



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

ALI 674: Quranic Arabic Level 2

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Du'ā before the class

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.
اللَّهُمَّ وَفِّقْنَا لِمَا نَحِبُّ وَتَرْضَى، وَلَا تَكِلْنَا إِلَى أَنْفُسِنَا طَرْفَةَ عَيْنٍ أَبَدًا.
اللَّهُمَّ اشْرَحْ بِالْقُرْآنِ صَدْرِي، وَاسْتَعْمِلْ بِالْقُرْآنِ بَدَنِي، وَنَوِّرْ بِالْقُرْآنِ بَصْرِي،
وَاطْلِقْ بِالْقُرْآنِ لِسَانِي، وَأَعِنِّي عَلَيْهِ مَا أَبْقَيْتَنِي، فَإِنَّهُ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِكَ.

Bismillāh. Salawāt. O Allah, grant us success in (doing) that which You love and are pleased with. And never leave us to ourselves for the blink of an eye. O Allah, widen my chest through the Quran, Let my body follow the Quran, Enlighten my eyes through the Quran, Let my tongue speak according to the Quran, And help me to stay on it so long as You let me live, For surely there is no power nor strength except with You.

The last two lines are said after Quran tilāwah, taught by Amirul Mu'minin Imam Ali (a).

Let us revise by identifying possessive phrases

Highlight and translate the possessive phrases in the following Quranic passages using the vocabulary we have covered so far and or by using any translation of Sūrat Maryam and Sūrat al-Falaq.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * ذِكْرُ رَحْمَتِ رَبِّكَ عَبْدَهُ زَكَّرِيًّا ﴿٢﴾ قَالَ إِنَّمَا أَنَا رَسُولُ رَبِّكِ لِأَهَبَ لَكِ غُلَامًا زَكِيًّا ﴿١٩﴾ قَالَ إِنِّي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ آتَانِيَ الْكِتَابَ وَجَعَلَنِي نَبِيًّا ﴿٢٠﴾ ذَلِكَ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ ۚ قَوْلَ الْحَقِّ الَّذِي فِيهِ يَمْتَرُونَ ﴿٢٤﴾ إِذَا تُلِيَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتُ الرَّحْمَنِ خَرُّوا سُجَّدًا وَبُكِيًّا ﴿٥٨﴾ وَمَا نُنزِّلُ إِلَّا بِأَمْرِ رَبِّكَ ۚ . . . ﴿٦٤﴾ رَبُّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا فَاعْبُدْهُ وَاصْطَبِرْ لِعِبَادَتِهِ ۚ هَلْ تَعْلَمُ لَهُ سَمِيًّا ﴿٦٥﴾

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ﴿١﴾ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ﴿٢﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿٣﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ﴿٤﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ﴿٥﴾

Lesson 13: Nominal Sentence (الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ)

Bismillāh. Here are the points from our Text

1. The first noun is **always definite** without exceptions.
2. the second noun is **generally an indefinite** noun
3. the **i‘rab** of both nouns is will either have damma or dammatayn). Note we will use the words Nominative, Accusative and Genitive. **Nominative** is when the last letter of the noun has damma or dammatayn, **Accusative** is when the last letter of the noun has fatha or fatahtayn and **Genitive** is when the last letter of the noun has kasra or kasratayn.
4. In a nominal sentence the first noun is subject and is called **mubtada’** and the second noun is the predicate and is called **khobar**.
5. The predicate agrees with the subject in number (i.e., singular, dual or plural) and in gender (i.e., masculine or feminine).

Lesson 13: Nominal Sentence (الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ) -2

Bismillāh. 6. The predicate can be a **proper noun** when it is not an adjective. For e.g.

أَنَا يُوسُفُ وَهَذَا أَخِي ۝ 12:90 ، هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ 112:1

7. The nominal sentence has a definite noun followed by indefinite noun. Here is the list of definite nouns in nominal sentence:

- a) Proper names such as مُحَمَّدٌ، عَلِيٌّ، عَيْسَى، مُوسَى
- b) Pronouns such as أَنَا، أَنْتَ، هُوَ
- c) Demonstrative nouns such as هَذَا، ذَلِكَ
- d) Relative nouns such as الَّذِي، الَّتِي

8. We have already covered earlier that all nouns preceded by **أل** are definite and so are the **مُضَاف** in a possessive phrase.

