

## ALI 649: Quranic Arabic, Level 6

**Tuesdays Jan 24 to Mar 7, 2023.**

**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 and lessons on verbs from Unit 2 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.

# Du'ā for the month of Rajab

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ يَا مَنْ يَمْلِكُ حَوَائِجَ  
السَّائِلِينَ وَيَعْلَمُ ضَمِيرَ الصَّامِتِينَ لِكُلِّ مَسْأَلَةٍ مِنْكَ سَمْعٌ حَاضِرٌ وَجَوَابٌ عَتِيدٌ  
اللَّهُمَّ وَمَوَاعِيدُكَ الصَّادِقَةُ وَأَيَادِيكَ الْفَاضِلَةُ، وَرَحْمَتُكَ الْوَاسِعَةُ فَاسْأَلُكَ أَنْ  
تُصَلِّيَ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَأَنْ تَقْضِيَ حَوَائِجِي لِلدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ إِنَّكَ عَلَى  
كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ 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 One who possesses the needs of the questioners and knows [what is in the] hearts of those who remain silent! Every wish asked of You is heard readily and provided with an answer. O Allah! Your promises are true, and Your giving is generous, and Your mercy is wide! So, I ask You to bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad. Fulfill my desires of this world and of the Hereafter Surely You have power over all things O Allah! bless Muhammad and his family.*

# House keeping items

- *Alhamdu lillāh* we have now 9 registrants from 7 cities
- *Shukran* for registering and for your donations
- May Allah ﷻ accept our efforts in understanding the Quran
- Please revise past lessons after this class and before next class. All slides and recordings found at <https://academyofislam.com/quran/quranic-arabic/>
- Use Quli Qarai translation or [www.quranwbw.com](http://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*).

**Verb:** is a word that indicates action by one or more persons (even jinn and animals) in the past, present or future tenses.

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** (إعراب).

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.

# Hadiths from Imam Muhammad al-Jawad al-Taqi عليه السلام

مَنْ شَهِدَ أَمْرًا فَكَرِهَهُ كَانَ كَمَنْ غَابَ عَنْهُ،  
وَمَنْ غَابَ عَنْ أَمْرٍ فَارْضِيَهُ كَانَ كَمَنْ شَهِدَهُ. (تحف القول ص 456)

*One who witnesses a matter and dislikes it, is like the one who is absent from it. And the one who is absent (at the occurrence) of an issue but is pleased with it, is like someone who has witnessed (it's occurrence).*

(Note: the above hadith has following four verbs: رَضِيَ، غَابَ، كَرِهَ، شَهِدَ, all in past tense. The words فَكَرِهَهُ & فَارْضِيَهُ are prefixed by letter ف and suffixed by pronoun هُ). This hadith is useful when learning about *zulm* which is taking place in Afghanistan, Palestine, Pakistan, Yemen, etc.

لَوْ سَكَتَ الْجَاهِلُ مَا اخْتَلَفَ النَّاسُ. (أحقاق الحق ج 2 ص 432)

*When an ignorant person maintains silence, people would not differ (on various matters).*

**Reference:** <https://www.al-islam.org/fascinating-discourses-fourteen-infallibles-shaykh-mohammad-ishtihardi/twelfth-infallible-tenth-imam>

# 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 24<sup>th</sup> of January 2023 and end it *inshāAllah* after seven classes on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2023.

Thank you for registering in the above course. Please talk to friends and family to also benefit from this course. 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 the course will be taught by Sh. H. Kassamali

# Verbs (الفعل)

**Verb:** is a word that indicates action by one or more persons (even jinn and animals) in the past, present or future tenses.

In Arabic a verb can be in the **past tense** (فِعْلٌ مَاضِي), **present tense** (فِعْلٌ مُضَارِع) and in **imperative** form (فِعْلٌ أَمْر). There are no verbs in future tense. The **future** is understood by the context or by adding **سَوْفَ** and **سَ** to the present tense. Examples:

وَوَقَعَ الْقَوْلُ عَلَيْهِمْ بِمَا ظَلَمُوا فَهُمْ لَا يَنْطِقُونَ 27:85 فَمَا جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ عَلَيْهِمْ سَبِيلًا 4:90 ظَهَرَ  
الْفَسَادُ فِي الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ بِمَا كَسَبَتْ أَيْدِي النَّاسِ 30:41 هُدًى لِلْمُتَّقِينَ ﴿٢﴾ الَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْغَيْبِ  
وَيُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ يُنْفِقُونَ 2:3 خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ 2:7 اللَّهُ يَسْتَهْزِئُ بِهِمْ  
وَيَمُدُّهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ 2:15 اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ﴿١﴾ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ﴿٢﴾  
اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ﴿٣﴾ 96:3 سَيَصْلَى نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ 111:3 وَأَنْ لَيْسَ لِلْإِنْسَانِ إِلَّا مَا سَعَى  
﴿٣٩﴾ وَأَنْ سَعِيهِ سَوْفَ يُرَى ﴿٤٠﴾ ثُمَّ يُجْزَاهُ الْجَزَاءُ الْأَوْفَى ﴿٤١﴾ 53:41

**Note:** we have used color coding above to differentiate between different forms of verbs.



# Answers to HW on verbs in past and present tenses

Here below is a passage from Surat al-Baqarah. Highlighted are the verbs in color codes, differentiating between **past** and **present** tense.

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 بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْذِبُونَ ﴿١٠﴾ وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ لَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ قَالُوا إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُونَ ﴿١١﴾ أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ الْمُفْسِدُونَ وَلَكِن لَّا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴿١٢﴾ وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ آمِنُوا كَمَا آمَنَ النَّاسُ قَالُوا أَنُؤْمِنُ كَمَا آمَنَ السُّفَهَاءُ ۗ أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ السُّفَهَاءُ وَلَكِن لَّا يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٣﴾ وَإِذَا لَقُوا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا قَالُوا آمَنُوا وَإِذَا خَلَوْا إِلَىٰ شَيَاطِينِهِمْ قَالُوا إِنَّا مَعَكُمْ إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُسْتَهْزِئُونَ ﴿١٤﴾ اللَّهُ يَسْتَهْزِئُ بِهِمْ وَيَمُدُّهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ ﴿١٥﴾ أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ اشْتَرَوُا الضَّلَالَةَ بِالْهُدَىٰ فَمَا رَبَحَت بِتِجَارَتِهِمْ وَمَا كَانُوا مُهْتَدِينَ ﴿١٦﴾

Note: Besides the highlighted verbs in past and present tenses, we have (قِيلَ) in passive form and we have (آمِنُوا) which is an imperative verb.



# Pattern of a simple Arabic verb in the past tense

Simple Arabic verb in the **past tense** (الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي) is composed of three letters, i.e. it is a tri-lettered word. The first and the third letter always carries a *fathah* vowel. The middle letter may carry any one of the three vowel marks: *fathah*, *kasrah* or *dammah*. To indicate patterns of the verb, Arabic grammarians use the letters of the verb فَعَلَ. The first letter ف represents the first consonant of the verb, the middle letter ع represents the middle letter of the verb, and third letter ل represents the third letter of the simple verb. So if we change the vowel on the middle letter from *fathah* to *kasrah*, we get فَعَلَ. If change the vowel on the middle letter to *dammah*, we get فَعُلَ. Here are examples of some of the verbs with different vowel marks on the middle letter. Please memorize these verbs with their meanings. These are in addition to verbs that appear in our Text on page 87.

بَوُسَ	شَهِدَ	بَلَغَ	قَرُبَ	كَرِهَ	بَعَثَ
To be strong	To witness	To reach	To get near	To dislike	To send

# Format of a verb in singular, dual and plural forms

Here is the table of a simple verb *darasa* (i.e., to study), in singular, dual and plural forms. It is essential to memorize this as the same pattern will apply to all tri-lettered simple verbs.

Plural	Dual	Singular	Person & gender
دَرَسُوا	دَرَسَا	دَرَسَ	3 <sup>rd</sup> person, masculine
دَرَسْنَ	دَرَسَتَا	دَرَسَتْ	3 <sup>rd</sup> person, feminine
دَرَسْتُمْ	دَرَسْتُمَا	دَرَسْتَ	2 <sup>nd</sup> person, masculine
دَرَسْتُنَّ	دَرَسْتُمَا	دَرَسْتِ	2 <sup>nd</sup> person, feminine
دَرَسْنَا	دَرَسْنَا	دَرَسْتُ	1 <sup>st</sup> person, M & F

Notes: 1) To derive 3<sup>rd</sup> person feminine, and all persons in dual and plural forms, we need to suffix (i.e. add at the end) certain letters to the original verb (in the third person, singular and masculine form).

