



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

## ALI 683: Quranic Arabic Level 3 at JCC

Quranic Arabic helps Muslims understand the language of the Quran. In this course, we will continue Arabic grammatical rules pertaining to Nouns (*ism*) & building Quranic vocabulary. **Students will need to put at least two hours of study per week in addition to attending the classes regularly.** In this course, **we will inshāAllah cover Lessons 18 - 26 in the Text.** The recordings and slides for Levels 1 & 2 are available at <https://academyofislam.com/quran/quranic-arabic/>.

**Schedule:** 8 Tuesday evenings, April 30 to June 18, 2024, from 8:00 – 10:00 PM. We'll go for Maghribayn in Masjid Ghadeer at *awwal time*.

**PLEASE NOTE:** 1) Registration indicates an agreement to attend all classes on time. 2) Students will email the instructor if they cannot attend a class; and would still need to submit the homework for that class on time.

# Du‘ā before beginning the lesson

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، وَأَطْلِقْ 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.

# Lesson 17: Masculine and Feminine Nouns

Every noun is a masculine unless covered by the following five categories:

1. Nouns ending with ة، ي، آء. See Table on p. 52 of the Text
2. Parts of the body that are in pair. The complete of body parts was covered in Lesson 16. Examples of body parts in pairs in found in the second Table on pp 50 & 51 of the Text.
3. Names given to the wind, e.g., سَمُومٌ، رِيحٌ
4. Names given to fire, e.g., نَارٌ، جَهَنَّمَ
5. Miscellaneous words contained in on page 53 of the Text.

**EXCEPTIONS:** Like most grammar rules in Arabic, there are exception to the above. The following words although ending in ة and آء are NOT feminine.

أُمَّةٌ، عُلَمَاءٌ، فُقَرَاءٌ، خَلِيفَةٌ،

# More about gender

All nouns in Arabic are either masculine (مُذَكَّر) or feminine (مُؤَنَّث); there is **no neutral gender**. Most nouns and adjectives (صِفَات) are made feminine by simply adding ة – *al-tā al-marbūtah*. This is known as a feminine marker (عَلَامَةُ التَّأْنِيثِ) at the end of the noun. See the following table with both genders

Meaning	Feminine	Masculine
Expert	خَبِيرَةٌ	خَبِيرٌ
Writer	كَاتِبَةٌ	كَاتِبٌ
Jewish	يَهُودِيَّةٌ	يَهُودِيٌّ
Devout	قَانِتَةٌ	قَانِتٌ
Sincere/faithful	مُخْلِصَةٌ	مُخْلِصٌ
Fasting	صَائِمَةٌ	صَائِمٌ
Leader	سَيِّدَةٌ	سَيِّدٌ

# words that are both masculine & feminine

Question asked by you: are Arabic words either masculine or feminine? In 12:108 we read **هَذِهِ سَبِيلِي**. The question posed: is the word *sabīl* masculine or feminine? Note that the nouns that are on the patters on **فَعُول** and **فَعِيل** are simultaneously masculine and feminine. Their femineity is known from what they refer to or from the context. So, if a noun is preceded by **هَذِهِ** then it is feminine. Also, if the context of the phrase is masculine then the word is masculine. Look at the following:

وَإِنْ يَرَوْا سَبِيلَ الرُّشْدِ لَا يَتَّخِذُوهُ سَبِيلًا وَإِنْ يَرَوْا سَبِيلَ الغَيِّ يَتَّخِذُوهُ سَبِيلًا ۗ

Q 7:146 *and if they see the way of rectitude, they will not take it as [their] way, and if they see the way of error, they will take it as [their] way.*

Other words which are simultaneously masculine and feminine are:

صَبُورٌ، طَرِيقٌ، سَكِّينٌ، سَوَقٌ، لِسَانٌ، خَمْرٌ، سِلَاحٌ، إِصْبَعٌ

# أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ – Demonstrative Pronouns

These are nouns to point to something near (*qarīb*) or far (*ba'īd*). For NEAR we have:

Plural	Dual	Singular	Gender
هُؤُلَاءِ	هَذَانِ \ هَذَيْنِ	هَذَا	مُذَكَّر
These (all)	These (two)	This	Masculine
هُؤُلَاءِ	هَاتَانِ \ هَاتَيْنِ	هَذِهِ	مُؤَنَّث
These (all)	These (two)	This	Feminine

Demonstratives are used either as pronouns or adjectivally. In the Quran *hādhā* and *hādhīhi* are used frequently as adjectives.

