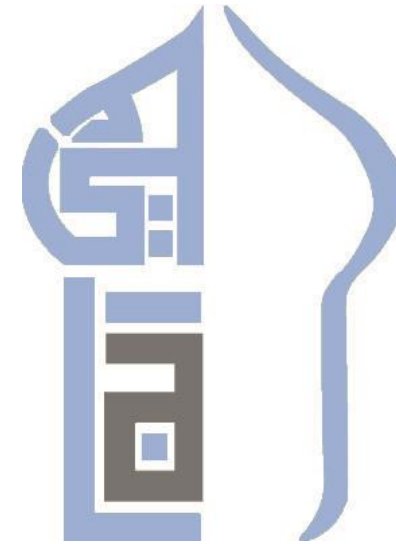


Wednesdays Sep 20 to Nov 1, 2023.

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 covered in Lesson 6 onwards in Unit 2 of the text *Qur'anic Language Made Easy* by Hafiza Iffath Hasan. During the class, we will often refer to *The Qur'an: With a Phrase-by-Phrase English Translation* by Syed Ali Quli Qarai. Occasionally we will borrow passages from *Access to Qur'anic Arabic* by AbdulWahid Hamid.

ALI 658: QURANIC ARABIC, LEVEL 7, SESSION 1

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Beautiful Du'ā for before the class

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.
اللَّهُمَّ وَفِّقْنَا لِمَا نُحِبُّ وَتَرْضَى، وَلَا تَكِلْنَا إِلَى أَنْفُسِنَا طَرْفَةَ عَيْنٍ أَبَدًا.
اللَّهُمَّ أَخْرِجْنَا مِنْ ظُلُمَاتِ الْوَهْمِ، وَآكْرِمْنَا بِنُورِ الْفَهْمِ.
اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ، وَأَنْشُرْ 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 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.

In every class, we request one of the students to begin the class with this Du'ā. Let us begin in alphabetical order. Sisters who are not comfortable should let the instructor know, in advance.

House keeping items

- *Alhamdu lillāh* we have 11 registrants from 8 cities. May Allah ﷻ accept this.
- *inshā'Allah* we will answer your questions at 9 and 9:45 pm
- 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 for daily tilāwah.
- Instead of homework, we will *inshā'Allah* bring a few questions at the beginning of the class and request the participants to answer them.
- It is never late to register; please encourage family & friends to also benefit from these sessions.

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** (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.

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.

How to copy and paste Quranic passages?

Bismillāh. We may wonder how to paste Quranic passages on MS Word document. The Arabic text often gets mixed up and the students face challenges separating Arabic from English. 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.
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 like what you had copied from the website.

Hadith on Sayyidah Fatimah al-Ma'sūmah عليها السلام

Imam Ja'far al-Sādiq عليه السلام

وَسَتُدفَنُ فِيهَا امْرَأَةٌ مِنْ أَوْلَادِي تُسَمَّى فاطِمَةَ، فَمَنْ زَارَهَا وَجَبَتْ لَهُ الْجَنَّةُ

Imam Ali al-Ridhā عليه السلام

مَنْ زَارَهَا عَارِفًا بِحَقِّهَا فَلَهُ الْجَنَّةُ

Imam Ali al-Ridhā عليه السلام

مَنْ زَارَ الْمَعْصُومَةَ بِقَمِّ كَمَنْ زَارَنِي

1. Soon a lady named Fatimah from my progeny will be buried in it. One who visits her, will be rewarded with Paradise.
2. One who visits her recognizing her rights will be rewarded with Paradise.
3. One who visits al-Ma'sūmah in Qum is like one who visits me.

Reference: <https://www.al-islam.org/lady-fatima-masuma-qum-masuma-jaffer/pilgrimage-lady-fatima-masuma#51-merits-pilgrimage-lady-fatima-masuma>

Revision on Arabic verbs

Inshā'Allah, we will have a quick revision of Unit 2, Lesson 1 from the Text.

Verb, verbs (فِعْلٌ، أفعالٌ) in Arabic are words that indicate 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** (الفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي), **present tense** (الفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ) and in **imperative** form (الفِعْلُ الْأَمْرُ). There are no verbs in future tense. The **future** is understood by the context or by adding **س** and **سَوْفَ** to the present tense.

