



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، وَأَكْرِمْنَا بِنُورِ الْفِهْمِ. اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا
أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ، وَاَنْشُرْ عَلَيْنَا خَزَائِنَ عُلُومِكَ. 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 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 & 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 عليهم السلام.

The course is both important and essential because it helps us understand the Final Message from Almighty Allah جل جلاله to humanity, that was received by the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله 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).

Magnified nouns – ذُو ، ذَاتٌ

The word ذُو and its derivatives ذَوَاتٌ، ذَوِيٌّ، ذَوِي can mean *owner or possessor of/ endowed with/ characterized by*. Most common examples are ذُو الْحِجَّةِ and ذُو الْفِقَارِ. The month of Dhul-Hijjah is characterized with Hajj and the sword of Imam Ali had two blades.

genitive	accusative	nominative	Quran	Qty/gender	noun
ذِي	ذَا	ذُو	2:83, 2:105, 5:106 55:27, 78.	Single – m	ذُو
ذَوِي	ذَوِي	ذَوَا	5:95, 65:2.	Dual – m	ذَوَيْنِ ذَوَانِ
أُولِي	أُولِي	أُولُو	24:22, 33:6.	Plural – m	أُولُو
ذَاتِ	ذَاتَ	ذَاتُ	18:17, 54:13.	Single – f	ذَاتُ
ذَوَاتِي	ذَوَاتِي	ذَوَاتَا	55:48, 34:16.	Dual – f	ذَوَاتَيْنِ ذَوَاتَانِ
أُولَاتِ	أُولَاتِ	أُولَاتُ	65:4,6.	Plural - f	أُولَاتُ

The phrase *dhul-fadhli* - ذُو الْفَضْلِ i.e., *possessor of bounty* appears often in the Quran and Du‘ās. We find وَاللَّهُ ذُو الْفَضْلِ الْعَظِيمِ – *And Allah is owner of great bounty/ And Allah is dispenser of a mighty grace* in Q 2:105, 3:74. 8:29, 57:21 & 62:4.

Examples from Hadith

الإمام عَلِيٌّ (ع): أَفْضَلُ مَنْ شَاوَرْتَ ذُو التَّجَارِبِ وَشَرُّ مَنْ قَارَنْتَ ذُو الْمَعَائِبِ.

Imam Ali (a): *The best person whom you can consult is the one with [abundant] experience and the worst person whom you can associate with is the one with [numerous] faults.* (Ghurar, H 4928)

كان علي بن الحسين (عليه السلام) يقول ما أزرع الزرع لأطلب الفضل فيه وما أزرعه إلا ليناله المعتر و ذو الحاجة

Ali ibn al-Husayn (a) used to say: I do not work in plantation for gains except that I want this gain for the destitute, the needy (*Al-Kafi*, v. 6)

عَنْ أَبِي جَعْفَرٍ (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) قَالَ ادْعُ فِي طَلْبِ الرِّزْقِ فِي الْمَكْتُوبَةِ وَأَنْتَ سَاجِدٌ: يَا خَيْرَ الْمَسْئُولِينَ وَيَا خَيْرَ الْمُعْطِينَ أَرْزُقْنِي وَأَرْزُقْ عِيَالِي مِنْ فَضْلِكَ الْوَاسِعِ فَإِنَّكَ ذُو الْفَضْلِ الْعَظِيمِ

Abu Ja'far (a): *When pleading for sustenance in the obligatory prayer during prostration say, O the best to plead to, O the best provider, grant me and my family sustenance from Your vast munificence You are the Great, the Generous* (*Al-Kafi*, v 2)

Homework on Magnified Nouns

Color code the magnified nouns in the following verses and Hadith identifying those that are (i) **nominative**, (ii) **accusative** and (iii) **genitive** cases.

إِذْ قَالُوا لِيُوسُفُ وَأَخُوهُ أَحَبُّ إِلَيْنَا مِمَّا 12:8، وَلَمَّا دَخَلُوا عَلَى يُوسُفَ آوَى إِلَيْهِ أَخَاهُ ۗ قَالَ إِنِّي أَنَا أَخُوكَ فَلَا تَبْتَئَسْ بِمَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ 12:69، إِنَّ لَهُ أَبًا شَيْخًا كَبِيرًا 12:78، فَلَنْ أُبْرَحَ الْأَرْضَ حَتَّىٰ يَأْذَنَ لِي أَبِي ۗ أَوْ يَحْكُمَ اللَّهُ لِي ۗ وَهُوَ خَيْرُ الْحَاكِمِينَ 12:80، قَالَ أَنَا يُوسُفُ وَهَذَا أَخِي 12:90، اذْهَبُوا بِقَمِيصِي هَذَا فَأَلْقُوهُ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِ أَبِي يَأْتِ بَصِيرًا 12:93، وَأَمَّا الْعُلَامُ فكَانَ أَبَوَاهُ مُؤْمِنِينَ 18:80 اذْهَبْ أَنْتَ وَأَخُوكَ بِآيَاتِي وَلَا تَنِيَا فِي ذِكْرِي 20:42، إِذْ قَالَ لَهُمُ أَخُوهُمْ نُوحٌ أَلَا تَتَّقُونَ 26:106، إِذْ قَالَ لَهُمُ أَخُوهُمْ هُودٌ أَلَا تَتَّقُونَ 26:124، إِذْ قَالَ لَهُمُ أَخُوهُمْ صَالِحٌ أَلَا تَتَّقُونَ 26:142، إِذْ قَالَ لَهُمُ أَخُوهُمْ لُوطٌ أَلَا تَتَّقُونَ 26:161، وَأَخِي هَارُونُ هُوَ أَفْصَحُ مِنِّي لِسَانًا فَأَرْسَلَهُ مَعِيَ رِدْءًا يُصَدِّقُنِي 28:34، مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِّن رِّجَالِكُمْ وَلَكِن رَّسُولَ اللَّهِ وَخَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّينَ 33:40، إِنَّ هَذَا أَخِي لَهُ تِسْعٌ وَتِسْعُونَ نَعْجَةً وَلِيَ نَعْجَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ 38:23، إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ إِخْوَةٌ فَأَصْلِحُوا بَيْنَ أَخَوَيْكُمْ 49:10، تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ 111:1.

