

ALI 675: Quranic Arabic Level 1.

In this course, students will learn Arabic grammatical rules pertaining to Nouns (ism) and build Quranic vocabulary. We will inshāAllah cover Lessons 1 – 10 in the first one hour

Schedule: 8 Monday evenings, Jan 22 to March 11, 2024/ 10 Rajab to 30 Sha'ban 1445, from 8:10 – 9:55 PM

Texts: *The Quran: With a Phrase-by-Phrase English Translation* by Ali Quli Qarai and *Qur'anic Language Made Easy* by Hafiza Iffath Hasan

Students are expected to put about 2 – 3 hours a week for this course. Please come to the class only after revising the previous and current lesson.

PLEASE NOTE: Registration indicates an agreement to attend all classes on time. Students will email the instructor if they cannot attend a class; they would still need to submit the homework for that class on time.

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 أَخْرِجْنَا مِنْ ظُلُمَاتِ الْوَهْمِ، وَأَكْرِمْنَا 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.

Course Objectives



- 1) Appreciating Arabic – Language of the Holy Quran. Allah mentions 11 x in the Quran that He has revealed it in Arabic (Q 12:2, 13:37, 16:103, 20:113, 26:195, 39:28, 41:3, 41:44, 42:7, 43:3 and 46:12). Please reflect on these verses.
- 2) Experiencing the original Divine message. Tilāwah has had a huge impact on its audience. Let us feel it. How was Fuzayl, a highway robber, was touched by Q 57:16
- 3) Using Quranic words to learn Arabic. It has about 77k words, 32k (41%) words appear often. Memorize the words listed in Word List 1 on our website.
- 4) Memorizing Quranic phrases and verses. You will notice that the Quran has verses & phrases that can be used in daily life. This is why we prefer using *The Quran: With a Phrase-by-Phrase English Translation* by Ali Quli Qarai .
- 5) Learning simple Arabic grammar. Grammar is a backbone of any language, more so in Arabic. For Quranic Arabic learning simple grammar is essential for the Divine message.

Listen, recite and study the Quran

عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ع قَالَ: مَنْ اسْتَمَعَ حَرْفًا مِنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ مِنْ غَيْرِ قِرَاءَةٍ
كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَهُ حَسَنَةً وَ مَحَا عَنْهُ سَيِّئَةً وَ رَفَعَ لَهُ دَرَجَةً وَ مَنْ قَرَأَ نَظْرًا مِنْ غَيْرِ صَوْتٍ
كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَهُ بِكُلِّ حَرْفٍ حَسَنَةً وَ مَحَا عَنْهُ سَيِّئَةً وَ رَفَعَ لَهُ دَرَجَةً وَ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ مِنْهُ
حَرْفًا ظَاهِرًا كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَهُ عَشْرَ حَسَنَاتٍ وَ مَحَا عَنْهُ عَشْرَ سَيِّئَاتٍ وَ رَفَعَ لَهُ عَشْرَ
دَرَجَاتٍ قَالَ لَا أَقُولُ بِكُلِّ آيَةٍ وَ لَكِنْ بِكُلِّ حَرْفٍ بَاءٍ أَوْ تَاءٍ أَوْ شِبْهِهِمَا

From Abū ‘Abdillāh عليه السلام : If one listens to the recitation of a letter from the book of Allah, the Almighty Majestic, without reading, Allah writes for him the reward for one good deed, deletes one of his evil deeds and raises for him one degree. If one reads by looking at it but without audible voice Allah writes for him the reward for one good deed for each letter, deletes one of his evil deeds and raises him one degree. If one learns one clear letter, Allah writes for him the reward for ten good deeds, deletes his ten evil deeds and raises him ten degrees. The Imam said, (note that) I do not say, for every verse but for every letter ba, ta, and similar letters (*Al-Kāfi*, v2, H 6)

What is expected from you?

