

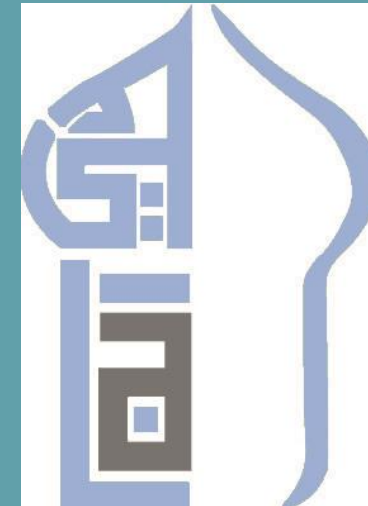
AL1 665: Quranic Arabic, Level 1, Session 6 (Oct 31, 2023)

Tuesdays Sep 26 to Nov 28, 2023, at Jaffari Community Centre

Description: Quranic Arabic helps Muslims understand the language of the Quran. In this course, we will learn simple Quranic vocabulary and grammar. Students will need to put in an average of three hours a week to work on the course. In this semester, we will identify nouns and their different forms, a few verbs, and particles from the oft recited Quranic Sūras. We will use *Qur'anic Language Made Easy* by Hafiza Iffath Hasan as the main text. During the class, we will often refer to *The Qur'an: With a Phrase-by-Phrase English Translation* by Ali Quli Qarai. Occasionally we may take passages from *Access to Qur'anic Arabic* by AbdulWahid Hamid.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي هَدانا لهذا
والذي كنا لنهتدي لولا أن هدانا الله



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، وَآكِرْمْنَا بِنُورِ الْفَهْمِ.
اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ،
وَانشُرْ عَلَيْنَا خَزَائِنَ عُلُومِكَ.
بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ.
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.

Translation of the Du'ā before the class

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.

As students of the Quran, let us do the following

- Ability to read Quranic verses and sūrahhs. It is a good habit to recite the Quran in the presence of others who are willing to help you improve your recitation.
- Always have a Quran with text and parallel translation. Any translation is fine, but we will use the translation by Ali Quli Qarai, which a Phrase-by-Phrase translation.
- Know how to locate a verse manually or by using Quran app within a few seconds.

Love for learning the Quran

- Instill love for the Holy Quran: listening to recitation, doing tilāwah, read on the science, history, translations, attending tafsīr sessions, etc.
- Challenge yourselves in learning Quranic vocabulary; say, learn 5 words, then 7, then 10, then 14 words per day. You can continue to increase the number over time.
- Did you know that about 45% of the Quran is made of less than 100 words?

Detached and attached pronouns

Bismillāh. Please note the differences and similarities between the two.

plural	dual	singular	quantity/ person
هُمُ هُمْ	هُمَا هُمَا	هُوَ هُوَ	3 rd m
هُنَّ هُنَّ	هُمَا هُمَا	هِيَ هِيَ	3 rd f
أَنْتُمْ أَنْتُمْ	أَنْتُمَا أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتَ أَنْتَ	2 nd m
أَنْتُنَّ أَنْتُنَّ	أَنْتُمَا أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتِ أَنْتِ	2 nd f
نَحْنُ نَحْنُ	أَنَا أَنَا	أَنَا أَنَا	1 st

Lesson 6: Attached pronoun with verb نَصَرَ

Plural	Dual	Singular	Qty/person
نَصَرَهُمْ He helped male	نَصَرَهُمَا He helped 2m	نَصَرَهُ He helped him	3 rd , m
نَصَرَهُنَّ He helped female	نَصَرَهُمَا He helped 2f	نَصَرَهَا He helped her	3 rd , f
نَصَرَكَمُ He helped you m	نَصَرَكُمَا He helped you 2m	نَصَرَكَ He helped you m	2 nd , m
نَصَرَكَنَّ He helped you f	نَصَرَكُمَا He helped you 2f	نَصَرَكَ He helped you f	2 nd , f
نَصَرَنَا he helped us نَصَرَنِي he helped me			1 st , m & f

Why do we have رَبَّنَا instead of يَا رَبَّنَا in Quranic Du‘ās?

