



ALI 647: Quranic Arabic, Level 5

Tuesdays Nov 1 to Dec 13, 2022.

Description: 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.

Du'ā before a class or reading

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.
إِلَّهِمَّ وَفِّقْنَا لِمَا تُحِبُّ وَتَرْضَى، وَلَا تَكِلْنَا إِلَى أَنْفُسِنَا طَرْفَةَ عَيْنٍ أَبَدًا.
إِلَّهِمَّ أَخْرِجْنَا مِنْ ظُلُمَاتِ الْوَهْمِ، وَأَكْرِمْنا بِنُورِ الْفَهْمِ. اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا
أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ، وَاَنْشُرْ عَلَيْنَا خَزَائِنَ عِلْمِكَ. بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ.
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.

In the name of Allah, the All-beneficent, the All-merciful. O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad. O Allah, grant us the success in (thinking, saying and doing) that which You love and are pleased with. And never leave us to ourselves for the blink of an eye. O Allah: remove from us the darkness of doubt (and error), and favor us with the light of understanding. O Allah: open for us the doors of Your mercy, and unfold for us the treasures of Your knowledge. O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad.

House keeping items

- *Alhamdu lillāh* we have now 10 registrants from 8 cities
- *Shukran* for registering and for your donations
- May Allah ﷻ accept our efforts in understanding the Quran
- Please revise past lessons during. All slides and recordings found at <https://academyofislam.com/quran/quranic-arabic/>
- Use Quli Qarai translation or www.quranwbw.com for tilāwa.
- We will *inshaAllah* give homework at the end of every class. we advise all of you to do homework. Homework will be discussed in detail in the following class, to enable to you to check your answers with what appears on the slides.
- 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 kasa) 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 **kasa** 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 & why it is important?

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 عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام.

The course is both important and essential because it helps us understand the Final Message from Almighty Allah ﷻ to humanity, that was received by the Holy Prophet ﷺ 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 23: Signs of I'rāb on nouns

1. Simplest form is when a noun ends with either *fatha*, *kasra*, or *damma* or *fathatayn*, *kasratayn* or *dammatayn*. This is applied to the singular forms of nouns, for both masculine and feminine gender. For e.g., on the word دَرْس , you can have:

On definite nouns: الدَّرْسُ، الدَّرَسَ، الدَّرْسِ. On indefinite nouns: دَرْسًا، دَرْسٌ، دَرْسٍ. Alif is added to the indefinite accusative, except if it ends with ة, e.g., قَرْيَةً.

2. I'rāb indicated by either letters ان، ين، ون (*alif*, *yā*, or *wān*, followed by *nūn*). E.g., verses Q2:92, 2:132, 20:63, 27:81, 34:15.

3. When a dual or plural noun is *mudāf* then the *nūn* of i'rāb is dropped. See verses Q 4:97, 5:27, 11:114.

4. Nouns in the **dual** form ending with *yā sākin* and *nūn kasra* (يْنِ) indicate either accusative or genitive. See verses 4:36 and 41:29.

Lesson 23: Signs of I'rāb on feminine nouns

1. Feminine nouns ending in **ت** is in **nominative** form. E.g., 3:97 **ءَايَاتُ بَيِّنَاتٍ | آيَاتُ بَيِّنَاتٍ**

Q: What is the function of **م** on **ت**? Note the different ways of writing the same phrase. Other examples are found in 3:7 (x2), 3:133, 11:108, 29:49, 51:20

2. Feminine nouns ending in **ت** is indication of accusative or genitive forms. E.g., 2:29, 2:99, 22:16, 23:51, 24:1,34, 27:12, 66:8.

Please refer to Lesson 23 (p. 81) in our text. The author does not use the words 'nominative', 'accusative', and 'genitive.' Instead, she writes: *Nouns in the dual form ending with **يْنِ** indicate a **و** or **ِ*** (p. 82). On the next page she writes: *Nouns in the plural for ending with **وْنَ** indicate a **و**.* This is like say that nouns in dual form ending with **يْنِ** indicate accusative (*mansūb*) or genitive (*majrūr*).

