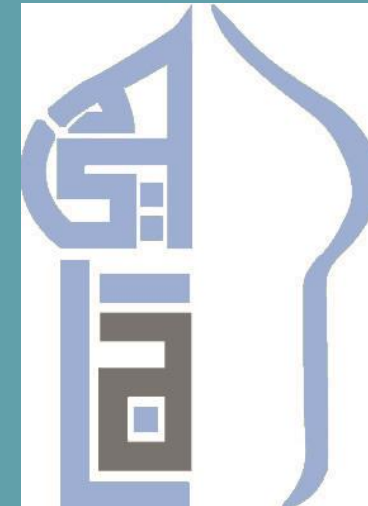
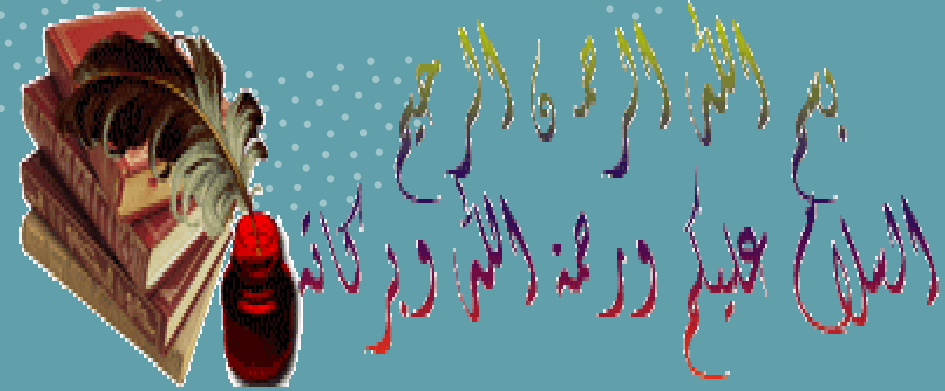


AL1 665: Quranic Arabic, Level 1, Session 8 (Nov 14, 2023)

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.



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، وَآكِرْمَنَا 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.

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

How to copy and paste Quranic passages?

Bismillāh. We may wonder how to paste Quranic passages on MS Word document or on PowerPoint. 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. Open a blank MS Document and give it a title.
3. Under Paste select Text only and paste the passage on it.
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.

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), for e.g, 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*. For e.g.:

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

Other important points about prepositions – part 2

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، لِخَمْسَةِ، 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).

Surat Luqmān, Verses 1 - 7

Blue are preposition, **bold** are nouns impacted, *red* are nouns or pronouns joined to preposition.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * الم ﴿١﴾ تِلْكَ آيَاتُ الْكِتَابِ الْحَكِيمِ
﴿٢﴾ هُدًى وَرَحْمَةً لِلْمُحْسِنِينَ ﴿٣﴾ الَّذِينَ يُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَيُؤْتُونَ
الزَّكَاةَ وَهُمْ بِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ ﴿٤﴾ أُولَئِكَ عَلَى هُدًى مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ ۖ
وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٥﴾ وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن يَشْتَرِي لَهْوَ الْحَدِيثِ
لِيُضِلَّ عَن سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ وَيَتَّخِذَهَا هُزُوًا ۗ أُولَئِكَ لَهُمْ عَذَابٌ
مُّهِينٌ ﴿٦﴾ وَإِذَا تُلِيٰ عَلَيْهِ آيَاتُنَا وَلَّىٰ مُسْتَكْبِرًا كَأَن لَّمْ يَسْمَعْهَا
كَأَن فِي أُذُنَيْهِ وَقْرًا ۖ فَبَشِّرْهُ بِعَذَابٍ أَلِيمٍ ﴿٧﴾

Surat Luqmān, Verses 8 - 14

Blue are preposition, *bold* are nouns impacted, *red* are nouns or pronouns joined to preposition.