This is on account of grammatical rule. Originally it was يَا رَبَّنَا in which case it refers to calling Lord and will be in accusative form. However, the calling particle (يَا) does not appear but is understood from the context. In all our Du‘ās we call upon Allah *‘azzā wajall* because we are in His presence. Although we cannot see Him, but He sees us and listens to our supplications.

In al-Baqarah the *rabbanā* appears 9 times in verses 127, 128, 200, 201, 250, 285, and thrice in verse 285. The supplication in verse 2:285 is powerful Du‘ā which should be memorized and recited regularly in the Qunūt of salāt.

In the following verse you will notice that رَبَّنَا appears as it is not calling God in a supplication.

قُلْ أَتُحَاجُّونَنَا فِي اللَّهِ وَهُوَ رَبُّنَا وَرَبُّكُمْ وَلَنَا أَعْمَالُنَا وَلَكُمْ أَعْمَالُكُمْ وَنَحْنُ لَهُ مُخْلِصُونَ ﴿١٣٩﴾

2:139 Say, 'Will you argue with us concerning Allah, while He is our Lord and your Lord, and to us belong our deeds, and to you belong your deeds, and we worship Him dedicatedly?'

Diacritics: *zer* , *zabar* , and *pesh*

Bismillāh. Last week I realized that many students are used to *zer*, *zabar*, and *pesh* when they learnt reciting the Holy Quran. These words are used in Farsi and Urdu. In Arabic, we have *kasrah*, *fathah* and *damma* respectively. Here is the table.

Diacritic marks	◌ِ	◌َ	◌ُ
Farsi/Urdu	<i>zer</i>	<i>zabar</i>	<i>pesh</i>
Arabic	<i>kasra/kasrah</i>	<i>fatha/fathah</i>	<i>damma/dammah</i>
Example	لِلهِ	دَرَسَ	مُحَمَّدٌ
Transliteration	<i>lillāhi</i>	<i>darasa</i>	<i>Muhammadun</i>

Diacritic marks in Arabic are known as *harkāt* (singular *harakah*). Their function is that of a vowels ‘i’, ‘a’ and ‘u’ in English. They are also known as short vowels. If followed by يِ, اُ and وُ respectively, we get long vowels. For e.g., في, ما and قُو.

Lessons 7 & 8: Prepositions

فِي	بِ	عَلَى	إِلَى
In	In/with	On/upon	To/towards
1,701	2,544	1,455	742

1. Prepositions have their own meanings and influence the attached nouns and pronouns joined to them
2. Prepositions are followed by nouns or pronouns, and not by verbs.

عَلَى صِرَاطٍ، فِي أَعْنَاقِهِمْ، إِلَى الْأَذْقَانِ، بِالْغَيْبِ، مِنْ شَيْءٍ، لِمُسْتَقَرٍّ، عَنْ نَفْسٍ

3. When a noun is preceded by a preposition, it changes the vowel sign on the last letter to *kasra* instead the default *damma* vowel.
4. When a pronoun is preceded by a preposition, it does not change the vowel sign on the last letter except in pronouns هُ and هُمْ.

بِهِ، بِهِمْ، مِنْهُ، مِنْهُمْ، لَهُ، لَهُمْ، عَنْهُ، عَنْهُمْ، عَنْهَا، فِيهِ، فِيهِمْ

Note: the numbers in the last row in the Table refers to number of times it appears in the Holy Quran.

Lessons 7 & 8: Prepositions

لِ	عَنْ	مِنْ	وَ	تَ	حَتَّى	كَ
for/to	from/ about	from/ than		for <i>qasam</i> (oath)	until	like
3,838	464	3,226			142	295

5. When 3rd person pronouns هُ and هُم are preceded by a letter which has kasrah or yā sākin, they always change to هِ and هِم respectively.

سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ، مِنْ رَبِّهِ، ثُمَّ إِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ، فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا فِيمَا افْتَدَتْ بِهِ

6. *Alif maqsūra* (ى) in prepositions *ilā* (إِلَى) and *‘alā* (عَلَى) get changed to *yā* (ي) when attached to a pronoun.