Note that for dual and plural (masculine & feminine) the i'rāb are same for accusative and genitive; it needs to be determined by looking at the context of the sentence. E.g., in 6:1 **الظُّلُمَاتِ** and **السَّمَاوَاتِ** are accusative they are direct objects; in 2:33 **السَّمَاوَاتِ** is genitive because it is *mudaf ilayhi* **غَيْبٌ**.

3. Let us do together Exercise found on pp. 84 & 85 of the Text.

Exercise at the end of Lesson 23 with answers

Indicate the i'rāb by letters in the proper context

إِنَّكَ لَمِنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ 36:3 وَاللَّهُ وَلِيُّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ 3:68 قَوْمُ الْكَافِرِينَ * النَّبِيُّ أَوْلَىٰ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ 33:6 رَأَيْتَ الْمُنَافِقِينَ
4:61 خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ 6:1 فِي يَوْمَيْنِ 2:203 سَنَجْزِي الشَّاكِرِينَ 3:145 الَّذِينَ يَتَّبِعُونَ الشَّهَوَاتِ 4:27 فِي
خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ 2:164 وَلَيَعْلَمَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ 3:166 خَيْرُ النَّاصِرِينَ 3:150 رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ 7:54 تَحْتَ عَبْدَيْنِ
66:10 وَاتْلُ عَلَيْهِمْ نَبَأَ ابْنِي آدَمَ 5:27 إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الْكَافِرِينَ 5:67 فَلَا تَأْسَ عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ
5:68 وَأَنْشَأْنَا مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ قَرْنًا آخَرِينَ 6:6 يَا بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ 2:40 وَاللَّهُ يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِينَ 3:134 فَأَكُونَنَّ
الْمُحْسِنِينَ 39:58 إِنَّ الْمُبْدِرِينَ 17:27

- Note that the phrase قَوْمُ الْكَافِرِينَ does not appear in the Quran. Instead, we have الْقَوْمُ الْكَافِرِينَ 2:250 & 2:286, etc.
- Answers: those highlighted are in genitive form and those with red color are in accusative form.

Lesson 24: Unchangeable and changeable nouns

Unchangeable (*mabni* – مَبْنِيّ) nouns stay in original forms (i.e., do not change) whether they are subjects, objects or preceded by prepositions. Here are a few:

هُوَ هُمْ ذَلِكَ أَلَايِكَ الَّذِي أَلَّتِي مُوسَى عِيسَى هُدَى

Let us look the following verses from the Quran:

إِنَّ فِي هَذَا لَبَلَاغًا لِّقَوْمٍ عَابِدِينَ 21:106 إِنَّ هَؤُلَاءِ لَيَقُولُونَ 44:34 وَفِي مُوسَى إِذْ أَرْسَلْنَاهُ 51:38

Changeable (*mu'arrab* – مُعَرَّب) nouns can either be (i) **fully changeable** (مُنْصَرِف), i.e., the letter of the noun can have any one of three vowels (fatha, kasra, damma) with or without tanwīn. Look at following verses from the Quran.

وَقَالُوا يَا صَالِحُ ائْتِنَا بِمَا تَعِدُنَا إِنْ كُنْتَ مِنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ 7:77 وَإِلَى ثَمُودَ أَخَاهُمْ صَالِحًا 7:73 مِثْلُ مَا أَصَابَ قَوْمَ نُوحٍ أَوْ قَوْمَ هُودٍ أَوْ قَوْمَ صَالِحٍ 11:89 وَإِلَى عَادٍ أَخَاهُمْ هُودًا 7:65 قَالُوا يَا هُودُ مَا جِئْتَنَا بِبَيِّنَةٍ وَمَا نَحْنُ بِتَارِكِي آلِهَتِنَا 11:53

Or (ii) **partly changeable** (غَيْرُ مُنْصَرِف) which means the last letter of the noun will never have any **tanwīn** nor **kasra**. Nouns which are partly changeable are:

إِبْرَاهِيمُ دَاوُدُ فَاطِمَةُ فِرْعَوْنُ سُلَيْمَانُ عُلَمَاءُ مَكَّةُ مَرْيَمُ يُسُوفُ