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ **لَهُمْ** جَنَّاتُ النَّعِيمِ ﴿٨﴾ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا **ص**
وَعَدَّ اللَّهُ حَقًّا وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴿٩﴾ خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ **بِغَيْرِ** عَمَدٍ تَرَوْنَهَا **ص**
وَأَلْقَى فِي الْأَرْضِ رَوَاسِيَ أَنْ تَمِيدَ بِكُمْ **وَبَتَّ فِيهَا مِنْ** كُلِّ دَابَّةٍ **ج** وَأَنْزَلْنَا مِنْ
السَّمَاءِ مَاءً فَأَنْبَتْنَا فِيهَا **مِنْ** كُلِّ زَوْجٍ كَرِيمٍ ﴿١٠﴾ هَذَا خَلْقُ اللَّهِ فَأَرُونِي
مَاذَا خَلَقَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ **دُونِهِ** **ج** بَلِ الظَّالِمُونَ فِي ضَلَالٍ مُبِينٍ ﴿١١﴾ وَلَقَدْ آتَيْنَا
لُقْمَانَ الْحِكْمَةَ أَنْ اشْكُرْ **لِلَّهِ** **ج** وَمَنْ يَشْكُرْ فَإِنَّمَا يَشْكُرُ **لِنَفْسِهِ** **ص** وَمَنْ كَفَرَ فَإِنَّ
اللَّهَ غَنِيٌّ حَمِيدٌ ﴿١٢﴾ وَإِذْ قَالَ لُقْمَانُ لِابْنِهِ **وَهُوَ يَعِظُهُ** يَا بُنَيَّ لَا تُشْرِكْ **بِاللَّهِ** **ص**
إِنَّ الشِّرْكَ لَظُلْمٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿١٣﴾ وَوَصَّيْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ **بِوَالِدَيْهِ** حَمَلَتْهُ أُمُّهُ وَهْنًا **عَلَى**
وَهْنٍ وَفِصَالَهُ **فِي** عَامَيْنِ أَنْ اشْكُرْ **لِي** وَلِوَالِدَيْكَ **إِلَى** الْمَصِيرِ ﴿١٤﴾

Surat Luqmān, Verses 15 - 20

Blue are preposition, *bold* are nouns impacted, *red* are nouns or pronouns joined to preposition.

وَإِنْ جَاهِدَاكَ عَلَىٰ أَنْ تُشْرِكَ بِي مَا لَيْسَ لَكَ بِهِ عِلْمٌ فَلَا تُطِعْهُمَا ۖ وَصَاحِبُهُمَا فِي الدُّنْيَا
 مَعْرُوفًا ۖ وَاتَّبِعْ سَبِيلَ مَنْ أَنْابَ إِلَيَّ ۚ ثُمَّ إِلَيَّ مَرْجِعُكُمْ فَأُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٥﴾ يَا
 بُنَيَّ إِنَّهَا إِنْ تَكُ مِثْقَالَ حَبَّةٍ مِّنْ خَرْدَلٍ فَتَكُنْ فِي صَخْرَةٍ أَوْ فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ أَوْ فِي الْأَرْضِ
 يَأْتِيَنَّهَا اللَّهُ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَطِيفٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴿١٦﴾ يَا بُنَيَّ أَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ وَأْمُرْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَانْهَ عَنِ
 الْمُنْكَرِ وَاصْبِرْ عَلَىٰ مَا أَصَابَكَ ۖ إِنَّ ذَلِكَ مِنْ عَزْمِ الْأُمُورِ ﴿١٧﴾ وَلَا تُصَعِّرْ خَدَّكَ
 لِلنَّاسِ وَلَا تَمْشِ فِي الْأَرْضِ مَرْحًا ۖ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُّ كُلَّ مُخْتَالٍ فَخُورٍ ﴿١٨﴾ وَاقْصِدْ فِي
 مَشْيِكَ وَاغْضُضْ مِنْ صَوْتِكَ ۚ إِنَّ أَنْكَرَ الْأَصْوَاتِ لَصَوْتُ الْحَمِيرِ ﴿١٩﴾ أَلَمْ تَرَوْا أَنَّ اللَّهَ
 سَخَّرَ لَكُمْ مَّا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَأَسْبَغَ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَهُ ظَاهِرَةً وَبَاطِنَةً ۗ وَمِنَ
 النَّاسِ مَنْ يُجَادِلُ فِي اللَّهِ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ وَلَا هُدًى وَلَا كِتَابٍ مُّنِيرٍ ﴿٢٠﴾

Note: "Lām" before "zulmun" in v. 13 is for emphasis and its not a preposition.

Surat Luqmān, verses 21 - 25

Blue are preposition, **bold** are nouns impacted, *red* are nouns or pronouns joined to preposition.

وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ اتَّبِعُوا مَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ قَالُوا بَلْ نَتَّبِعُ مَا وَجَدْنَا عَلَيْهِ آبَاءَنَا أَوَلَوْ
كَانَ الشَّيْطَانُ يَدْعُوهُمْ إِلَىٰ عَذَابِ السَّعِيرِ ﴿٢١﴾ * * وَمَنْ يُسَلِّمْ وَجْهَهُ إِلَىٰ
اللَّهِ وَهُوَ مُحْسِنٌ فَقَدِ اسْتَمْسَكَ بِالْعُرْوَةِ الْوُثْقَىٰ وَإِلَى اللَّهِ عَاقِبَةُ الْأُمُورِ
﴿٢٢﴾ * * وَمَنْ كَفَرَ فَلَا يَحْزُنكَ كُفْرُهُ ۚ إِلَيْنَا مَرْجِعُهُمْ فَنُنَبِّئُهُم بِمَا عَمِلُوا ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ
عَلِيمٌ بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ ﴿٢٣﴾ * * نُنَبِّئُهُمْ قَلِيلًا ثُمَّ نَضْطَرُّهُمْ إِلَىٰ عَذَابِ غَلِيظٍ
﴿٢٤﴾ * * وَلَئِنْ سَأَلْتَهُمْ مَنْ خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ لَيَقُولُنَّ اللَّهُ ۚ قُلِ الْحَمْدُ
لِلَّهِ ۚ بَلْ أَكْثَرُهُمْ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٢٥﴾ * *

Surat Luqmān, verses 26 - 30

Blue are preposition, **bold** are nouns impacted, *red* are nouns or pronouns joined to preposition.

لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْغَنِيُّ الْحَمِيدُ ﴿٢٦﴾ ﴿٢٦﴾ وَلَوْ أَنَّمَا فِي
الْأَرْضِ مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ أَقْلَامٌ وَالْبَحْرُ يَمُدُّهُ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ سَبْعَةُ أَبْحُرٍ مَّا نَفِدَتْ كَلِمَاتُ
اللَّهِ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿٢٧﴾ ﴿٢٧﴾ مَا خَلَقَكُمْ وَلَا بَعَثَكُمْ إِلَّا كَنَفْسٍ وَاحِدَةً ۗ
إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ بَصِيرٌ ﴿٢٨﴾ ﴿٢٨﴾ أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يُولِجُ اللَّيْلَ فِي النَّهَارِ وَيُولِجُ النَّهَارَ
فِي اللَّيْلِ وَسَخَّرَ الشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ كُلٌّ يَجْرِي إِلَىٰ أَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ بِمَا
تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ ﴿٢٩﴾ ﴿٢٩﴾ ذَلِكَ بِأَنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْحَقُّ وَأَنَّ مَا يَدْعُونَ مِنْ دُونِهِ
الْبَاطِلُ وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْكَبِيرُ ﴿٣٠﴾ ﴿٣٠﴾

Surat Luqmān, verses 31 - 34

Blue are preposition, **bold** are nouns impacted, *red* are nouns or pronouns joined to preposition.

أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّ الْفُلْكَ تَجْرِي فِي الْبَحْرِ **بِنِعْمَتِ** اللَّهِ لِيُرِيَكُمْ **مِّنْ** آيَاتِهِ ۚ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ
لَآيَاتٍ **لِّكُلِّ** صَبَّارٍ شَكُورٍ ﴿٣١﴾ وَإِذَا غَشِيَهُمْ مَّوْجٌ كَالظُّلَلِ دَعَوْا اللَّهَ
مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ **الَّذِينَ** فَلَمَّا نَجَّاهُمْ إِلَى الْبَرِّ فَمِنْهُمْ مُّقْتَصِدٌ ۚ وَمَا يَجْحَدُ بِآيَاتِنَا إِلَّا
كُلُّ خَتَّارٍ كَفُورٍ ﴿٣٢﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمُ وَاحْشَوْا يَوْمًا لَا يَجْزِي
وَالِدٌ **عَنْ** وَلَدِهِ وَلَا مَوْلُودٌ هُوَ جَارٍ **عَنْ** وَالِدِهِ شَيْئًا ۚ إِنَّ وَعْدَ اللَّهِ حَقٌّ فَلَا
تَغْرِبْكُمْ الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا وَلَا يَغْرِبْكُمْ **بِاللَّهِ** الْغُرُورُ ﴿٣٣﴾ إِنَّ اللَّهَ **عِنْدَهُ** عِلْمُ
السَّاعَةِ وَيُنزِلُ الْغَيْثَ وَيَعْلَمُ مَا فِي **الْأَرْحَامِ** ۚ وَمَا تَدْرِي نَفْسٌ مَّاذَا تَكْسِبُ
غَدًا ۚ وَمَا تَدْرِي نَفْسٌ **بِأَيِّ** أَرْضٍ تَمُوتُ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴿٣٤﴾

