

ALI 638: Quranic Arabic, Level 4

Wednesdays September 7 – October 19, 2022

Description: In this ONLINE course of seven sessions via Zoom, we will *InshaAllah* go through passages from the Quranic surahs to learn the vocabulary and look at simple rules of Arabic grammar covered in Lessons 18 to 26 in the main text *Qur'anic Language Made Easy*. During the class, we will often refer to *The Qur'an: With a Phrase-by-Phrase English Translation* by Syed Ali Quli Qarai.

The Course is open to all Muslims who can recite the Arabic text of the Quran. Students are expected to put an average of 2 – 3 hours per week to work on lessons and assignments. Those who missed joining Levels 1 to 3 of the course can still register for Level 4 as they can access to the slides and recordings for Levels 1 to 3 at <https://academyofislam.com/course-archives/> Also, the instructor will answer questions about the previous lessons in the last few minutes of class sessions.

Du‘ā before Tilāwah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
اللَّهُمَّ بِالْحَقِّ أَنْزَلْتَهُ وَبِالْحَقِّ نَزَلَ، اللَّهُمَّ عَظِّمْ رَغْبَتِي فِيهِ،
وَاجْعَلْهُ نُورًا لِبَصْرِي، وَشِفَاءً لِبَدْرِي،
وَذَهَابًا لِهَمِّي وَحُزْنِي، اللَّهُمَّ زَيِّنْ بِهِ لِسَانِي،
وَجَمِّلْ بِهِ وَجْهِي، وَقَوِّبْهُ جَسَدِي،
وَارْزُقْنِي حَقَّ تِلَاوَتِهِ عَلَى طَاعَتِكَ،
أَنَاءَ اللَّيْلِ وَأَطْرَافِ النَّهَارِ،
وَاحْشُرْنِي مَعَ مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ الْأَخْيَارِ الْأَبْرَارِ - عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ

Du‘ā before Tilāwah - translation

Bismillāh and salawāt.

O Allah, in truth You sent it down and in truth it descended (Q 17:105).

O Allah increase my desire for it,

make it a light for my sight,

a cure for my chest,

and a cause for removing my worries and grief.

O Allah through it: adorn my tongue, beautify my face,

and strengthen my body.

[O Allah] grant me the ability to recite it,

following its rights in Your obedience,

in the moments of night and the ends of the day;

[O Allah] raise me with Prophet Muhammad and his progeny- the chosen, the righteous – peace be upon them.

House keeping items

- Alhamdu lillah we have 11 registrants from 8 cities.
- *Shukran* for the registration and a few paid donations
- May Allah ﷻ accept our efforts of understanding the Quran
- Please revise past lessons during your free time
[www.academyofislam.com/ali-607 .../ali-620.../ali-635](http://www.academyofislam.com/ali-607.../ali-620.../ali-635)
- Use Quli Qarai translation or www.quranwbw.com for tilawa.
- We will *inshaAllah* give homework at the end of every class. Please try to submit the homework by Mondays. If you get late, then submit the home after the class on Wednesdays.
- It is never late to register; encourage family & friends to also benefit from this course.

Essential definitions of grammatical words

A **noun** is a name of any living being, object or idea. A **pronoun** (*dhamīr*) is a word used instead of a noun. It can be attached (*muttasil*) or detached (*munfasil*).

An **adjective** is a word which describes a noun.

An **adverb** adds information about a verb, an adjective or another adverb. In the sentence *speak slowly*, ‘slowly’ is an adverb informing us how to speak, thus telling us more about verb.

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 an **i‘rab** (اِعْرَاب).

Nouns and adjectives having the i‘rab of **damma** are said to be in the **nominative** case (*marfū‘un*). In sound plurals the nominative is indicated by ‘waw & nun’, as in مُسْلِمُونَ، مُؤْمِنُونَ.

Nouns and adjectives having the i‘rab of **fatha** are said to be in the **accusative** case (*mansūbun*). In sound plurals the accusative is indicated by ‘yā & nun’, as in مُسْلِمِينَ، مُؤْمِنِينَ.

