

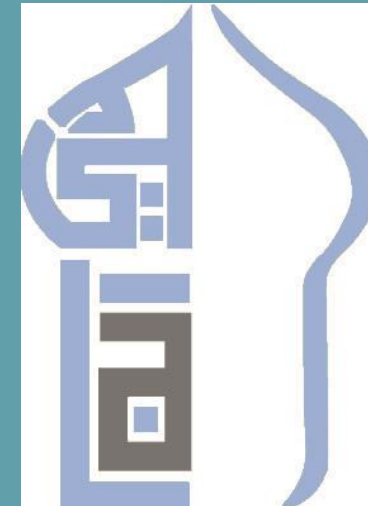
ALI 665: Quranic Arabic, Level 1, Session 9 (Nov 24, 2023)

Fridays Sep 29 to Dec 1, 2023, at Masumeen Islamic 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
والَّذِي كُنَّا عَنْهُ غَافِلِينَ



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
أَنْتِ أَنْتِ	أَنْتُمَا أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتِ أَنْتِ	2 nd f
نَحْنُ نَحْنُ	أَنَا أَنَا	أَنَا أَنَا	1 st

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

3 Important announcements from A.L.I.

- 1) *InshāAllah* the Level 2 of Quranic Arabic at MIC will be held on Tuesday evenings from Jan 12 to March 1, 2024. We will post the course details soon for people to register on our website.
- 2) If by next Friday Dec 1 you have had attended at least 8 sessions of this course then email to the Administrator not later than Monday Dec 4 at academyofislam@gmail.com informing him to either i) refund your course fees of \$70.00 to your credit card you had used earlier, or ii) ask for a tax receipt if you opt to donate. For tax receipt you need to also provide your mailing address.
- 3) *InshāAllah* we will have short quiz for 7 – 9 minutes next Friday, Dec 1, 2023.

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).

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 (الرَّحْمَنِ) 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

Highlighted are ma'rifah nouns and bold are nakirah nouns.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * وَ الْفَجْرِ ١ وَ لَيَالٍ
عَشْرٍ ٢ وَ الشَّفْعِ وَ الْوَتْرِ ٣ وَ اللَّيْلِ ٤ إِذَا تَمَّتْ
يَسْرٌ ٥ هَلْ فِي ذَلِكَ قَسَمٌ لِذِي حَجْرِ ٥
كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِعَادٍ ٦ إِرْمَ ذَاتِ الْعِمَادِ ٧
يُخَلِّقُ مِثْلَهَا فِي الْبِلَادِ ٨ وَ تَمُودَ الَّذِينَ جَاءُوا الصَّخْرَ
بِالْوَادِ ٩ وَ فِرْعَوْنَ ذِي الْأَوْتَادِ ١٠

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

Highlighted are ma'rifah nouns and **bold** are nakirah nouns.

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 تَكْرُمُونَ
الْيَتِيمَ ﴿١٧﴾ وَلَا تَحَاضُّونَ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِينِ ﴿١٨﴾ وَتَأْكُلُونَ
الْثَّرَاتِ الْأَكْلَاءِ ﴿١٩﴾ وَتُحِبُّونَ الْمَالَ حُبَّ الْجَمِّ ﴿٢٠﴾

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

Highlighted are ma'rifah nouns and bold are nakirah nouns.

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 **عَذَابَهُ أَحَدٌ** ﴿٢٥﴾ وَلَا يُوثِقُ **وَتَاقَهُ أَحَدٌ** ﴿٢٦﴾ يَا أَيَّتُهَا **النَّفْسُ** **الْمُطْمَئِنَّةُ** ﴿٢٧﴾ ارْجِعِي إِلَىٰ **رَبِّكَ** **رَاضِيَةً مَّرْضِيَّةً** ﴿٢٨﴾ فَادْخُلِي فِي **عِبَادِي** ﴿٢٩﴾ وَادْخُلِي **جَنَّتِي** ﴿٣٠﴾

Note the word **بِجَهَنَّمَ** in v. 23 is a tricky noun. Why?

Lesson 9: More about nouns

Examples of proper nouns (ma'rifah):

مُوسَى، إِبْرَاهِيمُ، مَرْيَمُ، مُحَمَّدٌ، أَحْمَدُ، مَكَّةُ، آدَمُ، عِيسَى، جِبْرِيلُ، نُوحٌ، يُوسُفُ

Note: there is no standard rule for a proper noun. On the last letter, some have double damma, some have single damma, some have alif maqsura and some have *taa marbutah*.

On the other hand, all **nakirah** nouns have double damma at the end.

خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ ^{صل} وَعَلَى أَبْصَارِهِمْ غِشَاوَةٌ ^{صل} 2:7 وَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ بِمَا
كَانُوا يَكْذِبُونَ 2:10 أَوْ كَصَيِّبٍ مِّنَ السَّمَاءِ فِيهِ ظُلُمَاتٌ ^{صل} وَرَعْدٌ ^{صل} وَبَرْقٌ 2:19

2:7 Allah has set a seal on their hearts and their hearing, and there is a **blindfold** on their sight 2:10 and there is a painful **punishment** for them because of the lies they used to tell. 2:19 Or that of a **rainstorm** from the sky, wherein is **darkness**, **thunder** and **lightning**.