Let us read together points 8 to 11 on pages 41 to 43 of Text to understand the rules clearly.

Lessons 14: Dual and Plural Nouns_1

Bismillāh. 1) In Arabic we have Sound Plurals (جَمْعُ السَّالِمِ) and we have Broken Plurals (جَمْعُ التَّكْسِيرِ). 2) In sound plurals the original word remains sound or unbroken. In the broken plurals the original word gets broken or loses some letters.

Comparison in English: We add 's' to the word 'pen' to get its plural as 'pens'. However, we replace 'a' in the word 'man' to 'e' to get the plural as 'men.' Technically, 'pens' is a sound plural, and 'men' is a broken plural.

3) For masculine we suffix اِنِ to get the dual and وُنَ to get the plural. This is in the nominative case.

4) The dual will change to اَيْنِ in the accusative and genitive cases. We suffix وُنَ to get the plural form, in nominative case. In the accusative and genitive cases, the plural will change to اَيْنَ. These apply to the masculine.

Note: In singular forms: **Nominative** is when the last letter of the noun has damma or dammatayn, **Accusative** is when the last letter of the noun has fatha or fatahtayn and **Genitive** is when the last letter of the noun has kasra or kasratayn.

10 sound plurals within a verse

On p 44 of the Text we have the singular, sound dual and sound plural forms of the word مُسْلِمٌ in masculine and feminine. Let us have a close look at the following verse which has sound plurals of ten qualities to be found in pious and righteous believing men and women.

إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَالْقَانِتِينَ وَالْقَانِتَاتِ وَالصَّادِقِينَ وَالصَّادِقَاتِ
وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرَاتِ وَالْخَاشِعِينَ وَالْخَاشِعَاتِ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقَاتِ
وَالصَّائِمِينَ وَالصَّائِمَاتِ وَالْحَافِظِينَ فُرُوجَهُمْ وَالْحَافِظَاتِ وَالذَّاكِرِينَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا وَالذَّاكِرَاتِ
أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا عَظِيمًا ﴿٣٥﴾

Q 33:35 *Indeed the Muslim men and the Muslim women, the faithful men and the faithful women, the obedient men and the obedient women, the truthful men and the truthful women, the patient men and the patient women, the humble men and the humble women, the charitable men and the charitable women, the men who fast and the women who fast, the men who guard their private parts and the women who guard [the private parts], the men who remember Allah greatly and the women who remember [Allah greatly]—Allah holds in store for them forgiveness and a great reward.*

Question: do you know the *sabab al-nuzūl* (cause of revelation) of the above verse?

Duals & plurals of *Kātib* (كَاتِبٌ)

Plural - جمع	Dual - مثنى	Singular - مفرد	
كَاتِبُونَ كَاتِبِينَ Many male writers	كَاتِبَانِ كَاتِبَيْنِ Two male writers	كَاتِبٌ Male writers	مُدَّكَرٌ <i>Masculine</i>
كَاتِبَاتٌ كَاتِبَاتٍ Many female writers	كَاتِبَتَانِ كَاتِبَتَيْنِ Two female writers	كَاتِبَةٌ Female writers	مُؤَنَّثٌ <i>Feminine</i>

Duals & plurals of *Sālih* (صَالِحٌ)

Plural - جمع	Dual - مثنى	Singular - مفرد	gender
صَالِحُونَ صَالِحِينَ Many righteous males	صَالِحَانِ صَالِحَيْنِ Two righteous male	صَالِحٌ Righteous male	مُذَكَّرٌ <i>Masculine</i>
صَالِحَاتٌ صَالِحَاتٍ Many righteous females	صَالِحَتَانِ صَالِحَتَيْنِ Two righteous female	صَالِحَةٌ Righteous female	مُؤَنَّثَةٌ <i>Feminine</i>

Lesson 14: Dual and Plural Nouns_2

Bismillāh.

