



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 لِبَدْنِي،
وَذَهَابًا لِهَمِّي وَحُزْنِي، اللَّهُمَّ زَيِّنْ بِهِ لِسَانِي،
وَجَمِّلْ بِهِ وَجْهِي، وَقَوِّ بِهِ 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 13 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** (إِعْرَاب).

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).

الْأَسْمَاءُ الْإِسْتِفْهَام – Interrogative pronouns

Numbers in row three in the tables below are occurrences in the Holy Quran of these interrogative pronouns

Examples in the Quran: 2:77, 2:214, 2:215, 2:255, 2:259, 3:37, 3:47, 3:65, 3:101, 4:21, 6:19, 6:22, 6:62, 6:80, 6:148, 7:44, 7:150, 10:2, 10:14, 10:42, 10:48, 11:14, 12:89, 12:90, 14:45, 15:54, 17:94, 20:17, 26:72, 26:204, 27:27, 27:84, 37:58, 39:15, 40:16, 43:32, 44:13, 51:12, 55:13, 56:27, 61:2, 68:35, 78:1, 82:17, 86:5, 88:17, 101:3.

أ هَلْ	أَمْ	مَنْ	لِمَنْ	لِمَ لِمَا	كَيْفَ	كَمْ	أَنَّى
Is/are/ do/did	Do	Who	For whom	Why	How	How many/ much	From where/how
93 and 497	137	861		19	83	21	28

أَيْنَ	أَيَّانَ مَتَى	أَيُّ	مَا مَاذَا	عَمَّا عَمَّا	مِمَّ مِمَّا	فِيْمَا
Where?	When?	Which? whichever	What?	About what?	From what?	In what?
19	9 & 6	77	27 & 2,582	عَنْ 464 for		

Accusative on the last letter of nouns - 1

We had covered in the past lessons, the following, which appears always on slide No. 5:

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 placing an **i‘rab** (اعْرَاب).

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.

In Lesson 22 of the Text, we will *inshā‘Allah* discuss different reasons that result in *fatha* or *fathatayn* (*mansūb*/accusative) being placed on the last letter of a noun.

1. When the word لا indicates a total or absolute negation and precedes a common noun, then the harakah of last letter of the noun will change from *dammatayn* (which is default) to *fatha*. The best example is the *kalima* of *tawhid*: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (3:37). Other examples are 2:32, 2:236, 2:256.

2. When a noun follows إِلَّا (except) as an exception to a positive action: فَسَجِدُوا إِلَّا إِبْلِيسَ (2:34).

Accusative on the last letter of nouns - 2

The exception in Arabic is known as **الِاسْتِثْنَاءُ**. Other examples are Q 12:47 & 28:88

3. When **يَا** is followed by a possessive phrase, the first noun will be accusative. We often recite in ziyarat: **الْسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ** – Peace be with you, O Apostle of God. Similarly, we have these:

يَا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ، يَا أُوْلِي الْأَلْبَابِ، يَا مَعْشَرَ الْجِنِّ وَالْإِنْسِ، يَا أَبَا نَا، يَا ذَا الْقُرْنَيْنِ، يَا رَبَّنَا، يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ اللَّهِ.

The first 5 examples above (from right) are from the Quran. Discussion on ‘possessive phrase’ is covered in Lesson 12 of the Text. The particle **يَا** is known as **حَرْفُ النِّدَاءِ**, i.e., the particle for calling someone’s attention. Note that when **يَا** is followed by a simple noun, then the *i‘rāb* of the noun does not change and it remains nominative. For e.g., **يَا اللَّهُ، يَا آدَمُ، يَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ، يَا مَرْيَمُ، يَا صَالِحُ، يَا شُعَيْبُ.**

4. When nouns are preceded by **إِنَّ** (indeed, surely, verily), **أَنَّ** (that, verily), **لَكِنَّ** (but), or **لَعَلَّ** (maybe) then the noun will take accusative mark. Here are a few examples from the Quran:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ 2:173، إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ لِلْإِنْسَانِ عَدُوٌّ مُبِينٌ 12:5، إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ 33:56، أَنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ 2:106، وَلَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ مَنْ آمَنَ 2:177، وَلَكِنَّ أَكْثَرَ النَّاسِ لَا يَشْكُرُونَ 2:243، وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ ذُو فَضْلٍ عَلَى الْعَالَمِينَ 2:251، وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ يَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ 2:272، لَعَلَّ السَّاعَةَ تَكُونُ قَرِيبًا 33:63، لَا تَذَرْنِي لَعَلَّ اللَّهَ يُحْدِثُ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ أَمْرًا 65:1.

Homework with answers for Session 26

Bismillah. Please send homework in MS Word format or in pdf format. Name your file as HW_Name_Ses26 where Name is to be replaced by your first name. For Ali or Fatema, the file name would be HW_Ali_Ses26 or HW_Fatema_Ses26.

In the following five verses nouns in accusative (mansūb) have been highlighted. Provide reasons which has caused these to be in accusative case. References of the verses are Q 2:83, 2:158, 3:18, 5:59, & 42:17.

(1) وَإِذْ أَخَذْنَا مِيثَاقَ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ لَا تَعْبُدُونَ إِلَّا اللَّهَ ۖ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا وَذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالْمَسَاكِينِ وَقُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ ثُمَّ تَوَلَّيْتُمْ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا مِّنْكُمْ وَأَنْتُمْ مُّعْرِضُونَ. (laa for total negation; noun following the exception).