2) The **dual** form of the 2<sup>nd</sup> person are same for masculine and feminine genders.

3) For the **1<sup>st</sup> person**, all three forms (singular, dual and plural) are same for masculine & feminine.

4) The **dual and plural** of the 1<sup>st</sup> person are same for both genders.

5) There is a slight difference between دَرَسْنَ (3<sup>rd</sup> p, f) and دَرَسْنَا (1<sup>st</sup> p, dual and plural).

6) Every verb has a pronoun included within it.

# How to copy and paste Quranic passages?

*Bismillāh.* We have noticed that some of us cannot paste Quranic passages on MS Word document. The Arabic text gets mixed up and there marks or colors in the background. Follow the following six step process:

1. Use any website from which you can copy the Arabic text of Quran.
2. Paste the text on the Notepad
3. Open a blank MS Document and give it a title. For e.g. Fatima Ali, Homework Session 36.
4. Go to the next line. Click on ¶ < (Right-to-Left Text Direction) which is found in the Ribbon Display Options on top under pull-down menus.
5. Change the font to Traditional Arabic sized 24 or 28.
6. Copy the Arabic Text from the Notepad to your Word Document. Ensure that the text appears similar to what you had copied from the website.

# Homework for Session 37

*Bismillāh.* On pages 89 (at the bottom) and 90 (at the top) of our Text there are 12 verbs in a table. Take any 5 of these verbs and conjugate each of them in a Pattern Table (like what appears on slide 10 of this session) to get a complete all 15 cases of the verb in singular, dual, and plural of all three persons in both gender. Here is the pattern table of the verb **خَرَجَ** i.e., to exit or come out.

Plural	Dual	Singular	Person & gender
خَرَجُوا	خَرَجَا	خَرَجَ	3 <sup>rd</sup> person, masculine
خَرَجْنَ	خَرَجَتَا	خَرَجَتْ	3 <sup>rd</sup> person, feminine
خَرَجْتُمْ	خَرَجْتُمَا	خَرَجْتَ	2 <sup>nd</sup> person, masculine
خَرَجْتُنَّ	خَرَجْتُمَا	خَرَجْتِ	2 <sup>nd</sup> person, feminine
خَرَجْنَا	خَرَجْنَا	خَرَجْتُ	1 <sup>st</sup> person, M & F

# Learning Quranic Arabic: other resources

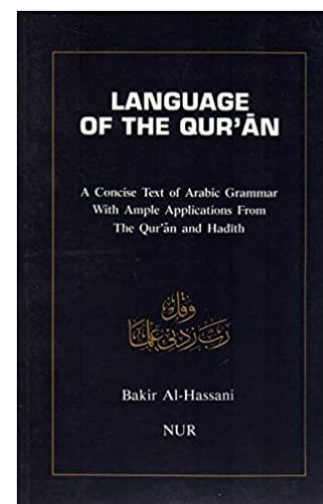
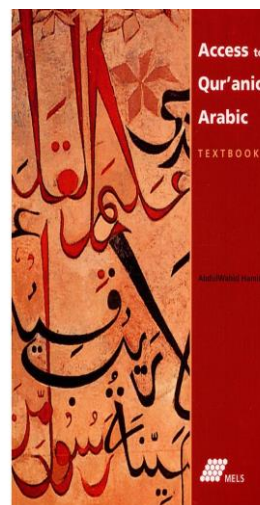
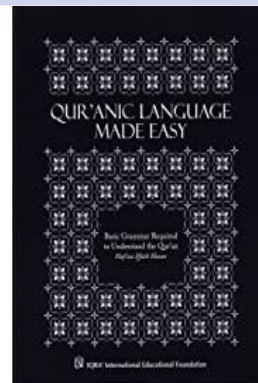
1. Ali, Muhammad Mohar. *A Word for Word Meaning of the Qur'an*, 3 vols, Jami'yat Ihyaa' Minhaaj Al-Sunnah, PB, xiv + 2096 pp, Ipswich: 2003.
2. Jones, Alan. *Arabic Through the Qur'an*, The Islamic Texts Society, PB, xviii + 331 pp, Cambridge: 2005
3. Karya Bestari SDN, *Al-Quran al-Karim: Color Coded 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>



Bismillāh



Bismillah