



ALI 675: Quranic Arabic Level 1, Session 3

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 – 9:10 pm. **NO CLASS NEXT MONDAY**

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، وَآكُرْمْنَا بِنُورِ الْفَهْمِ. اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا
أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ، وَاَنْشُرْ 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.

Status of those who 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.

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, fatha and dammah respectively. Here is the table.

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

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., مَائِي, مَا and قُو.

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

Answers to last week Homework

Bismillāh. Highlight detached pronouns in the first 10 verses of Surat al-Baqarah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * ۱ ﴿ ذَلِكِ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ ۚ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ
۲ ﴿ الَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْغَيْبِ وَيُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ يُنْفِقُونَ ﴿۳﴾ وَالَّذِينَ
يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمَا أُنزِلَ مِن قَبْلِكَ وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ ﴿۴﴾ أُولَئِكَ عَلَىٰ
هُدًى مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ ۗ وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿۵﴾ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ أُنذِرْتَهُمْ أَمْ
لَمْ تُنذِرْتَهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿۶﴾ خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَىٰ سَمْعِهِمْ ۗ وَعَلَىٰ أَبْصَارِهِمْ
غِشَاوَةٌ ۗ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿۷﴾ وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن يَقُولُ آمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَبِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَمَا
هُم بِمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿۸﴾ يُخَادِعُونَ اللَّهَ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ إِلَّا أَنفُسَهُمْ وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ
﴿۹﴾ فِي قُلُوبِهِم مَّرَضٌ فَزَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ مَرَضًا ۗ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْذِبُونَ ﴿۱۰﴾

Observation: most highlighted even the attached pronouns

From the Text, on pp 15 & 16 find detached pronouns in 11 Quranic phrases:

أَنْتَ 5:116, هُنَّ 2:183, هِيَ 6:29, هُمْ 5:37, هُمَا 9:40, هُوَ 24:11, هُوَ 112:1, أَنْتُمْ 28:53, أَنَا 79:24, نَحْنُ 6:151. Note Q in Q 112:1 means the referenced verse is taken from the Quran. You may repeat for other verses.

Question: why is there a sukūn/sākin on the word أَنَا in verse 79:24?

Fine points from the verses we just saw

Bismillāh. As students of Quranic Arabic please recite the Holy Quran along with the corresponding translation with a close look and see if you find the Arabic grammatical rules in them.

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿١﴾ 112:1 هُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ 24:11

Both the verses have the detached pronoun هُوَ but they are translated differently. One is rendered as **He** and the other as **It**. So, the context important when translating instead of looking the meaning of a word.

وَقَالُوا إِن هِيَ إِلَّا حَيَاتُنَا الدُّنْيَا وَمَا نَحْنُ بِمَبْعُوثِينَ

Q 6:29 They say, ‘There is nothing but our life of this world, and we shall not be resurrected.’

What does the pronoun هِيَ refer to? Who are ‘they’, in this verse? What are they arguing about? How does Allah respond to their argument?

أَحِلَّ لَكُمْ لَيْلَةَ الصِّيَامِ الرَّفَثُ إِلَىٰ نِسَائِكُمْ ۚ هُنَّ لِبَاسٌ لَّكُمْ وَأَنْتُمْ لِبَاسٌ لَهُنَّ ۗ

Q 2:187 You (menfolk) are permitted on the night of the fast to go into your wives: they (your wives) are a garment for you (men), and you (men) are a garment for them (your wives).

As students of Quranic Arabic, how can you use this verse to comprehend Quranic view about same sex marriage?

Lesson 4: Attached/joined Pronouns

Bismillāh. These pronouns are always attached to the end of another word which can be a noun, verb or a particle, i.e., they are **suffixed** to another words. On the other hand, if a letter is attached to the beginning of a word, then it considered as **prefixed** to that word, for e.g., in Q 2:8 آمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ – *we believed in Allah and in the Hereafter.*

plural	dual	singular	quantity/ person
هُمُ _	هُمَا _	هُ _	3 rd m
هُنَّ _	هُمَا _	هَا _	3 rd f
كُمْ _	كُما	كَ _	2 nd m
كُنَّ _	كُما	كِ _	2 nd f
نَا _		ي، نِي	1 st

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 هَا	3 rd f
كُمْ أَنْتُمْ	كُما أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتَ أَكْ	2 nd m
كُنَّ أَنْتُنَّ	كُما أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتِ أَكْ	2 nd f
	نَحْنُ نَا	أَنَا ي، نِي	1 st