- Ability to read Quranic verses and suras. 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 Quran: With a Phrase-by-Phrase English Translation* by Ali Quli Qarai .
- Know how to locate a verse manually or by using Quran app in less than a minute. (I use alQuran app).
- Instill love for the Holy Quran: listening, tilāwah, science, history, translations, attending tafsir sessions, etc.
- Challenge yourselves in learning Quranic words; say, learn 5 words, then 7, then 10, then 14 words per day. You can continue to increase the number over time.
- Partner with a colleague in the class and spend between 2 – 3 hours a week for preparing and revising the lessons.
- Develop fun for learning and understanding the Quran in which Allah (swt) talks to us directly.

Lesson 1: Words as parts of speech

Noun (إِسْمٌ): is a name of any living being, object or idea. E.g., a book, a man, a command. Normally in Arabic language *ism* means name. For e.g., *bismillāh* means in the name of Allah.

Verb (فِعْلٌ): is what indicates/describes an action

Particle (حَرْفٌ): other than verb or noun (such as preposition, etc.). It can be used with a noun or verb. Normally *harf* means a letter. We saw in the hadith (حرف باء او تاء) means letter *bā* or *tā*.

When reciting the Holy Quran, be careful in differentiating between a long and short vowels. Sometimes, the meaning will change.

Additionally, these are words of Allah and we do not have the authority to change them or say them incorrectly. For e.g., verses 36:46 & 7:23:

وَمَا تَأْتِيهِمْ مِّنْ آيَةٍ مِّنْ آيَاتِ رَبِّهِمْ إِلَّا كَانُوا عَنْهَا مُعْرِضِينَ
قَالَا رَبَّنَا ظَلَمْنَا أَنفُسَنَا وَإِن لَّمْ تَغْفِرْ لَنَا وَتَرْحَمْنَا لَنَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ

In the transliteration, for short vowels, we write a, i, and u. For long vowels we will write ā, ī, and ū.

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

Bismillāh. Some students, of Indo-Pak and Irani background, 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 *dammah* 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	لِ	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 ي, ا and و respectively, we get long vowels. For e.g., في, ما and قُو.

Identify obvious nouns, verbs & particles in al-Fātiha

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ ﴿١﴾ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ
الْقَدْرِ ﴿٢﴾ لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ مِّنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ ﴿٣﴾ تَنْزِيلُ الْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالرُّوحِ
فِيهَا يَأْذَنُ رَبِّهِمْ مِّنْ كُلِّ أَمْرٍ ﴿٤﴾ سَلَامٌ هِيَ حَتَّىٰ مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ ﴿٥﴾

I seek protection with Allah from the outcast Satan * In the Name of Allah, the All-beneficent, the All-merciful Indeed We sent it down on the Night of Ordainment. (1) And what will show you what is the Night of Ordainment? (2) The Night of Ordainment is better than a thousand months. (3) In it the angels and the Spirit descend, by the leave of their Lord, with every command. (4) It is peaceful until the rising of the dawn. (5)

Merits of the surah. Holy Prophet (s): Whoever recites this surah will be rewarded like the who fasted in the month of Ramadan, and if he recites it on the night of Qadr, his reward will be like the one who fought in the way of God. (Tafsir Taddabur Al-Qur'an, 30th Juz', p. 524)

Grammatical terms

Pronoun: is a word instead of a noun. E.g., he, she, it. Arabic: *huwa, hiya, huwa/hiya* depending on the gender of the thing. In Q 85:21 we read: هُوَ قُرْآنٌ *It is a Quran*; Q 39:50 هِيَ فِتْنَةٌ *It is a test* and in 20:20 هِيَ حَيَّةٌ *It is a snake*.

Adjective: is what describes a word. A straight path, a noble Quran. Arabic: *siratun mustaqimun; Quranun karimun*

Adverb: adds information about a verb, an adjective or another verb. E.g., speak slowly, or speak gently.

Tanwin: means putting an ‘n’ sound at the end of a word. We often notice double fatha, kasra and dhamma at the end of the words. It takes place of an indefinite article in English represented by ‘a’ or ‘an’.

Adding (ال) *al* and removing tanwīn gives you definite form.

Lessons 2 & 3: Detached/independent pronouns

Bismillāh. Pronoun: is a word instead of a noun. E.g., he, she, it. Arabic: *huwa*, *hiya*, *huwa/hiya* respectively, depending on the gender of the thing.