فَتَلَقَّى آدَمُ مِنْ رَبِّهِ كَلِمَاتٍ فَتَابَ عَلَيْهِ، فَلَوْلَا فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَتُهُ لَكُنْتُمْ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ، فَتَابَ عَلَيْكُمْ، وَقَالَتْ أَخْرِجْ عَلَيْهِنَّ

7. The preposition لِ changes to لِ when it is followed by all pronouns except first person singular ي. See the Table on of p 26 in our Text.

Note: the numbers in the last row in the Table refers to number of times it appears in the Holy Quran.

Nouns & pronouns with prepositions in Surah 36

- عَلَى صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ 4 لَقَدْ حَقَّ الْقَوْلُ عَلَى أَكْثَرِهِمْ 7
إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا فِي أَعْنَاقِهِمْ أَغْلَالًا فَهِيَ إِلَى الْأَذْقَانِ 8 وَسَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ ءَأَنْذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ 10
وَحَشِي الرِّحْمَنِ بِالْغَيْبِ 11 وَكُلَّ شَيْءٍ أَحْصَيْنَاهُ فِي إِمَامٍ مُّبِينٍ 12
إِذْ أَرْسَلْنَا إِلَيْهِمُ اثْنَيْنِ فَكَذَّبُوهُمَا فَعَزَّزْنَا بِثَالِثٍ 14 وَمَا عَلَيْنَا إِلَّا الْبَلَاغُ الْمُبِينُ 17
وَمَا لِي لَا أَعْبُدُ الَّذِي فَطَرَنِي وَإِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ 22 إِنِّي ءَأَمَنْتُ بِرَبِّكُمْ فَاسْمِعُونِ 25
يُحَسِرَةً عَلَى الْعِبَادِ 30 أَنَّهُمْ إِلَيْهِمْ لَا يَرْجِعُونَ 31
وَكُلٌّ فِي فَلَكٍ يَسْبَحُونَ 40 أَنَّا حَمَلْنَا ذُرِّيَّتَهُمْ فِي الْفُلِكِ الْمَشْحُونِ 41
إِلَّا رَحْمَةً مِنَّا وَمَتَاعًا إِلَى حِينٍ 44 إِنَّ أَنْتُمْ إِلَّا فِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ 47
وَلَا إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهِمْ يَرْجِعُونَ 50 إِنَّ أَصْحَابَ الْجَنَّةِ الْيَوْمَ فِي شُغْلٍ فَكِهُونَ 55

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.

Note: skip step 2 if you are copying the Quranic passage on PowerPoint.

Prepositions in Sūrat al-Fajr (No. 89)_1

Bismillāh. Highlighted are prepositions and underlined are nouns impacted by them.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * وَ الْفَجْرِ ﴿١﴾ وَ لَيَالٍ عَشْرٍ ﴿٢﴾ وَ الشَّفَعِ وَ
الْوَتْرِ ﴿٣﴾ وَ اللَّيْلِ إِذَا يَسِرٌ ﴿٤﴾ هَلْ فِي ذَلِكَ قَسَمٌ لِذِي حِجْرٍ ﴿٥﴾ أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ
فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِعَادٍ ﴿٦﴾ إِرَمَ ذَاتِ الْعِمَادِ ﴿٧﴾ الَّتِي لَمْ يُخْلَقْ مِثْلُهَا فِي الْبِلَادِ ﴿٨﴾ وَثَمُودَ
الَّذِينَ جَاءُوا الصَّخَرَ بِالْوَادِ ﴿٩﴾ وَفِرْعَوْنَ ذِي الْأَوْتَادِ ﴿١٠﴾ الَّذِينَ طَغَوْا فِي
الْبِلَادِ ﴿١١﴾ فَأَكْثَرُوا فِيهَا الْفَسَادَ ﴿١٢﴾ فَصَبَّ عَلَيْهِمْ رَبُّكَ سَوْطَ عَذَابٍ ﴿١٣﴾ إِنَّ
رَبَّكَ لَبِالْمِرْصَادِ ﴿١٤﴾ فَأَمَّا الْإِنْسَانُ إِذَا مَا ابْتَلَاهُ رَبُّهُ فَأَكْرَمَهُ وَنَعَّمَهُ فَيَقُولُ رَبِّي
أَكْرَمَنِي ﴿١٥﴾

Note: *dhālika* (ذَلِكَ) is a demonstrative pronoun. It does not get impacted by a preposition.

