



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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 7:15 – 9:00 PM.**

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 session 8

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.
اللَّهُمَّ وَفَّقْنَا لِمَا نَحِبُّ وَتَرْضَى، وَلَا تَكِلْنَا إِلَى أَنْفُسِنَا طَرْفَةَ عَيْنٍ
أَبْدًا. 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.

Diptote nouns and their rules

We had noticed that the word **بِجَهَنَّمَ** in verse 89:23 did not have kasrah despite it was preceded by the preposition **بِ** ! Why?

- 1) They belong to a group known as ‘diptotes’. These are not formed from Arabic roots. They do not take *tanwīn* and *kasrah* at all. They either carry *dammah* or *fathah*. For e.g., the word **لَادَمَ** appears in verses 2:34, 7:11, 17:61, 18:50, and 20:116. In verse 20:115 we see:

وَلَقَدْ عَهِدْنَا إِلَىٰ **إِلَىٰ آدَمَ** مِنْ قَبْلُ فَنَسِيَ وَلَمْ نَجِدْ لَهُ عَزْمًا

- 1) Examples of diptotes are Fātimah, Makkah, Misr, etc. Look at this Du'ā recited in tahajjud:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَىٰ مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَىٰ **وَفَاطِمَةَ** وَالْحَسَنِ وَالْحُسَيْنِ وَالسَّجَّادِ وَالْبَاقِرِ....

Also, in the a'māl of Laylatul-Qadr we say while keeping the Quran on the head:

بِكَ يَا اللَّهُ، بِمُحَمَّدٍ، بِعَلِيٍّ، **بِفَاطِمَةَ**، بِالْحَسَنِ، بِالْحُسَيْنِ . . . بِالْحُجَّةِ

Lesson 24: Mabni & Mu'arrab

The **mabni** (مَبْنِي) nouns are those nouns which are not influenced by any word or situation; they remain unchangeable in all circumstances. Examples of a few mabni nouns appear on p. 76 of the Text. Here are verses 5:46 & with mabni nouns:

وَقَفَّيْنَا عَلَىٰ آثَارِهِم بِعِيسَى ابْنِ مَرْيَمَ مُصَدِّقًا لِّمَا بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ مِنَ التَّوْرَةِ ۗ
قَالَ أَتَسْتَبْدِلُونَ الَّذِي هُوَ أَدْنَىٰ بِالَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ ۗ

Despite preceded by preposition بِ , the words عِيسَى and الَّذِي do not get affected and remain unchanged.

The **mu'arrab** nouns are of two types: *munsarif* (fully changeable) and *ghayr munsarif* (party changeable). The words مُحَمَّدٌ، صَالِحٌ، نُوحٌ are *munsarif*, which get influenced in all situations. For example:

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ۗ وَالَّذِينَ مَعَهُ أَشِدَّاءُ عَلَى الْكُفَّارِ رُحَمَاءُ بَيْنَهُمْ ۗ 48:29 أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ *
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.

All diptotes are examples of *ghayr munsarif*. (see the prev. slide).

الأَسْمَاءُ الْمُكَبَّرَةُ – Magnified Nouns

These are always compounded with another word to a possessive phrase.

genitive	accusative	nominative	Meaning	Quran	noun
أَبِي	أَبَا	أَبُوَا	Father	4:11, 12:4,16, 100	أَبٌ
أَخِي	أَخَا	أَخُوَا	brother	5:31, 26:106, 46:21	أَخٌ
فِي	فَا	فُو	Mouth	13:14	فَمٌ

Note when we add the first-person singular pronoun (ي) to magnified nouns أَبٌ، أَخٌ، فَمٌ it becomes فَمِي، أَخِي، أَبِي in all situations.

Verses from the Holy Quran: 5:25, 5:31, 12:93, 26:86 & 28:25.

قَالَ رَبِّ إِنِّي لَا أَمْلِكُ إِلَّا نَفْسِي وَأَخِي * يَا وَيْلَتَى أَعَجَزْتُ أَنْ أَكُونَ مِثْلَ هَذَا الْغُرَابِ
فَأُوَارِي سَوْءَةَ أَخِي * اذْهَبُوا بِقَمِيصِي هَذَا فَاَلْقُوهُ عَلَى وَجْهِ أَبِي يَأْتِ بَصِيرًا * وَاعْفُرْ لِأَبِي
إِنَّهُ كَانَ مِنَ الضَّالِّينَ * جَاءَتْهُ إِحْدَاهُمَا تَمْشِي عَلَى اسْتِحْيَاءٍ قَالَتْ إِنَّ أَبِي يَدْعُوكَ

