points the meaning (مِنْ) serves.

(Prepositions) حَرُوْفُ الْجَرِّ

The preposition (حَرْفُ الْجَرِّ) is a single letter or a word that comes before a noun (اسم) such as:

إِلَى	عَلَى	فِي	مِنْ	بِ	عَنْ	لَ or لِ

These letters or words help in the formation of sentences by either:

a) Connecting two nouns* e.g., الرَّجُلُ **فِي** اَلْمَسْجِدِ (The man (is) **in** the masjid.) or,

b) Connecting a verb to a noun e.g., ذَهَبَ **إِلَى** اَلْمَسْجِدِ (He went **to** the masjid.)