Adjectival use: The demonstrative precedes the noun and is linked to it by the definite article. E.g., *hādhā al-Quran*, *hādhīhi al-nār*.

Note that all the above begin with letter *hā* (ه).

Let us look at Quranic references- 3:51, 4:51, 6:76, 6:153, 6:155, 11:64, 12:108, 16:103, 16:116, 18:98, 20:63, 26:54, 28:27, 29:64, 44:22, 50:2, 53:56, 61:6.

# Les 19: Demonstrative for far (بَعِيد)

Bismillāh

Plural	Dual	Singular	Gender
أُولَئِكَ	ذَانِكَ   ذَيْنِكَ	ذَلِكَ	مَذَكَّر
Those (all)	Those (two)	That	Masculine
أُولَئِكَ	تَانِكَ   تَيْنِكَ	تَلْكَ	مؤنث
Those (all)	Those (two)	That	Masculine

Note that all the above end with كَ.

**Homework:** Here are the Quranic verses containing demonstrative pronouns for far. **Check if any of these have been translated as being from near due to its greatness of importance?** Q 2:1, 2:5, 2:252, 2:253, 3:108, 3:114, 4:70, 8:74, 10:3, 12:37, 14:18, 18:64, 22:70, 28:32, 28:83, 42:22, 70:35, 74:9.

# More on Demonstratives

1 Demonstratives are used either as pronouns or adjectivally

2 Common demonstratives

3

Near		Far
هَذَا This	Masculine singular	ذَلِكَ That
هَذِهِ This, these	Feminine singular	تِلْكَ That, those
هَؤُلَاءِ These	plural	أُولَئِكَ Those

4. Note short *alif* on letters ه، ذ، therefore it's a long vowel

5. Also, هَؤُلَاءِ & أُولَئِكَ are used for all 3 cases & both genders.

6. Sometimes هَؤُلَاءِ *ha'ulai* is simplified as أُولَئِكَ *ula'i*.

7. In both *ula'ika* and *ula'i* letter 'waw' is silent, so the sound 'u' is a short vowel.



# More on demonstratives... 2

8 The words هَذَا الرَّجُلُ is ‘demonstrative phrase,’ i.e., it is not a complete nominal sentence. Such a phrase can be subject or predicate of a nominal sentence. Example of the subject:

هَذَا الْوَلَدُ جَمِيلٌ - This boy is handsome. As for the predicate:

مَنْ ذَلِكَ الْمُدَرِّسُ؟ - who is that teacher?

9 The demonstrative pronoun agrees in gender with the noun that forms the phrase: هَذِهِ الْبِنْتُ and هَذَا الْوَلَدُ.

10. notice in the following examples, the demonstrative pronoun does not affect the case endings of nouns:

مِنْ هَذَا الرَّجُلِ – from this man. *Al-rajul* is genitive on account of preposition *min*, despite being separated by *hādhā*. Similarly, in إِنَّ ذَلِكَ الرَّجُلَ – surely, that man. Here *al-rajula* is in accusative due to *inna*, though separated by *hādhā*.

# Examples from the Quran

2:126 وَإِذْ قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ رَبِّ اجْعَلْ هَذَا بَلَدًا آمِنًا

3:164 قُلْتُمْ أَنِّي هَذَا قُلْ هُوَ مِنْ عِنْدِ أَنْفُسِكُمْ

3:191 رَبَّنَا مَا خَلَقْتَ هَذَا بَاطِلًا سُبْحَانَكَ

5:31 قَالَ يَا وَيْلَتَا أَعَجَزْتُ أَنْ أَكُونَ مِثْلَ هَذَا الْغُرَابِ فَأُوَارِي سَوَاءَ أَخِي

6:18 وَأُوحِيَ إِلَيَّ هَذَا الْقُرْآنُ لِأُنذِرْكُمْ بِهِ وَمَنْ بَلَغَ

2:2 ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِلْمُتَّقِينَ

Note that *dhālika* and *tilka* are sometimes used for things near distance to emphasize the greatness or importance of the object pointed at. Another example

2:252 تِلْكَ آيَاتُ اللَّهِ نَتْلُوهَا عَلَيْكَ بِالْحَقِّ - those are the signs of Allah; we reveal upon you with truth.

In our Text, there are more examples from the Quran on pages 56, 57 and 58.