Lesson 9: Nouns - Ma'rifah and Nakirah

Nouns can either be *Ma'rifah* (مَعْرِفَةٌ) or *Nakirah* (نَكِيرَةٌ). *Ma'rifah* means proper noun e.g., مُحَمَّدٌ (Muhammad) or definite noun, e.g., الْكِتَابُ (the book), which is done by prefixing the article ال and removing the tanwīn. Proper nouns are proper names given to a certain person or place. E.g., إِبْرَاهِيمُ and مَكَّةُ – Ibrāhīm and Makkah.

Note: Proper noun *Ibrāhīm* here does not carry tanwīn, unlike what we saw with the word مُحَمَّدٌ. It could be a diptote.

Common nouns are names given to living and non-living beings and all of them with double damma (see the table on p. 30 in the Text). See Quranic examples of **ma'rifah** and **nakirah** on p. 31 of the text.

Special spellings in the Quranic Text

Note, Ibrāhīm is spelled differently in the Quran (see p. 31 in the text) compared to what is found in Arabic books or even in Du'ās. There is a short alif on 'rā' and independent 'yā' like a superscript between 'hā' and 'mīm.' Similarly, in the word الرَّحْمَان a short alif appears on mīm (الرَّحْمَن) instead of long alif after mīm. Other words which are spelled differently in the Quran are: سُلَيْمَنُ، سُبْحَانَ، الْخَاسِرِينَ; in all these a short alif appears as a superscript in the Quran. This short alif is known as الألفُ خَنْجَرِيَّةٌ – the dagger alif. When this alif appears over a letter, it has same effect as a long alif, and it has the function of long vowel in pronunciation. The above three words will appear as: سُلَيْمَانُ، سُبْحَانَ، الْخَاسِرِينَ in Arabic books besides the Quran.

Ma'rifah and Nakirah Nouns in Q 89: 1 - 10

Highlight the nouns which are ma'rifah and **bold** those which are nakirah.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * وَالْفَجْرِ ﴿١﴾ ﴿٢﴾ وَالْيَالِ
عَشْرٍ ﴿٣﴾ وَالشَّفْعِ وَالْوَتْرِ ﴿٤﴾ وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا
يَسِرُّ ﴿٥﴾ هَلْ فِي ذَلِكَ قَسَمٌ لِّذِي حَبْرِ ﴿٦﴾ أَلَمْ تَرَ
كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِعَادٍ ﴿٧﴾ إِرْمَ ذَاتِ الْعِمَادِ ﴿٨﴾ الَّتِي
يُخَلِّقُ مِثْلَهَا فِي الْبِلَادِ ﴿٩﴾ وَتَمُودَ الَّذِينَ جَابُوا الصَّخْرَ
بِالْوَادِ ﴿١٠﴾ وَالْأَوْتَادِ ﴿١١﴾

Ma'rifah and *Nakirah* Nouns in Q 89: 11 -20

Highlight the nouns which are ma'rifah and **bold** those which are nakirah.

وَالَّذِينَ 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 أَكْرَمَنِ ﴿١٥﴾ وَأَمَّا إِذَا مَا ابْتَلَاهُ فَقَدَرَ عَلَيْهِ رِزْقَهُ
فَيَقُولُ رَبِّي أَهَانَنِ ﴿١٦﴾ كَلَّا ۖ بَلْ لَا تُكْرِمُونَ
الْيَتِيمَ ﴿١٧﴾ وَلَا تَحَاضُّونَ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِينِ ﴿١٨﴾ وَتَأْكُلُونَ
الْثَرَاثَ أَكْلًا لَمًّا ﴿١٩﴾ وَتُحِبُّونَ الْمَالَ حُبًّا جَمًّا ﴿٢٠﴾

Ma'rifah and Nakirah Nouns in Q 89: 21 - 30

Highlight the nouns which are ma'rifah and **bold** those which are nakirah.