Nouns and adjectives having the i‘rab of **kasra** are said to be in the **genitive** case (*majrūrūn*). In sound plurals the genitive is indicated by ‘yā & nun’ – same as accusative case.

What is Quranic Arabic & how is it special?

Know that QURANIC ARABIC course focuses on learning Arabic words, phrases, sentences, grammar rules and other concepts which are found in the Holy Quran. The idea is to learn the Arabic language so as to comprehend the Divine message contained in the Holy Book. The course will NOT cover speaking or conversational Arabic nor will we learn how to write Arabic. Most of the examples used to understand Arabic will be drawn from the Holy Quran. Occasionally, we may use a few Hadiths and passages from common Du'ās (supplications) received from the Holy Fourteen Ma'sūmīn (a).

The course is both important and essential because it helps us understand the Final Message from Almighty Allah swt to humanity, that was received by the Holy Prophet (s) directly for the guidance of Muslims and non-Muslims in the form of the Quran. Since its revelation, the Muslims have preserved the Message through memorizing, learning and studying its tafāsīr (commentaries).

Lesson 17: Masculine and Feminine Nouns

Every noun is a masculine unless covered by the following five categories:

1. Nouns ending with ة، ي، آء. For examples refer to Table on p. 61 of the Text
2. Parts of the body that are in pair. The complete of body parts was covered in Lesson 16. Examples of body parts in pairs in found in the second Table on p. 61 of the Text.
3. Names given to the wind, e.g., سَمُومٌ، رِيحٌ
4. Names given to fire, e.g., نَارٌ، جَهَنَّمُ
5. Miscellaneous words contained in the Table on page 62 of the Text.

EXCEPTIONS: Like most grammar rules in Arabic, there are exception to the above. The following words although ending in ة and آء are NOT feminine.

أُمَّةٌ، عُلَمَاءُ، فُقَرَاءُ، خَلِيفَةٌ

How can we know that the highlighted words are feminine in the verses?

وَالسَّمَاءِ بَنَيْنَاهَا، وَالْأَرْضِ فَرَشْنَاهَا، وَالشَّمْسِ وَضُحَاهَا ❶ وَالْقَمَرِ إِذَا تَلَاهَا ❷ وَالنَّهَارِ إِذَا جَلَّاهَا ❸ وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا يَغْشَاهَا ❹ وَالسَّمَاءِ وَمَا بَنَاهَا ❺ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا طَحَاهَا ❻ وَنَفْسٍ وَمَا سَوَّاهَا ❼ فَالْهُمَهَا فُجُورَهَا وَتَقْوَاهَا ❽ قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ زَكَّاهَا ❾ وَقَدْ خَابَ مَنْ دَسَّاهَا ❿

More about gender in Arabic

All nouns in Arabic are either masculine (مُذَكَّر) or feminine (مُؤَنَّث); there is **no neutral gender**. Most nouns and adjectives (صِفَات) are made feminine by simply adding ة – *al-taa al-marbūtah*. This is known as a feminine marker (عَلَامَةُ التَّأْنِيثِ) at the end of the noun. See the following table with both genders

Meaning	Feminine	Masculine
Expert	خَبِيرَةٌ	خَبِيرٌ
Writer	كَاتِبَةٌ	كَاتِبٌ
Jewish	يَهُودِيَّةٌ	يَهُودِيٌّ
Devout	قَانِتَةٌ	قَانِتٌ
Sincere/faithful	مُخْلِصَةٌ	مُخْلِصٌ
Fasting	صَائِمَةٌ	صَائِمٌ
Leader	سَيِّدَةٌ	سَيِّدٌ

Broken Plurals: جَمْعُ الْمُكَسَّرِ

Broken plurals are formed by a change of vowel pattern from the singular to plural. Words with broken plurals are like *mouse/mice* and *foot/feet* in English.

Most of Arabic nouns and a fair number of adjectives have broken plurals.

There are many forms of broken plurals.