رسول الله (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ) : أَقَلُّ مَا يَكُونُ فِي آخِرِ الزَّمَانِ أَخٌ يُوثَقُ بِهِ أَوْ دِرْهَمٌ مِنْ حَلَالٍ. (تُحْفُ الْعُقُولِ، ح 54)

2) The phrase **أَلَا تَتَّقُونَ** appears four times above in Surah 26. Why?

3) What is the difference between the words **أَخٌ** and **إِخْوَةٌ**?

Homework on Magnified Nouns

Color code the magnified nouns in Quranic verses and Hadiths differentiating between 1) **nominative**, 2) **accusative** and 3) **genitive**.

وَأَشْهَدُوا ذَوِي عَدْلٍ مِّنكُمْ وَأَقِيمُوا الشَّهَادَةَ لِلَّهِ 65:2 وَأُولُو الْأَرْحَامِ بَعْضُهُمْ أَوْلَىٰ بِبَعْضٍ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ 33:6 وَحَمَلْنَاهُ عَلَيَّ ذَاتِ الْوَاحِ وَدُسِّرَ 54:13 وَبَدَلْنَاهُمْ بِجَنَّتَيْهِمْ جَنَّتَيْنِ ذَوَاتِي أَكَلِ خَمْطٍ وَأَثَلِ وَشِيءٍ مِّن سِدْرٍ قَلِيلٍ 34:16 وَاذْكُرْ أَخَا عَادٍ إِذْ أَنْذَرَ قَوْمَهُ بِالْأَخْقَافِ 46:21 وَإِنْ كُنَّ أُولَاتٍ حَمَلٍ فَأَنْفِقُوا عَلَيْهِنَّ حَتَّىٰ يَضَعْنَ حَمْلَهُنَّ 65:6

رسول الله (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ): أَلَا أُخْبِرُكُمْ بِأَفْضَلِ مِنْ دَرَجَةِ الصِّيَامِ وَالصَّلَاةِ وَالصَّدَقَةِ؟ إِصْلَاحُ ذَاتِ الْبَيْنِ؛ فَإِنَّ فِسَادَ ذَاتِ الْبَيْنِ هِيَ الْحَالِقَةُ.

الإمام عليّ (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ): مَنْ تَفَكَّرَ فِي ذَاتِ اللَّهِ أَبْلَسَ.

الإمام عليّ (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ): مَنْ بَدَّلَ فِي ذَاتِ اللَّهِ مَالَهُ عَجَّلَ لَهُ الْخَلْفَ

Shall I inform you of something that holds a higher status than fasting, praying and giving charity? Making peace between people, for verily sowing dissention between people is indeed calamitous.

Whoever thinks about the Grandeur of Allah will fail.

Whoever spends his wealth in the way of Allah, He quickly replaces it [for him].

Hadith from: 1) *Mīzān al-Hikmah*, H 3035; 2) *Ibid.* H 4227, 3) *Ghurar*, H 9642.

الْأَسْمَاءُ الْمَكْبَرَةُ – Magnified Nouns

These nouns are always compounded with another word to a possessive phrase.

genitive	accusative	nominative	Meaning	Quran	noun
أَبِي	أَبَا	أَبُو	Father	4:11, 12:4,16, 100	أَبٌ
أَخِي	أَخَا	أَخُو	brother	5:31, 26:106, 46:21	أَخٌ
فِي	فَا	فُو	Mouth	13:14	فَمٌ

Note when we add the first-person singular pronoun (ي) to magnified nouns أَبٌ، أَخٌ، فَمٌ it becomes أَبِي، أَخِي، فَمِي in all situations.

Examples from the Holy Quran: 5:25, 5:31, 12:93, 26:86 & 28:25.