In Q 85:21 we read: هُوَ قُرْآنٌ *It is a Quran*; Q 39:50 هِيَ فِتْنَةٌ *It is a test* and in 20:20 هِيَ حَيَّةٌ *It is a snake*.

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

Homework for this week

Bismillāh. 1) Memorize the meanings of another 10 words on p 6 of Word List 1.

2) Highlight detached pronouns in the first 10 verses of Surat al-Baqarah

سَمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ * الم ﴿١﴾ ذٰلِكَ الْكِتٰبُ لَا رَيْبَ ۤفِیْهِ ۤهُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِیْنَ ﴿٢﴾
الَّذِیْنَ یُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْغَیْبِ وَیُقِیْمُونَ الصَّلٰةَ وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ یُنْفِقُونَ ﴿٣﴾ وَالَّذِیْنَ یُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا
أُنزِلَ إِلَیْكَ وَمَا أُنزِلَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ یُوقِنُونَ ﴿٤﴾ أُولَٰئِكَ عَلٰی هُدًى مِّنْ
رَّبِّهِمْ ۖ وَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٥﴾ إِنَّ الَّذِیْنَ كَفَرُوا سَوَآءٌ عَلَیْهِمْ أَلْأَنْذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ
لَا یُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿٦﴾ خَتَمَ اللّٰهُ عَلٰی قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَی سَمْعِهِمْ ۖ وَعَلَیْ أَبْصَارِهِمْ غِشَاوَةٌ ۖ وَهُمْ
عَذَابٌ عَظِیْمٌ ﴿٧﴾ وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ یَقُولُ آمَنَّا بِاللّٰهِ وَبِالْیَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِیْنَ
﴿٨﴾ یُخَادِعُونَ اللّٰهَ وَالَّذِیْنَ آمَنُوا وَمَا یُخَدَعُونَ إِلَّا أَنْفُسَهُمْ وَمَا یَشْعُرُونَ ﴿٩﴾ فِی
قُلُوبِهِمْ مَّرَضٌ فَزَادَهُمُ اللّٰهُ مَرَضًا ۖ وَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِیْمٌ ۖ بِمَا كَانُوا یَكْذِبُونَ ﴿١٠﴾

3) On pp 15 & 16 of the Text, there are 11 phrases from the Quran. The author has **bolded** the detached pronouns in the translations. Find the corresponding detached pronouns in the Arabic text of these phrases.



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

ALI 675: Quranic Arabic Level 2

www.academyofislam.com/ali-675

Zoom online class

Session 12: Monday Jan 29, 2024

Mondays 22 to Mar 11, 2024/ 10 Rajab – 30 Sha‘ban 1445 AH

Du'ā before the class

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.
اللَّهُمَّ وَفَّقْنَا لِمَا نَحِبُّ وَتَرْضَى، وَلَا تَكِلْنَا إِلَى أَنْفُسِنَا طَرْفَةَ عَيْنٍ أَبَدًا.
اللَّهُمَّ اشْرَحْ بِالْقُرْآنِ صَدْرِي، وَاسْتَعْمِلْ بِالْقُرْآنِ بَدَنِي، وَنَوِّرْ بِالْقُرْآنِ بَصْرِي،
وَاطْلُقْ 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'minīn Imam Ali (a).

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, ch 6, h 37).

Last week's Homework

Bismillāh. Identify *mudāf* and *mudāf ilayhi* in Sūratul Falaq (No 113)

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﴾

In the name of Allah, the All-beneficent, the All-merciful. Say, ‘I seek the protection of the Lord of the daybreak (1) from the evil of what He has created, (2) and from the evil of the dark night when it falls, (3) and from the evil of the witches, who blow on knots, (4) and from the evil of the envious one when he envies.’ (5)

Merit of the sūrah: Holy Prophet (s): Whoever recites Suratul Falaq when he goes to sleep will have a great reward. It is a safeguard from every evil and an effective protection against every evil eye. (*Tafsir Taddabur Al-Qur'an*, 30th Juz', p. 726)

Questions: 1) why is the i'rāb of *rabb* kasra in verse 1, (2) what do you understand from “Lord of the daybreak”? (3) why is the i'rāb of *sharr* kasra in verses 2 to 5?