Attached pronouns with noun قَلَمٌ

Plural	Dual	Singular	Person
قَلَمُهُمْ their (m) pen	قَلَمُهُمَا their (2m) pen	قَلَمُهُ His pen	3 rd , m
قَلَمُهُنَّ Their (f) pen	قَلَمُهُمَا their (2f) pen	قَلَمُهَا Her pen	3 rd , f
قَلَمُكُمْ Your (m) pen	قَلَمُكُمَا Your (2m) pen	قَلَمُكَ Your (m) pen	2 nd , m
قَلَمُكُنَّ Your (f) pen	قَلَمُكُمَا Your (2f) pen	قَلَمُكِ Your (f) pen	2 nd , f
قَلَمُنَا - our (2 or more) pen		قَلَمِي my pen	1 st , m & f

Attached pronouns with noun بَيْتٌ

Plural	Dual	Singular	Qty/person
بَيْتُهُمْ Their (m) house	بَيْتُهُمَا Their (2m) house	بَيْتُهُ His house	3 rd , m
بَيْتُهُنَّ Their (f) house	بَيْتُهُمَا Their (2f) house	بَيْتُهَا Her house	3 rd , f
بَيْتُكُمْ Your (m) house	بَيْتُكُمَا Your (2m) house	بَيْتُكَ Your house	2 nd , m
بَيْتُكُنَّ Your house	بَيْتُكُمَا Your (2f) house	بَيْتِكِ Your house	2 nd , f
Our (2 or more) house – بَيْتُنَا		My house – بَيْتِي	1 st . M & F

Homework for the week

Bismillāh. 1) Pronouns are often used in Arabic. Find any three verses in the Quran which as at least five pronouns in a verse.

2) In slide Number 14 above we have shown how the noun **بَيْتٌ** has been attached all pronouns. Prepare a similar Pronoun table for the following two nouns: **عَبْدٌ** and **رَبٌّ** with meanings.

Plural	Dual	Singular	Gender/Person
			3 rd Masculine
			3 rd Feminine
			2 nd Masculine
			2 nd Feminine
			1 st M & F

Hadith from Imam Mūsā al-Kāzīm عليه السلام

Bismillāh. Taken from *Fascinating Discourses* at www.al-islam.org

إِنَّ أَعْظَمَ النَّاسِ قَدْرًا الَّذِي لَا يَرَى الدُّنْيَا لِنَفْسِهِ خَطْرًا، أَمَا إِنَّ أَبْدَانَكُمْ لَيْسَ لَهَا ثَمَنٌ
إِلَّا الْجَنَّةَ، فَلَا تَبِيعُوهَا بِغَيْرِهَا.

(تحف العقول ص 389)

Indeed, the greatest among the people in worth is the one who does not see in himself any value for this world. As for your bodies, their worth lies (in getting into) the Paradise. So, do not sell it for less than that.

مَنْ اسْتَوَى يَوْمَاهُ فَهُوَ مَغْبُونٌ، وَمَنْ كَانَ آخِرُ يَوْمِيهِ شَرًّا هُمَا فَهُوَ مَلْعُونٌ، وَمَنْ لَمْ
يَعْرِفِ الزِّيَادَةَ فِي نَفْسِهِ فَهُوَ فِي نُقْصَانٍ، وَمَنْ كَانَ إِلَى النُّقْصَانِ فَالْمَوْتُ خَيْرٌ لَهُ مِنْ
الْحَيَاةِ.

(بحار الانوار ج 78 ص 327)

One who makes his two days equal (in faith and action), then he is deceived. And the one whose following day is worse, he is deprived (of the Divine mercy). He who does not know of a progress in his self, then he is in a loss. And the one who is in a loss, for him death is better than (continuing with) the life.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

ALI 675: Quranic Arabic Level 2

www.academyofislam.com/ali-675

Zoom online class

Session 13: Monday Feb 5, 2024

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

There is no class next Monday Feb 12, 2024

As we will InshāAllah be celebrating the wilādat of Imam al-Husayn (a)

Du'ā before the class

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.
اللَّهُمَّ وَفَّقْنَا لِمَا نُحِبُّ 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).

Hadith from Imam Mūsā al-Kāzīm عليه السلام

Bismillāh. Taken from *Fascinating Discourses* at www.al-islam.org

إِنَّ أَعْظَمَ النَّاسِ قَدْرًا الَّذِي لَا يَرَى الدُّنْيَا لِنَفْسِهِ خَطْرًا، أَمَا إِنَّ أَبْدَانَكُمْ لَيْسَ لَهَا ثَمَنٌ
إِلَّا الْجَنَّةُ، فَلَا تَبِيعُوهَا بِغَيْرِهَا.