قَالَ رَبِّ إِنِّي لَا أَمْلِكُ إِلَّا نَفْسِي وَأَخِي * يَا وَيْلَتَى أَعَجَزْتُ أَنْ أَكُونَ مِثْلَ هَذَا الْغُرَابِ فَأُوْرِي سَوَاءَ أَخِي * إِذْهَبُوا بِقَمِيصِي هَذَا فَأَلْقُوهُ عَلَى وَجْهِ أَبِي يَأْتِ بَصِيرًا * وَاعْفِرْ لِأَبِي إِنَّهُ كَانَ مِنَ الضَّالِّينَ * جَاءَتْهُ إِحْدَاهُمَا تَمْشِي عَلَى اسْتِحْيَاءٍ قَالَتْ إِنَّ أَبِي يَدْعُوكَ

Lesson 26: Verbal Nouns (الْمَصْدَرُ)

Bismillāh. Arabic nouns are derived either from verbs or simple nouns which have been existence for long and are in use. The example of the second category are: كَلْبٌ – dog, فَرَسٌ – horse. Although we have a verb كَلِبَ – to become mad, crazy, etc. the word *kalbun* (dog) has not been derived from this verb. Similarly, we have a verb فَرَسَ – to kill, to tear, but it is not the origin of the noun *farasun* (horse).

Majority of the nouns in Arabic are derived from verbs are known as *masdar* (verbal nouns). Here are the Quranic verses containing *masādir* (plural of *masdar*).

وَصَدَّ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَكُفِّرَ بِهِ 2:217 الَّذِينَ يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ قِيَامًا وَقُعُودًا وَعَلَىٰ جُنُوبِهِمْ وَيَتَفَكَّرُونَ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ
 3:191 إِنَّ قَتْلَهُمْ كَانَ خِطْئًا كَبِيرًا 17:31 هَذَا خَلْقُ اللَّهِ 31:11 وَذَلِكُمْ ظَنُّكُمُ الَّذِي ظَنَنْتُمْ 41:23

Highlighted words above are verbal nouns (*masādir*), derived from:

ظَنَّ	كَبَّرَ	خَطَأَ	قَتَلَ	خَلَقَ	قَعَدَ	قَامَ	كَفَرَ	صَدَّ
he thought	he grew	he erred	he killed	He created	he sat	he stood	he disbelieved	he hindered

Homework on Masdar (verbal noun)

Bismillāh. Here are Quranic verses and Hadiths. **Highlight** the *masādir* and find the verbs from which these nouns have been derived.

ثُمَّ اجْعَلْ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ جَبَلٍ مِّنْهُنَّ جُزْءًا ثُمَّ ادْعُهُنَّ يَأْتِينَكَ سَعْيًا 2:260 يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَأْكُلُوا الرِّبَا أَضْعَافًا مُّضَاعَفَةً 3:130
فَإِنْ كَذَّبُوكَ فَقَدْ كَذَّبَ رَسُولٌ مِّن قَبْلِكَ 3:184 وَإِنْ تَكُ حَسَنَةً يُضَاعِفْهَا وَيُؤْتِ مِنْ لَدُنْهُ أَجْرًا عَظِيمًا 4:40 وَقُل رَّبِّ أَدْخِلْنِي
مُدْخَلَ صِدْقٍ وَأَخْرِجْنِي مُخْرَجَ صِدْقٍ وَاجْعَل لِّي مِنْ لَدُنْكَ سُلْطَانًا نَّصِيرًا 17:80 إِذَا يُتْلَىٰ عَلَيْهِمْ يَخِرُّونَ لِلْأَذْقَانِ سُجَّدًا 17:107
مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا فَلِنَفْسِهِ ۖ وَمَنْ أَسَاءَ فَعَلَيْهَا ۖ وَمَا رَبُّكَ بِظَلَّامٍ لِّلْعَبِيدِ 41:46
قَالَ النَّبِيُّ (ص): لَيْسَ مِنِّي مَنْ اسْتَحَفَّ بِصَلَوَاتِهِ

The Holy Prophet (s): *One takes his prayers lightly, is not of me.*

قَالَتْ فَطِمَةُ الزَّهْرَاءُ (ع): الْجَارُ ثُمَّ الدَّارُ *First the neighbors, then (the members of) the house*
عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام قال: إِنَّ الْمُؤْمِنَ ابْتُلِيَ بِأَهْلِ بَيْتِهِ الْخَاصَّةِ، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ أَهْلٌ بَيْتِ فَجَارِهِ الْأَدْنَىٰ فَالْأَدْنَىٰ

Imam Bāqir (a) said: *A believer always has challenges in his personal life. Even if he does not have a family, he will have trouble with his close neighbors. (Mishkāt al-Anwar, H. 1687)*

ALI 649: Quranic Arabic Level 6

InshāAllah, we will complete Level 5 of the course next Tuesday December 13, 2022 at the end of session 35.

We plan to begin the new course, Level 6, on Tuesday 3rd of January 2023 after a break of two weeks over December holidays.

You will be able to register for Level 6 in the last two weeks of December after the completion of the present course. If you are planning on continuing the course, then please ensure to get the copy of text *Qur'anic Language Made Easy* by Hafiza Iffat Hasan. Also, please revise past lessons during the break.

As usual fees will be \$50/student and will be taught by H. Kassamali

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>