Lesson 13: Nominal Sentence (الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ)

Bismillāh. Please open Lesson 12 in the Text. Do you have any questions?

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 **khabar**.
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.

Homework for this week

Bismillāh.

1, On pp. 41, 42 and 43, the author of the Text has quoted a total of 12 phrases from the Quran. Identify *mubtada'* (subject) and *khabar* (predicate) in the first 10 phrases.

2, Study the meanings of all words under the letters alif and baa in the Word List 1 which you can download from <https://academyofislam.com/quran/quranic-arabic/> under Course Materials. InshāAllah, we will begin the next session with a short quiz on these words.

Please note that we will inshāAllah have the class next Monday (Feb 5) despite there being the wafāt majlis of Imam Musa al-Kazim (a). From 9:05 – 9:15 pm, as a respect to the occasion, we will discuss a 2 – 3 Hadiths from the Imam.

Lessons 14: Dual and Plural Nouns_1

Bismillāh. 1) In Arabic we have Sound Plurals (جَمْعُ السَّامِ) and we have Broken Plurals (جَمْعُ التَّكْسِيرِ). 2) In sound plurals the original word remains intact 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?

Q 33:35 Sabab al-Nuzūl

Bismillāh. A group of commentators have said that when ‘Asma Bint al-‘Umays, the wife of Ja‘far b. Abu Talib, accompanied with her husband, came back from Ethiopia, she went to visit the Prophet’s wives.

One of the questions she began asking was that whether there was anything of the verses of the Qur’an revealed about women. They responded a negative answer to her. Then she came to the Prophet (s) and, concerning it, she said: *O, the Messenger of Allah! Women are in loss!* The Prophet (s) asked her: *Why?* She answered: *Because there has not come in the Islam and Qur’an anything about the excellence of women.*

It was here that the above verse was revealed (and gave them certainty that the men and women are equal with Allah from the point of nearness and rank. The important thing is that they should have the conditions of excellence from the view of belief, action, and Islamic morals). (<https://www.al-islam.org/enlightening-commentary-light-holy-quran-vol-14/section-5-no-believer-shall-have-any-choice-against#occasion-revelation>)

Duals & plurals of *Kātib* (كَاتِبٌ)

Plural - جمع	Dual - مثنى	Singular - مفرد	
كَاتِبُونَ كَاتِبِينَ Many male writers	كَاتِبَانِ كَاتِبَيْنِ Two male writers	كَاتِبٌ Male writers	مُذَكَّرٌ <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	مذكر <i>Masculine</i>
صَالِحَاتُ صَالِحَاتٍ Many righteous females	صَالِحَتَانِ صَالِحَتَيْنِ Two righteous female	صَالِحَةٌ Righteous female	مؤنث <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.

Our Text being taught on YouTube

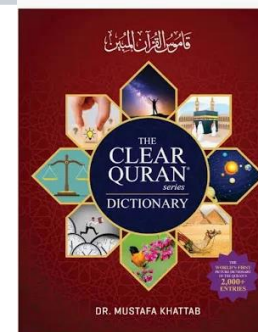
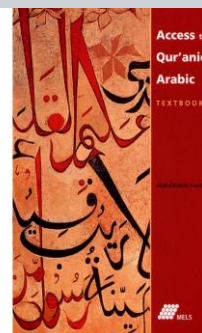
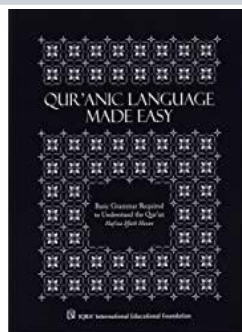
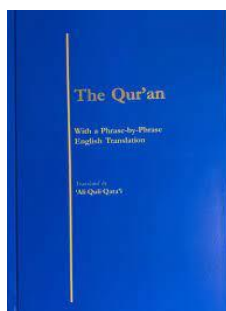
Bismillāh. This link was shared by one of the students for your benefit:

<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.