Quranic knowledge: only 3 surahs have 30 verses: al-Sajdah (#32), al-Mulk (#67) & al-fajr

Prepositions in Sūrat al-Fajr (No. 89)_2

Bismillāh. Highlighted are prepositions and underlined are nouns impacted by them.

وَأَمَّا إِذَا مَا ابْتَلَاهُ فَقَدَرَ عَلَيْهِ رِزْقَهُ فَيَقُولُ رَبِّي أَهَانَنِ ﴿١٦﴾ كَلَّا ۖ بَلْ لَأَ
تُكْرَمُونَ الْيَتِيمَ ﴿١٧﴾ وَلَا تَحَاضُونَ عَلَيَّ طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ ﴿١٨﴾ وَتَأْكُلُونَ
الثَّرَاتِ أَكْلًا لَمًّا ﴿١٩﴾ وَتُحِبُّونَ الْمَالَ حُبًّا جَمًّا ﴿٢٠﴾ كَلَّا إِذَا دُكَّتِ الْأَرْضُ
دَكًّا دَكًّا ﴿٢١﴾ وَجَاءَ رَبُّكَ وَالْمَلَكُ صَفًّا صَفًّا ﴿٢٢﴾ وَجِيءَ يَوْمَئِذٍ
بِجَهَنَّمَ ۚ يَوْمَئِذٍ يَتَذَكَّرُ الْإِنْسَانُ وَأَنَّى لَهُ الذِّكْرَى ﴿٢٣﴾ يَقُولُ يَا لَيْتَنِي قَدَّمْتُ
لِحَيَاتِي ﴿٢٤﴾ فَيَوْمَئِذٍ لَا يُعَذِّبُ عَذَابُهُ أَحَدًا ﴿٢٥﴾ وَلَا يُوثِقُ وَثَاقَهُ
أَحَدًا ﴿٢٦﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّفْسُ الْمُطْمَئِنَّةُ ﴿٢٧﴾ ارْجِعِي إِلَىٰ رَبِّكِ رَاضِيَةً
مَّرْضِيَّةً ﴿٢٨﴾ فَادْخُلِي فِي عِبَادِي ﴿٢٩﴾ وَادْخُلِي جَنَّتِي ﴿٣٠﴾

The word *Jahannam* (like Fātimah) does not take kasrah. Instead, it will take fathah.

Diptote nouns and their rules

We saw that the word **بِجَهَنَّمَ** in verse 89:23 did not have kasrah despite it was preceded by the preposition **بِ** ! Why?

- 1) They belong to a group known as ‘diptotes’. These are not formed from Arabic roots. They do not take *tanwīn* and *kasrah* at all. They either carry *dammah* or *fathah*. For e.g., the word **لَادَمَ** appears in verses 2:34, 7:11, 17:61, 18:50, and 20:116. In verse 20:115 we see:

وَلَقَدْ عَهِدْنَا إِلَىٰ **آدَمَ** مِنْ قَبْلُ فَنَسِيَ وَلَمْ نَجِدْ لَهُ عَزْمًا

- 1) Examples of diptotes are Fatima, Makkah, Misra, etc. Look at this Du'ā recited in tahajjud:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَىٰ مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَىٰ **وَفَاطِمَةَ** وَالْحَسَنِ وَالْحُسَيْنِ وَالسَّجَّادِ وَالْبَاقِرِ

Also, in the a'māl of Laylatul-Qadr we say **while** keeping the Quran on the head:

بِكَ يَا اللَّهُ، بِمُحَمَّدٍ، بِعَلِيِّ، **بِفَاطِمَةَ**، بِالْحَسَنِ، بِالْحُسَيْنِ . . . بِالْحُجَّةِ