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

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًّا لَعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ ﴿٢﴾ نَحْنُ نَقُصُّ عَلَيْكَ أَحْسَنَ الْقَصَصِ بِمَا أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْكَ هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ وَإِنْ كُنْتَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ لَمِنَ الْغَافِلِينَ ﴿٣﴾ إِذْ قَالَ يُوسُفُ لِأَبِيهِ يَا أَبَتِ إِنِّي رَأَيْتُ أَحَدَ عَشَرَ كَوْكَبًا وَالشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ رَأَيْتُهُمْ لِي سَاجِدِينَ ﴿٤﴾

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي هَبٍ وَتَبَّ ﴿١﴾ مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ ﴿٢﴾ سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ هَبٍ ﴿٣﴾

يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُزَّمِّلُ ﴿١﴾ قُمْ اللَّيْلَ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا ﴿٢﴾ نِصْفَهُ أَوْ انْقُصْ مِنْهُ قَلِيلًا ﴿٣﴾ أَوْ زِدْ عَلَيْهِ وَرَتِّلِ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلًا ﴿٤﴾ إِنَّا سَنُلْقِي عَلَيْكَ قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا ﴿٥﴾

Identifying the tenses in verbs

In Arabic verbs can be in the **past tense**, **present tense** and in **imperative** form. There are no verbs in future tense. The **future** is understood by the context or by adding **س** and **سَوْفَ** to the present tense. Examples indicated by color coding:

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 هُدَىٰ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ ﴿٢﴾ الَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْغَيْبِ وَيُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَمِمَّا
رَزَقْنَاهُمْ يُنْفِقُونَ 2:3 خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَىٰ 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
سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ 111:3 وَأَنْ لَّيْسَ لِلْإِنْسَانِ إِلَّا مَا سَعَىٰ ﴿٣٩﴾ وَأَنْ سَعِيهِ سَوْفَ يُرَىٰ ﴿٤٠﴾ ثُمَّ يُجْزَاهُ
الْجَزَاءَ الْأَوْفَىٰ ﴿٤١﴾ 53:41 فَلَمَّا سَمِعَتْ بِمَكْرِهِنَّ أَرْسَلَتْ إِلَيْهِنَّ وَأَعْتَدَتْ لَهُنَّ مُتَّكًا وَأَتَتْ كُلَّ وَاحِدَةٍ مِّنْهُنَّ
سِكِّينًا وَقَالَتِ اخْرُجْ عَلَيْهِنَّ فَلَمَّا رَأَيْنَهُ أَكْبَرْنَهُ وَقَطَّعْنَ أَيْدِيَهُنَّ وَقُلْنَ حَاشَ لِلَّهِ مَا هَذَا بَشَرًا إِنْ هَذَا إِلَّا مَلَكٌ
كَرِيمٌ 12:31 فَأْتَتْ بِهِ قَوْمَهَا تَحْمِلُهُ قَالُوا يَا مَرْيَمُ لَقَدْ جِئْتِ شَيْئًا فَرِيًّا 19:27

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 فَعَلَ. 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 in Unit 2, Lesson 1, page 87.

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

singular, dual and plural forms for both genders

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

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

Notes: 1) To derive 3rd 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 2nd person are same for masculine and feminine genders.

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

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

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

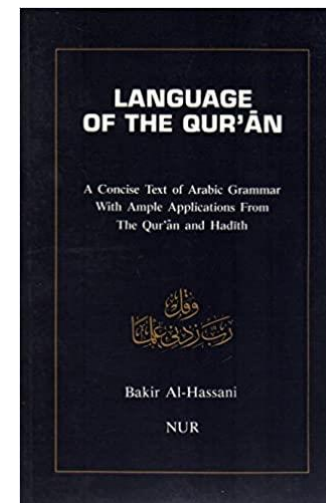
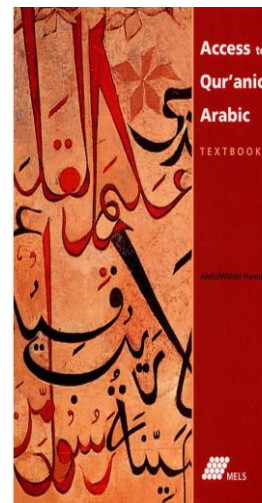
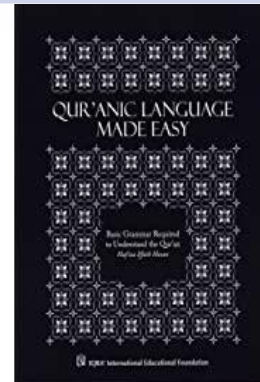
6) Every verb has a pronoun included within it.

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>



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.