Examples of partly changeable nouns

وَإِخْذُوا مِنْ مَّقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مُصَلًّى ۖ وَعَهِدُنَا إِلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ أَنَّ طَهِّرَا بَيْتِيَ 2:125 وَإِذْ يَرْفَعُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ الْقَوَاعِدَ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ وَإِسْمَاعِيلُ رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا ۖ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ 2:127 وَقَالُوا كُونُوا هُودًا أَوْ نَصَارَىٰ تَهْتَدُوا ۚ قُلْ بَلْ مِلَّةَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ حَنِيفًا ۖ وَمَا كَانَ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ 2:135 وَقَتَلَ دَاوُدُ جَالُوتَ 2:251 إِنَّا أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْكَ كَمَا أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَىٰ نُوحٍ وَالنَّبِيِّينَ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ ۚ وَأَوْحَيْنَا إِلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ وَإِسْحَاقَ وَيَعْقُوبَ وَالْأَسْبَاطِ وَعِيسَىٰ وَأَيُّوبَ وَيُونُسَ وَهَارُونَ وَسُلَيْمَانَ ۚ وَآتَيْنَا دَاوُدَ زَبُورًا 4:163 وَبِكُفْرِهِمْ وَقَوْلِهِمْ عَلَىٰ مَرْيَمَ بُهْتَانًا عَظِيمًا 4:156 إِنَّمَا الْمَسِيحُ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَكَلِمَتُهُ أَلْقَاهَا إِلَىٰ مَرْيَمَ وَرُوحٌ مِنْهُ ۖ 4:171

On the nights of Qadr we are required to recite:

ثُمَّ قُلْ عَشْرَ مَرَّاتٍ : بِكَ يَا اللَّهُ، وَعَشْرَ مَرَّاتٍ : بِمُحَمَّدٍ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ، وَعَشْرَ مَرَّاتٍ : بِعَلِيِّ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ، وَعَشْرَ مَرَّاتٍ :
بِفَاطِمَةَ عَلَيْهَا السَّلَامُ، وَعَشْرَ مَرَّاتٍ : بِالْحُسَيْنِ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ، وَعَشْرَ مَرَّاتٍ : بِالْحُسَيْنِ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ، وَعَشْرَ مَرَّاتٍ : بِعَلِيِّ بْنِ الْحُسَيْنِ
عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ، وَعَشْرَ مَرَّاتٍ : بِمُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ، وَعَشْرَ مَرَّاتٍ : بِجَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ، وَعَشْرَ مَرَّاتٍ : بِمُوسَى بْنِ
جَعْفَرٍ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ، وَعَشْرَ مَرَّاتٍ : بَعَلِيِّ بْنِ مُوسَى عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ، وَعَشْرَ مَرَّاتٍ : بِمُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ، وَعَشْرَ مَرَّاتٍ : بِعَلِيِّ بْنِ
مُحَمَّدٍ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ، وَعَشْرَ مَرَّاتٍ : بِالْحُسَيْنِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ، وَعَشْرَ مَرَّاتٍ : بِالْحُجَّةِ .. عَجَّلَ اللَّهُ فَرَاجَهُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام.

Homework on Lesson 24

1. Color code those nouns and adjectives which are (i) **unchangeable** - مَبْنِي, (ii) **fully changeable** - مُنْصَرِف, and (iii) **partially changeable** - غَيْرُ مُنْصَرِف in the following verses:

أَلَمْ تَرَ إِلَى الْمَلَأِ مِنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ مِنْ بَعْدِ مُوسَى إِذْ قَالُوا لِنَبِيِّهِمْ اأَبْعَثْ لَنَا مَلِكًا نُنَاقِلَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ ۖ 2:246

إِنَّ مَثَلَ عِيسَى عِنْدَ اللَّهِ كَمَثَلِ آدَمَ ۖ خَلَقَهُ مِنْ تُرَابٍ ثُمَّ قَالَ لَهُ كُنْ فَيَكُونُ 3:59 أُولَئِكَ عَلَى هُدًى مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ ۗ 2:5

وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَآمَنُوا بِمَا نُزِّلَ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَهُوَ الْحَقُّ مِن رَّبِّهِمْ ۖ كَفَّرَ عَنْهُمْ سَيِّئَاتِهِمْ وَأَصْلَحَ بَالَهُمْ 47:2