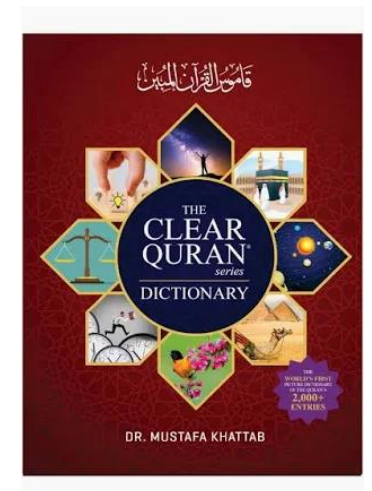
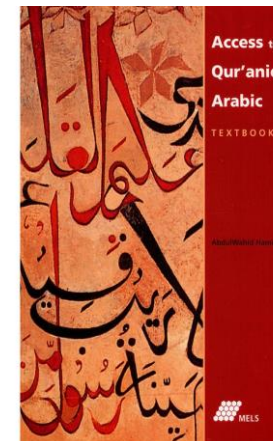
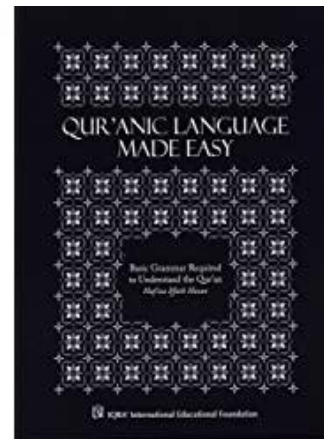
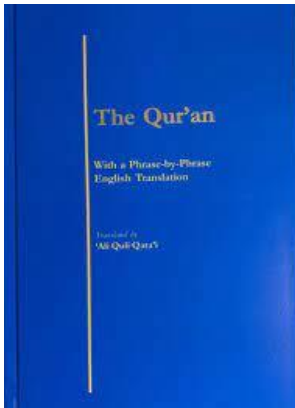
كَلَّا إِذَا دُكَّتِ الْأَرْضُ دَكًّا دَكًّا ﴿٢١﴾ وَجَاءَ رَبُّكَ وَالْمَلَكُ صَفًّا
صَفًّا ﴿٢٢﴾ وَجِيءَ يَوْمَئِذٍ بِجَهَنَّمَ ۚ يَوْمَئِذٍ يَتَذَكَّرُ الْإِنْسَانُ وَأَنَّى لَهُ
الذِّكْرَى ﴿٢٣﴾ يَقُولُ يَا لَيْتَنِي قَدَّمْتُ لِحَيَاتِي ﴿٢٤﴾ فَيَوْمَئِذٍ لَا
يُعَذِّبُ عَذَابُهُ أَحَدًا ﴿٢٥﴾ وَلَا يُوثِقُ وَثَاقَهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿٢٦﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا
النَّفْسُ الْمُطْمَئِنَّةُ ﴿٢٧﴾ ارْجِعِي إِلَىٰ رَبِّكِ رَاضِيَةً
مَّرْضِيَّةً ﴿٢٨﴾ فَادْخُلِي فِي عِبَادِي ﴿٢٩﴾ وَادْخُلِي
جَنَّتِي ﴿٣٠﴾

Good news about Quranic vocabularies

Bismillāh. Arabic is very rich in words. It has over **12,302, 912** words – that is 25 times the number of words in English language and 82 times that of French . . . that is why some Quranic terms do not have exact equivalents in English (*The Clear Quran Dictionary*, p viii). However, to make Quran easy to remember, the Almighty Allah uses only 77,800 words. From these, many words have been repeated in the Quran. The frequently used words make up of 85% of the Holy Quran: 45% of the Quran is made up of 72 words. 20% of the words are made up only 100 words which are nouns. Another 20% of the Quran are made up of 200 words which are verbs. Remaining 15% are what are known as unique words made up of nouns and verbs; for these people use dictionary to find the meanings of these unique words. During the holidays, build your vocabulary of words that appear often in the Holy Quran.

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.