With experience you will be able to predict which form sounds correct in changing to broken plurals. At the outset it is impossible to make such predictions. Here a few examples.

Broken plurals are treated grammatically as **feminine plurals**, unless they refer to male persons.

Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular
أَقْوَامٌ	community — قَوْمٌ	عِبَادٌ	servant — عَبْدٌ
مَنَافِعُ	benefit — مَنَفَعَةٌ	قُرُونٌ	century — قَرْنٌ
سِنُونٌ	year — سَنَةٌ	فَوَاكِهَةٌ	fruit — فَاكِهَةٌ
ثِيَابٌ	shirt, top dress — ثَوْبٌ	رِجَالٌ	man — رَجُلٌ
أَيَّامٌ	day — يَوْمٌ	قُرَى	town, locality — قَرْيَةٌ

Sound Plural: Masculine & Feminine

In Arabic there are two plural forms: sound & broken (جَمْعُ السَّالِمِ وَجَمْعُ الْمُكْسَرِ | جَمْعُ التَّكْسِيرِ)

The Sound Masculine plural is only used for human nouns and adjectives. It is formed by suffixing **وُنْ** to the singular noun or adjective in the nominative case, or suffixing **يْنِ** in the accusative & genitive cases.

The Sound Feminine plural refers to both human nouns and adjectives and to things as well. It is formed by replacing the feminine marker **ة** (*taa marbuta*) at the end with **ات**. The letter **ت** here will take *dammah*, in the nominative case when the noun or adjective is definite, and double damma when it is indefinite. In the accusative and genitive cases, the letter **ت** will take *kasrah* when definite, & double when indefinite.

The following verse contains ten examples of sound masculine plural and sound feminine plural.

إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَالْقَانِتِينَ وَالْقَانِتَاتِ وَالصَّادِقِينَ وَالصَّادِقَاتِ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرَاتِ وَالْخَاشِعِينَ وَالْخَاشِعَاتِ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقَاتِ وَالصَّائِمِينَ وَالصَّائِمَاتِ وَالْحَافِظِينَ فُرُوجَهُمْ وَالْحَافِظَاتِ وَالذَّاكِرِينَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا وَالذَّاكِرَاتِ أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ لَهُم مَّغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا عَظِيمًا ﴿٣٥﴾

Q 33:35 *Indeed the Muslim men and the Muslim women, the faithful men and the faithful women, the obedient men and the obedient women, the truthful men and the truthful women, the patient men and the patient women, the humble men and the humble women, the charitable men and the charitable women, the men who fast and the women who fast, the men who guard their private parts and the women who guard, the men who remember Allah greatly and the women who remember [Allah greatly]—Allah holds in store for them forgiveness and a great reward.*

Note from the above verse: 1) masculine plural pronoun **هُم** includes both masculine and feminine, 2) you do not need to repeat the describing quality in the feminine plurals as seen in **وَالْحَافِظَاتِ** and **وَالذَّاكِرَاتِ**.

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ – Demonstrative Pronouns

These are nouns to point to something near (*qareeb*) or far (*ba'eed*)

Plural	Dual	Singular	Gender
هَؤُلَاءِ	هَذَانِ \ هَذَيْنِ	هَذَا	مُذَكَّر
These (all)	These (two)	This	Masculine
هَؤُلَاءِ	هَاتَانِ \ هَاتَيْنِ	هَذِهِ	مُؤَنَّث
These (all)	These (two)	This	Feminine

Demonstratives are used either as pronouns or adjectivally. In the Quran *hādhā* and *hādhīhi* are used frequently as adjectives.

Adjectival use: The demonstrative precedes the noun and is linked to it by the definite article. E.g., *hādhā al-Quran*, *hādhīhi al-nār*.

Note that all the above begin with letter *hā* (ه).

Let us look at Quranic references- 3:51, 4:51, 6:76, 6:153, 6:155, 11:64, 12:108, 16:103, 16:116, 18:98, 20:63, 26:54, 28:27, 29:64, 44:22, 50:2, 53:56, 61:6.