(2) إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِن شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ ۚ فَمَنْ حَجَّ الْبَيْتَ أَوْ اعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَن يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا ۚ وَمَن تَطَوَّعَ خَيْرًا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ شَاكِرٌ عَلِيمٌ. (both nouns are preceded by *inna*)

(3) شَهِدَ اللَّهُ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ وَأُولُو الْعِلْمِ قَائِمًا بِالْقِسْطِ ۚ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ (both due to total negation)

(4) قُلْ يَا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ هَلْ تَنْقِمُونَ مِنَّا إِلَّا أَن آمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْنَا وَمَا أُنزِلَ مِن قَبْلُ وَأَنَّ أَكْثَرَكُمْ فَاسِقُونَ. (possessive phrase following *harf al-nidaa*; preceded by *anna*)

(5) اللَّهُ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ الْكِتَابَ بِالْحَقِّ وَالْمِيزَانَ ۚ وَمَا يُدْرِيكَ لَعَلَّ السَّاعَةَ قَرِيبٌ. (preceded by *la'alla*)

Accusative on the objects of verbs

In the sentence, ‘Allah created the universe’, ‘Allah’ is the subject (فَاعِلٌ) and ‘the universe’ is the object (مَفْعُولٌ). There are five kinds of objects. (refer Lesson 22 in the text and Lesson 35 in *Arabic Through the Qur'an*).

1. Direct object – مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ e.g., 1:6, 2:251, 29:44, 86:15 & 16, 98:5, 99:4, 106:3.
2. Absolute object to add a greater force to the verb or extend its meaning – مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ e.g., 17:12, 19:94, 56:4, 84:8. English equivalent: *He laughed a big laugh*.
3. Object for time and place – مَفْعُولٌ فِيهِ e.g., 4:31, 10:24, 17:1, 54:26, 71:5, 76:26.
4. Object for expressing aim, cause, motive, purpose – مَفْعُولٌ لَهُ e.g., 2:109, 207; 4:38, 14:28
5. Object for denoting meaning of ‘with’ – مَفْعُولٌ مَعَهُ e.g., 10:71, 66:6. (could not find more examples or discussion in other textbooks).

Nouns of time are:

لَيْلاً نَهَاراً يَوْماً مَسَاءً

Nouns of place are:

فَوْقَ تَحْتَ عِنْدَ لَدَى أَمَامَ وَرَاءَ

Quranic Arabic Level 5

ALI 647: Quranic Arabic Level 5.

- In this ONLINE course of seven sessions via Zoom, we will InshāAllah go through passages from the Quranic surahs to learn the vocabulary and look at simple rules of Arabic grammar covered in Lessons 23 to 26 in Unit 1, Quick Revision of Unit 1, and Lessons 1 & 2 from Unit 2 from 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.
- Schedule: Seven Tuesday evenings from 8:30 – 9:45 pm, from Nov 1 – Dec 13, 2022.
- Instructor: Sh Hasanayn Kassamali
- Fees: CAD 50.00
- Eligibility: All Muslims ages 16 and over and 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 4 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.
- Registration: www.academyofislam.com/ali-647

Homework for Session 27

1. In verses 2:48, 123, 281 we find the phrase **وَاتَّقُوا يَوْمًا**. (i) which day is being discussed here? (ii) why should we fear this day? (iii) why is the word **يَوْم** in accusative case in all three verses?
2. Verses 33:33 and 33:56 are often quoted by speakers in our gatherings. Why are the words **تَطْهَرُ** and **تَسْلِمًا** in accusative and what function they play in these verses?
3. In the following verses **highlight** the maf'ul (مَفْعُول) which are in accusative case and provide the reason of their becoming accusative.

وَدَخَلَ الْمَدِينَةَ عَلَىٰ حِينٍ غَفْلَةٍ مِّنْ أَهْلِهَا 28:15 وَإِذَا مَسَّ الْإِنْسَانَ ضُرٌّ دَعَا رَبَّهُ مُنِيبًا إِلَيْهِ 39:8
تَنْزِيلًا مِّمَّنْ خَلَقَ الْأَرْضَ وَالسَّمَاوَاتِ الْعُلَىٰ 20:4 وَأَمَّا مَنْ آمَنَ وَعَمِلَ صَالِحًا فَلَهُ جَزَاءٌ الْحُسْنَىٰ 18:88
لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ لِّمَن كَانَ يَرْجُوا اللَّهَ وَالْيَوْمَ الْآخِرَ وَذَكَرَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا 33:21

Learning Quranic Arabic: other resources

1. 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.
2. Jones, Alan. *Arabic Through the Qur'an*, The Islamic Texts Society, PB, xviii + 331 pp, Cambridge: 2005
3. Karya Bestari SDN, *Al-Quran al-Karim: Color Coded Word-by-Word al-Quran*; HB, 633 pp, Malaysia: 2021
4. Khattab, Mustafa. *The Clear Quran Dictionary*, Al-Furqan Foundations.
5. Parekh, Sh. Abdul Karim. *The Easy Dictionary of the Qur'an*, Farid Book Depot, HB, xxii + 242 pp, Delhi: 1998.
6. Younes, Munther. *The Routledge Introduction to Qur'anic Arabic*, Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, PB, xv + 338, NY: 2013.

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>

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>