Magnified nouns – ذُو ، ذَاتٌ

The word ذُو and its derivatives ذَوَاتٌ، ذَوِيٌّ، ذَوِيَّةٌ can mean *owner or possessor of/ endowed with/ characterized by*. Most common examples are ذُو الْحِجَّةِ and ذُو الْفِقَارِ. The month of Dhul-Hijjah is characterized with Hajj and the sword of Imam Ali عليه السلام had two blades.

genitive	accusative	nominative	Quran	Qty/gender	noun
ذِي	ذَا	ذُو	2:83, 2:105, 5:106 55:27, 78.	Single – m	ذُو
ذَوِي	ذَوِي	ذَوَا	5:95, 65:2.	Dual – m	ذَوَيْنِ ذَوَانِ
أُولِي	أُولِي	أُولُو	24:22, 33:6.	Plural – m	أُولُو
ذَات	ذَات	ذَاتٌ	18:17, 54:13.	Single – f	ذَاتٌ
ذَوَاتِي	ذَوَاتِي	ذَوَاتَا	55:48, 34:16.	Dual – f	ذَوَاتَيْنِ ذَوَا تَانِ
أُولَاتِ	أُولَاتِ	أُولَاتٌ	65:4,6.	Plural - f	أُولَاتٌ

The phrase *dhul-fadhli* - ذُو الْفَضْلِ i.e., *possessor of bounty* appears often in the Quran and Du‘ās; for e.g., وَاللَّهُ ذُو الْفَضْلِ الْعَظِيمِ – *And Allah is owner of great bounty/ And Allah is dispenser of a mighty grace* in Q 2:105, 3:74. 8:29, 57:21 & 62:4.

Examples from Hadith

الإمام عَلِيٌّ (ع): أَفْضَلُ مَنْ شَاوَرْتَ ذُو التَّجَارِبِ وَشَرُّ مَنْ قَارَنْتَ ذُو الْمَعَائِبِ.

Imam Ali عليه السلام: *The best person whom you can consult is the one with [abundant] experience and the worst person whom you can associate with is the one with [numerous] faults. (Ghurar al-Hikam, H 4928)*

كان علي بن الحسين (عليه السلام) يقول:

مَا أَرْزَعُ الزَّرْعَ لِطَلْبِ الْفَضْلِ فِيهِ وَمَا أزرعه إِلَّا لِنِالِهِ الْمُعْتَرِ وَذُو الْحَاجَةِ

Ali ibn al-Husayn عليه السلام used to say: I do not work in plantation for gains except that I want this gain for the destitute and the needy (*Al-Kāfi*, v. 6)

عَنْ أَبِي جَعْفَرٍ (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام) قَالَ: أَدْعُ فِي طَلْبِ الرِّزْقِ فِي الْمَكْتُوبَةِ وَأَنْتَ سَاجِدٌ: يَا خَيْرُ الْمَسْئُولِينَ وَيَا خَيْرَ الْمُعْطِينَ أَرْزُقْنِي وَأَرْزُقْ عِيَالِي مِنْ فَضْلِكَ الْوَاسِعِ فَإِنَّكَ ذُو الْفَضْلِ الْعَظِيمِ

Abu Ja'far (a): *Ask for sustenance in the obligatory prayer by saying in the state of sajdah: O the Best to Plead to, and O the Best Provider, grant me and my family sustenance from Your vast munificence You are the Great, the Generous (Al-Kāfi, v 2)*

Homework on Magnified Nouns

Identify the magnified nouns in the following verses and Hadith using colors for (i) **nominative**, (ii) **accusative** and (iii) **genitive** cases.