Lesson 10: Effects of placing the definite article

The book	الْكِتَابُ	=	كِتَابٌ	+	أَلْ
The people	النَّاسُ	=	نَاسٌ	+	أَلْ
Your messenger	رَسُولُكُمْ	=	رَسُولٌ	+	رَسُولٌ
My servants	عِبَادِي	=	عِبَادٌ	+	عِبَادٌ
Their hearts	قُلُوبُهُمْ	=	قُلُوبٌ	+	قُلُوبٌ
Messenger of Allah	رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	=	رَسُولٌ	+	رَسُولٌ
Punishment of grave	عَذَابُ الْقَبْرِ	=	عَذَابٌ	+	عَذَابٌ
Verse of the throne	آيَةُ الْكُرْسِيِّ	=	آيَةٌ	+	آيَةٌ

conversion of indefinite into definite forms

Look closely at all phrases appearing on pages 33 & 34 of the Text

Q 2:107 تِلْكَ آيَاتُ الْكِتَابِ الْحَكِيمِ 31:2 أَلَمْ تَعْلَمْ أَنَّ اللَّهَ لَهُ مُلْكُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ ۗ

Here the possessive indicator ‘of’ in *the kingdom of the heavens and the earth*, is represented by kasra under *taa* of *al-samawat*. The word *al-ardh* is connected by *waw*, so it also carries kasra.

In Q31:2 the spelling of the word آيَاتُ instead of normal Arabic آيَاتُ

The kasra under letter bā of *al-kitāb* indicates possession. *Al-Hakīm* is the adjective and follows the *al-kitāb* in gender, case and being definite.

Q 2:89 فَلَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْكَافِرِينَ - *So may the curse of Allah be on the faithless!*

Here the kasra under last letter of the word Allah indicates possession ‘of’.

Homework on Lesson 10

Translate the phrases in **bold** from the following verses taken from Āli Imrān in the Quran. Note the phrases have been composed by connecting a nakirah noun to ma'rifah noun.

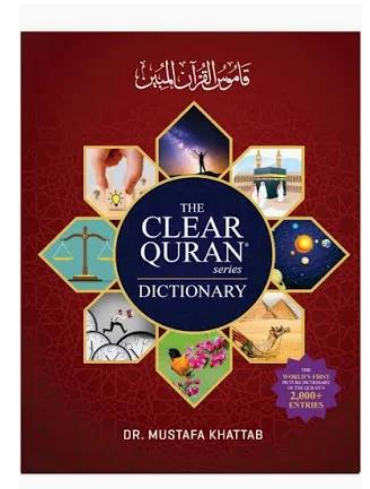
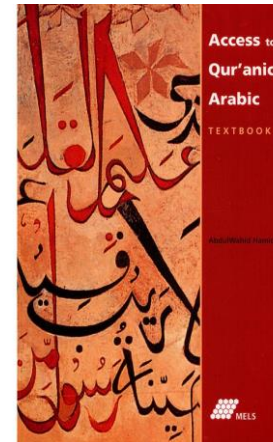
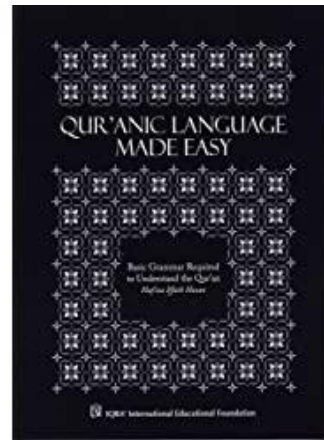
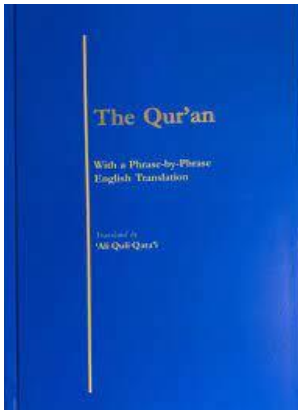
إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا بِآيَاتِ اللَّهِ لَهُمْ عَذَابٌ شَدِيدٌ ۖ * هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ مِنْهُ آيَاتٌ مُحْكَمَاتٌ هُنَّ أُمُّ الْكِتَابِ * رَبَّنَا إِنَّكَ جَامِعُ النَّاسِ لِيَوْمٍ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ ۗ * إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لَنْ تُغْنِي عَنْهُمْ أَمْوَالُهُمْ وَلَا أَوْلَادُهُمْ مِنَ اللَّهِ شَيْئًا ۗ وَأُولَئِكَ هُمْ وَقُودُ النَّارِ * قَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ آيَةٌ فِي فِئَتَيْنِ الْتَقَتَا ۗ فِئَةٌ تُقَاتِلُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَأُخْرَى كَافِرَةٌ * رَبِّينَا لِلنَّاسِ حُبُّ الشَّهَوَاتِ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ وَالْبَنِينَ وَالْقَنَاطِيرِ الْمُقَنْطَرَةِ مِنَ الذَّهَبِ وَالْفِضَّةِ وَالْخَيْلِ الْمُسَوَّمَةِ وَالْأَنْعَامِ وَالْحَرْثِ ۗ ذَلِكَ مَتَاعُ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا ۗ وَاللَّهُ عِنْدَهُ حُسْنُ الْمَآبِ * وَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ بِآيَاتِ اللَّهِ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ سَرِيعُ الْحِسَابِ * قَالَ رَبِّ هَبْ لِي مِنْ لَدُنْكَ ذُرِّيَّةً طَيِّبَةً ۗ إِنَّكَ سَمِيعُ الدُّعَاءِ .

Meaning of some of the words included in the above phrases:

أُمُّ = mother; جَامِعٌ = gatherer; وَقُودٌ = fuel; سَبِيلٌ = path, way; الشَّهَوَاتُ = lusts, desires; مَتَاعٌ = comfort, provision. الْمَآبُ = destination; سَرِيعٌ = quick, swift; سَمِيعٌ = listener.

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.