5) The Sound Feminine plural refers to both human nouns and adjectives and to things as well. It is formed by replacing the feminine marker ة (*taa marbuta*) at the end with ات. The letter ت here will take *dammah*, in the nominative case when the noun or adjective is definite, and double damma when it is indefinite. In the accusative and genitive cases, the letter ت will take *kasrah* when definite, & double when indefinite.

Homework for the week: Prepare a table similar to what is found on p 44 of the Text for the words: كَافِرٌ، كَاذِبٌ، مُؤْمِنٌ

If time permits, we will inshāAllah also cover Lesson 15 on Broken Plurals.

Do Quran Tilāwah regularly

قَالَ النَّبِيُّ (ص) : نَوِّرُوا بُيُوتَكُمْ بِتِلَاوَةِ الْقُرْآنِ وَلَا تَتَّخِذُوهَا قُبُورًا
كَمَا فَعَلَتِ الْيَهُودُ وَالنَّصَارَى صَلُّوا فِي الْكَنَائِسِ وَالْبَيْعِ وَعَطَلُوا بُيُوتَهُمْ
فَإِنَّ الْبَيْتَ إِذَا كَثُرَ فِيهِ تِلَاوَةُ الْقُرْآنِ كَثُرَ خَيْرُهُ وَاتَّسَعَ أَهْلُهُ
وَأَضَاءَ لِأَهْلِ السَّمَاءِ كَمَا تُضِيءُ نُجُومُ السَّمَاءِ لِأَهْلِ الدُّنْيَا

The Prophet (s): *Illuminate your houses through recitation of the Quran and do not make them into graves - similarly to what the Jews and the Christians did. They prayed in the churches and the synagogues but abandoned their houses. For the house in which a lot of the Quran is recited, will have abundant of goodness, and (the sustenance of) its inhabitants will be expanded. (Such a house) will shine for the inhabitants of the sky just as the stars shine for the inhabitants of the earth* (hadith.academyofislam.com; from *Al-Kāfi*, v 2, chp 6, h 37).

Our Text being taught on YouTube

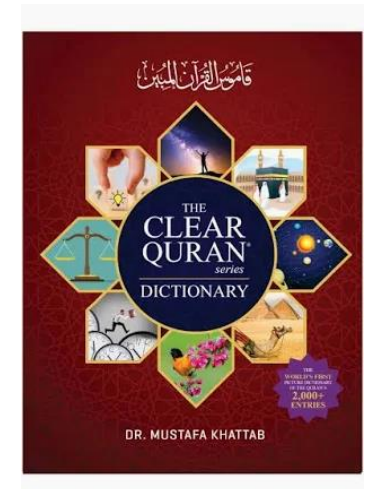
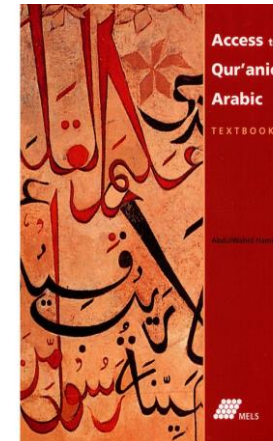
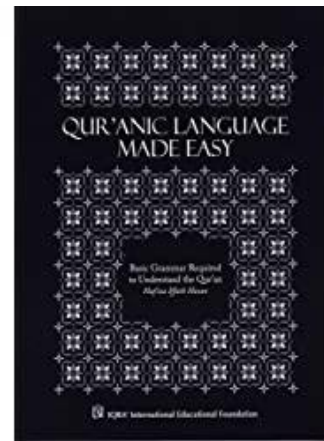
Bismillāh. This link was shared by one of the students for your benefit:

<https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL1H3qGcM2nrVbVph3o9iIAzCJSPz6aXnb&si=MUoC5MQWe129Zl3p>

The entire Unit of the Text from Lessons 1 to 26 have been covered in these YouTube clips. You can use them in addition to the Text and our in-person classes.

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



Bismillāh.