Homework on Lessons 16 - 18

Revise lessons 16, 17 & 18 from *Qur'anic Language Made Easy* to answer the following

1. The upper part of the body contains: 1) head, 2) hairs, 3) forehead, 4) face, 5) skin, 6) eyes, 7) tears, 8) ears, 10) cheek, 11) nose, 12) lips, 13) mouth, 14) teeth, 15) tongue, 16) chin, 17) throat, and 18) neck. Get the Arabic words of these bodily parts. Which of these are masculine and which are feminine? Out of these 18 words, which of them are mentioned in the Holy Quran?
2. Highlight the feminine nouns and pronouns in Sūrat al-Bayyinah (No. 98).
3. Highlight the demonstrative pronouns in the following verses and indicate what is being demonstrated is a masculine or feminine noun? Quranic verses: 18:98, 20:63, 26:54, 28:27, 29:64, 44:22, 50:2, 53:56, and 61:6.

Learning Quranic Arabic: other resources

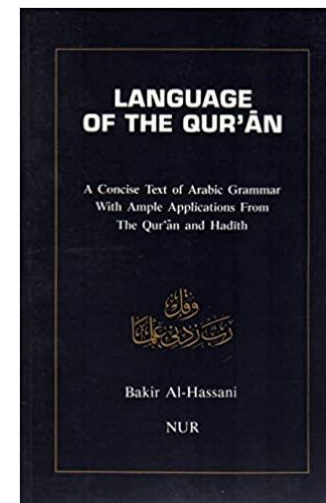
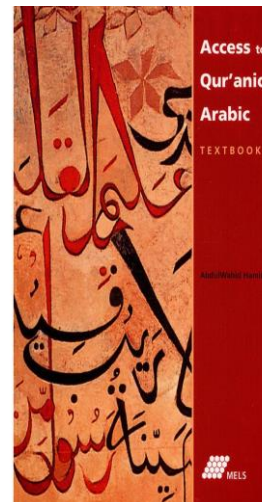
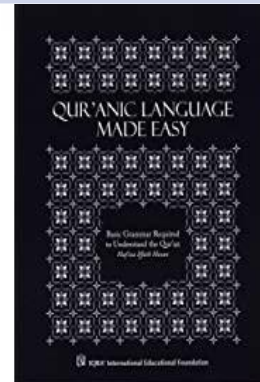
1. Jones, Alan. *Arabic Through the Qur'an*, The Islamic Texts Society, PB, xviii + 331 pp, Cambridge: 2005
2. Karya Bestari SDN, *Al-Quran al-Karim: Color Coded Word-by-Word al-Quran*; HB, 633 pp, Malaysia: 2021
3. Parekh, Sh. Abdul Karim. *The Easy Dictionary of the Qur'an*, Farid Book Depot, HB, xxii + 242 pp, Delhi: 1998.
4. Younes, Munther. *The Routledge Introduction to Qur'anic Arabic*, Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, PB, xv + 338, NY: 2013.
5. Ali, Muhammad Mohar. *A Word for Word Meaning of the Qur'an*, 3 vols, Jami'yat Ihyaa' Minhaaj Al-Sunnah, PB, xiv + 2096 pp, Ipswich: 2003.

The texts for the course

Level 1 Slides & Recordings at <https://academyofislam.com/ali-607/>

Level 2 Slides & Recordings at <https://academyofislam.com/ali-620>

Ali Quli Qarai	Hafiza Iffat Hasan	AbdulWahid Hamid	Bakir Al-Hasani
<i>The Qur'an: with a phrase-by-phrase English translation</i>	<i>Qur'anic Language Made Easy</i>	<i>Access to Qur'anic Arabic</i>	<i>Language of the Qur'an: A Concise Text of Arabic Grammar with ample of applications.</i>



Online resources for Quranic Arabic

How To Learn Quranic Arabic Fast In 3 Simple Steps

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZRmd8RjcHBs>

Learn 50% of the Holy Quran with THIS Frequency list - Lesson 1 | Arabic 101

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mChh2WwT4Tk>