إِذْ قَالُوا لِيُوسُفُ وَأَخُوهُ أَحَبُّ إِلَيْنَا مِمَّا 12:8، وَلَمَّا دَخَلُوا عَلَى يُوسُفَ آوَى إِلَيْهِ أَخَاهُ ۖ قَالَ إِنِّي أَنَا
أَخُوكَ فَلَا تَبْتَسِسْ بِمَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ 12:69، إِنَّ لَهُ أَبًا شَيْخًا كَبِيرًا 12:78، فَلَنْ أُبْرَحَ الْأَرْضَ حَتَّىٰ يَأْذَنَ
لِي أَبِي أَوْ يَحْكُمَ اللَّهُ لِي ۖ وَهُوَ خَيْرُ الْحَاكِمِينَ 12:80، قَالَ أَنَا يُوسُفُ وَهَذَا أَخِي ۖ 12:90، اذْهَبُوا
بِقَمِيصِي هَذَا فَالْقُوهُ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِ أَبِي يَأْتِ بَصِيرًا 12:93، وَأَمَّا الْعُلَامُ فَكَانَ أَبَوَاهُ مُؤْمِنِينَ 18:80
اذْهَبْ أَنْتَ وَأَخُوكَ بِآيَاتِي وَلَا تَنِيَا فِي ذِكْرِي 20:42، إِذْ قَالَ لَهُمْ أَخُوهُمْ نُوحٌ أَلَا تَتَّقُونَ 26:106، إِذْ
قَالَ لَهُمْ أَخُوهُمْ هُودٌ أَلَا تَتَّقُونَ 26:124، إِذْ قَالَ لَهُمْ أَخُوهُمْ صَالِحٌ أَلَا تَتَّقُونَ 26:142، إِذْ قَالَ لَهُمْ
أَخُوهُمْ لُوطٌ أَلَا تَتَّقُونَ 26:161، وَأَخِي هَارُونُ هُوَ أَفْصَحُ مِنِّي لِسَانًا فَأَرْسَلْهُ مَعِيَ رِدْءًا يُصَدِّقُنِي ۖ
28:34، مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِّن رِّجَالِكُمْ وَلَكِن رَّسُولَ اللَّهِ وَخَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّينَ ۗ 33:40، إِنَّ هَذَا أَخِي لَهُ
تِسْعٌ وَتِسْعُونَ نَعْجَةً وَلِيَ نَعْجَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ 38:23، إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ إِخْوَةٌ فَأَصْلِحُوا بَيْنَ أَخَوَيْكُمْ 49:10،
تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ 111:1.

رسول الله (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ) : أَقَلُّ مَا يَكُونُ فِي آخِرِ الزَّمَانِ أَحٌ يُؤْتَقُ بِهِ أَوْ دِرْهَمٌ مِنْ حَلَالٍ. (تَحْفُ الْعُقُولِ، ح 54)

2) The phrase **أَلَا تَتَّقُونَ** appears four times above in Surah 26. Why?

3) What is the difference between the words **أَخٌ** and **إِخْوَةٌ**?

Lesson 26: Verbal Nouns

Alhamdu lillāh, we have reached at the end of Unit 1 of the Text covering all important aspects about noun (إِسْمٌ). This lesson, in a way, is taking us from the discussion on noun to verb (فِعْلٌ), which will inshāAllah be covered in Unit 2 of the Text spanning Levels 4 to 6 of our courses. In Arabic, a few nouns are primitive or simple, i.e., not derived from other words; for e.g., فَرَسٌ، كَلْبٌ. Most of Arabic nouns are derived from verbs and are thus known as verbal nouns (المَصْدَرُ).

Examples from the Holy Quran:

قُلْ إِنَّمَا أَنَا بَشَرٌ مِّثْلُكُمْ يُوحَىٰ إِلَيَّ أَنَّمَا إِلَهُكُمُ اللَّهُ وَاحِدٌ ۖ فَمَن كَانَ يَرْجُوا لِقَاءَ رَبِّهِ فَلْيَعْمَلْ
عَمَلًا صَالِحًا وَلَا يُشْرِكْ بِعِبَادَةِ رَبِّهِ أَحَدًا 18:110 فَتِلْكَ مَسَاكِينُهُمْ لَمْ تَسْكُنْ مِّنْ بَعْدِهِمْ إِلَّا
قَلِيلًا ۗ 28:58 يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ ذِكْرًا كَثِيرًا 33:41 يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا
اللَّهَ وَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا 33:70 وَيَنْصُرْكَ اللَّهُ نَصْرًا عَزِيمًا 48:3 فَاصْبِرْ صَبْرًا جَمِيلًا 70:5

The above verses have both the verbs and the nouns derived from those verbs. Reciting Q 18: 109 & 110 before sleeping assists in waking up early for prayers at the desired time. (*al-Muqni'ah*, p. 144).

Please revise during the break

Inshā'Allah, we will resume the next level of the Quranic Arabic either after Muharram or Safar 1446 AH. You will be receiving an email with details on registering for Quranic Arabic Level 4.

Please **revise** during the break by visiting our website at www.AcademyofIslam.com/quran/quranic-Arabic/

Also, another instructor has also posted her lessons online. <https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL1H3qGcM2nrVbVph3o9iIAzCJSPz6aXnb&si=MUoC5MQWe129Zl3p>

Those interested in studying Unit 2 on their own about verbs can download the first nine lessons from <https://academyofislam.com/ali-658/>

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.

The texts for the course

for past lessons go to <https://academyofislam.com/quran/quranic-arabic/>

Ali Quli Qarai	Hafiza Iffat Hasan	AbdulWahid Hamid
<i>The Qur'an: with a phrase-by- phrase English translation</i>	<i>Qur'anic Language Made Easy</i>	<i>Access to Qur'anic Arabic</i>