(تحف العقول ص 389)

Indeed, the greatest among the people in worth is the one who does not see in himself any value for this world. As for your bodies, their worth lies (in getting into) the Paradise. So, do not sell it for less than that.

مَنْ اسْتَوَى يَوْمَاهُ فَهُوَ مَغْبُوبٌ، وَمَنْ كَانَ آخِرُ يَوْمِيهِ شَرًّا هُمَا فَهُوَ مَلْعُونٌ، وَمَنْ لَمْ
يَعْرِفِ الزِّيَادَةَ فِي نَفْسِهِ فَهُوَ فِي نُقْصَانٍ، وَمَنْ كَانَ إِلَى النُّقْصَانِ فَالْمَوْتُ خَيْرٌ لَهُ مِنَ
الْحَيَاةِ.

(بحار الانوار ج 78 ص 327)

One who makes his two days equal (in faith and action), then he is deceived. And the one whose following day is worse, he is deprived (of the Divine mercy). He who does not know of a progress in his self, then he is in a loss. And the one who is in a loss, for him death is better than (continuing with) the life.

Do Quran Tilāwah regularly

قَالَ النَّبِيُّ (ص) : نَوِّرُوا بُيُوتَكُمْ بِتِلَاوَةِ الْقُرْآنِ وَلَا تَتَّخِذُوهَا قُبُورًا
كَمَا فَعَلَتِ الْيَهُودُ وَالنَّصَارَى صَلُّوا فِي الْكِنَائِسِ 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).

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 ال are definite and so are the مُضَاف in a possessive phrase.

Homework for this week

Bismillāh. On pp. 41, 42 and 43, the Text, let us identify *mubtada'* (subject) and *khabar* (predicate) in the first 10 phrases.

وَاللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ 2:218 وَهُمْ فِي الآخِرَةِ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ 2:214 وَأَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ 2:132 ذَلِكَ
مِنْ أَنْبَاءِ الْغَيْبِ 3:44 أَنَا يُوسُفُ وَهَذَا أَخِي 12:90 قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ 112:1 إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ
الرَّزَّاقُ ذُو الْقُوَّةِ الْمَتِينُ 51:58 فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ 7:8 إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ 2:127
ذَلِكَ هُوَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ 9:72

2, Study the meanings of all words under the letters alif and baa in the Word List
1. InshāAllah, we will begin the next session with a short quiz on these words.

QUIZ: Write the meanings of these words in English. You can either email your answers to director@academyofislam.com or WhatsApp to 289-553-7886.

1، الأخرُ 2. أمرٌ 3. أجورٌ 4. مؤمنةٌ 5. إنسٌ 6. آياتٌ
7. مبینٌ 8. بناتٌ 9. بعضٌ 10. بعيدٌ.

2. Write the plural of the following words in transliteration:

1، مؤمنٌ 2. ابنٌ 3، أبٌ 4. أمرٌ 5. آخرٌ.

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 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 يْنِ 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 يْنَ. 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>)

Sound 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	مُذَكَّر <i>Masculine</i>
صَالِحَاتُ صَالِحَاتٍ Many righteous females	صَالِحَتَانِ صَالِحَتَيْنِ Two righteous female	صَالِحَةٌ Righteous female	مُؤَنَّث <i>Feminine</i>

Sound duals & plurals of *Kātib* (كَاتِبٌ) – a writer

Plural - جمع	Dual - مثنى	Singula مفرد - r	case	gender
كَاتِبُونَ	كَاتِبَانِ	كَاتِبٌ	nominative	مذكر
كَاتِبِينَ	كَاتِبَيْنِ	كَاتِبًا	accusative	
		كَاتِبٍ	genitive	
كَاتِبَاتٌ	كَاتِبَتَانِ	كَاتِبَةٌ	nominative	مؤنث
كَاتِبَاتٍ	كَاتِبَتَيْنِ	كَاتِبَةً	accusative	
		كَاتِبَةٍ	genitive	

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:

1) **Highlight** sound plurals and duals in the following verses

وَجَعَلْنَا اللَّيْلَ وَالنَّهَارَ آيَاتٍ ۚ 17:12 جَنَّاتٍ عَن يَمِينٍ وَشِمَالٍ ۖ 34:15 وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ
وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتُ بَعْضُهُمْ أَوْلِيَاءُ بَعْضٍ ۗ 9:71 إِنَّ الْمُتَّقِينَ فِي جَنَّاتٍ وَنَعِيمٍ 52:17

2) Prepare a table similar to what is found on slide 28 above for the words: كَافِرٌ، كَاذِبٌ، مُؤْمِنٌ

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