Words that have property of preposition

appears in HQ	meaning	Word like preposition	Appears in HQ	meaning	Word like preposition
18	With/ from	لَدُنْ \ لَدَى	157	some	بَعْضُ
164	With	مَعَ	376	all/ every	كُلُّ
197	Near/ at	عِنْدَ	15	Around	حَوْلَ
1	Before	أَمَامَ	242	Before	قَبْلَ
20	Behind	خَلْفَ	199	After	بَعْدَ
266	Between	بَيْنَ	24	Behind	وَرَاءَ
41	Above/ over	فَوْقَ	144	Other than	دُونِ
51	Under/ beneath	تَحْتَ	147	Other than	غَيْرَ مِنْ دُونِ

Other important points about prepositions – part 1

1. When alif does not have any of the vowel signs (fatha, kasra or damma) then it automatically carries a sākin on it, even if it is not marked. An alif with sākin is known as *hamzat al-wasl*. The alif of definite article ‘al’ (ال) is hamzat al-wasl.

2. When preposition *min* (مِنْ) is followed by a word beginning with hamzat al-wasl, then preposition *min* will change to *mina* (مِنَ). The meeting of two letters with sākin is known as *iltiqā’ al-sākinayn*. Know that pronouncing two letters with sākin is difficult on the tongue. Therefore, *min* becomes *mina*. Examples:

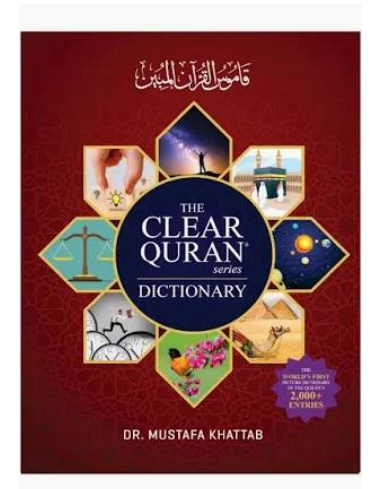
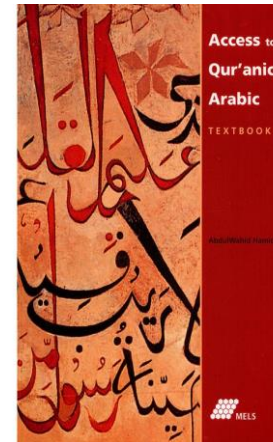
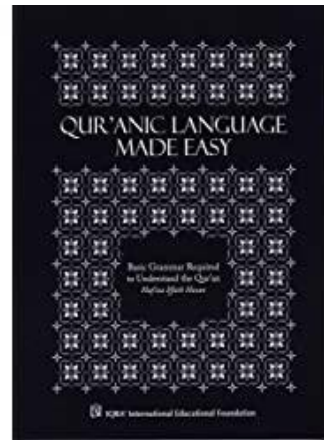
فَتَكُونَا مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ (35)، فَأَنْزَلْنَا عَلَى الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا رِجْزًا مِّنَ السَّمَاءِ (59) وَبَاءُوا بِغَضَبٍ مِّنَ اللَّهِ ۗ (61)

3. Majority of prepositions are written separately except for *li* (لِ) and *bi* (بِ) – these are prefixed to the word they precede. For e.g., لِأَهْلِ، لِحَمْسَةٍ، بِرَحْمَةٍ، بِالْغَيْبِ

4. If preposition *li* (لِ) is prefixed to a word with definite article *al* (الْ), then the alif of the article is dropped and the two lām are joined. For e.g., when we prefix *li* to a definite word *al-‘ibād* (الْعِبَادِ), it will be written as *lil-‘ibād* (لِلْعِبَادِ) instead of *li al-‘ibād* (لِالْعِبَادِ). Similarly, we write *lillāhi* (لِللَّهِ) instead of *li-allāhi* (لِاللَّهِ).

Textbooks for the course

Ali Quli Qarai	Hafiza Iffath Hasan	AbdulWahid Hamid	Dr Mustafa Khattab
The Qur'an: with a phrase-by-phrase English translation	Qur'anic Language Made Easy	Access to Qur'anic Arabic	The Clear Quran Dictionary



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.