إِنَّمَا الْمَسِيحُ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَكَلِمَتُهُ أَلْقَاهَا إِلَى مَرْيَمَ وَرُوحٌ مِّنْهُ ۖ 4:171 لَقَدْ كَانَ فِي يُوسُفَ وَإِخْوَتِهِ آيَاتٌ لِّلسَّائِلِينَ 12:7

2. Indicate if following words from the above verses are i) nominative, ii) accusative, or iii) genitive cases? (Note “Maryam” appears twice in verse 4:171)

إِسْرَائِيلَ مُوسَى عِيسَى آدَمَ هُدًى مُحَمَّدٍ عِيسَى مَرْيَمَ مَرْيَمَ يُوسُفَ

3. Why are the following nouns in genitive cases?

الْمَلَأِ لِنَبِيِّ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ كَمَثَلِ تُرَابٍ رَّبِّهِمْ مُحَمَّدٍ وَإِخْوَتِهِ لِّلْسَائِلِينَ

Answers to Homework Session 30

1. Find three examples from the Quran where the *iqlāb* of letter **ا** appears. **A:** verses 5:19, 5:20, 7:17, 36:9, etc.

ثُمَّ لَا تَيْنَهُمْ مِّنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ وَعَنْ أَيْمَانِهِمْ وَعَنْ شَمَائِلِهِمْ ۖ وَلَا تَجْعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ سَدًّا وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدًّا فَأَغْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ

2. Highlight the letters of i‘rab in 20:63, 27:81, 34:15

قَالُوا إِنَّ هَٰذَا لَسَاحِرَانِ يُرِيدَانِ أَنْ يُخْرِجَاكُم مِّنْ أَرْضِكُمْ بِسِحْرِهِمَا
إِنْ تَسْمِعُ إِلَّا مَنْ يُؤْمِنُ بِآيَاتِنَا فَهُمْ مُّسْلِمُونَ | جَنَّاتٍ عَن يَمِينٍ وَشِمَالٍ ۖ

3. The following verses: 2:29, 2:99, 22:16, 23:51, 24:1,34, 27:12, 66:8, have feminine nouns ending in اٍت .

Differentiate between those i'rab which are in

Accusative and those which are genitive?



Homework for Session 29

Highlight any three nouns which has i'rāb of nominative, underline any three nouns which has i'rāb of accusative and **bold** any five nouns which has i'rāb of genitive in the following passage from al-Baqarah:

وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن يَقُولُ آمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَبِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿٨﴾ يُخَادِعُونَ اللَّهَ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَمَا يُخَادِعُونَ إِلَّا أَنْفُسَهُمْ وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴿٩﴾ فِي قُلُوبِهِم مَّرَضٌ فَزَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ مَرَضًا وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ﴿١٠﴾ كَانُوا يَكْذِبُونَ ﴿١١﴾ وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ لَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ قَالُوا إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُونَ ﴿١٢﴾ هُمُ الْمُفْسِدُونَ وَلَكِنْ لَا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴿١٣﴾ وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ آمِنُوا كَمَا آمَنَ النَّاسُ قَالُوا أَنُؤْمِنُ كَمَا آمَنَ السُّفَهَاءُ ۗ أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ السُّفَهَاءُ ۚ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٤﴾ وَإِذَا لَقُوا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا قَالُوا آمَنُوا وَإِذَا خَلَوْا إِلَىٰ شَيَاطِينِهِمْ قَالُوا إِنَّا مَعَكُمْ إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُسْتَهْزِئُونَ ﴿١٥﴾ اللَّهُ يَسْتَهْزِئُ بِهِمْ وَيَمُدُّهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ ﴿١٦﴾ أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ اشْتَرُوا الضَّلَالَةَ بِالْهُدَىٰ فَمَا رَبَحَتِ بَيْعَتُهُمْ وَمَا كَانُوا مُهْتَدِينَ ﴿١٦﴾

Some of you had marked **verbs** as having i'rāb. We have been discussing only nouns.

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.

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> |

