

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

ALI 689: Level 4 (online & in-person)

In this ONLINE course via Zoom, we will *inshā'Allah* cover the first 10 lessons on verb (**فعل**) in Unit 2 of the text *Quranic Language Made Easy* Hafiza Iffath Hasan. Students are encouraged to keep an English translation of the Holy Quran with parallel Arabic text during the class. The instructor will use *The Qur'an, With a Phrase-by-Phrase English Translation* by Ali Quli Qarai.

Eligibility: Any Muslim ages 16 years and over who can recite the Holy Quran and has attended past Quranic Arabic classes with any institution can register for the course. This is an interactive online course, and the participants are required to login through video. Attending all sessions on time is essential.

Please email the instructor at director@academyofislam.com in advance if you are unable to attend due to some emergency. All participants are encouraged to submit the class assignments on time. Participants are advised to revise past lessons from <https://academyofislam.com/quran/quranic-arabic/>

Instructor: Sh Hasanayn Kassamali

Schedule: Six Tuesday evenings from Sep 10 to October 15, 2024, from 7:30 – 8:45 pm. (We will break for 12 minutes to say maghribayn at awwal time, where applicable).

Du'ā of the Holy Prophet ﷺ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.
اللَّهُمَّ اهْدِنِي فِيْمَنْ هَدَيْتَ، وَعَافِنِي فِيْمَنْ عَافَيْتَ،
وَتَوَلَّنِي فِيْمَنْ تَوَلَّيْتَ، وَبَارِكْ لِي فِيْمَا أَعْطَيْتَ،
وَقِنِي شَرَّ مَا قَضَيْتَ، فَإِنَّكَ تَقْضِي وَلَا يُقْضَى عَلَيْكَ،
سُبْحَانَكَ رَبَّ الْبَيْتِ.
أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ، وَأُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَأَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ،
وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِكَ يَا رَحِيمُ.
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.

The Holy Prophet (s) used to recite this Du'ā in the Qunūt of salāt al-witr (*Tabajjud Salāt*, p 141-3; from *Al-Faqih*, 1:487)

Du'ā of the Prophet ﷺ with translation

Translation	Text
O Allah: <i>(this applies to most sentence below)</i>	اللَّهُمَّ
Guide me with those You have guided	اهْدِنِي فِيْمَنْ هَدَيْتَ
Heal me with those You have healed	وَعَافِنِي فِيْمَنْ عَافَيْتَ
Care for me as You have cared for others	وَتَوَلَّنِي فِيْمَنْ تَوَلَّيْتَ
Bless me in what You have given	وَبَارِكْ لِي فِيْمَا أَعْطَيْتَ
Protect me (from) the evil You have decreed	وَقِنِي شَرَّ مَا قَضَيْتَ
Indeed, You decree and not decreed upon	فَإِنَّكَ تَقْضِي وَلَا يُقْضَىٰ عَلَيْكَ
Glory be to You, Lord of the House	سُبْحَانَكَ رَبَّ الْبَيْتِ
I seek Your forgiveness and turn to You in repentance.	أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ
I believe in You and trust You	وَأُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَأَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ
And there is no power and no strength except with You, O Merciful.	وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِكَ يَا رَحِيمُ

Revision Lesson 21 - interrogative

- 1, Memorize the interrogative nouns in the table on p. 61.
- 2, Know that these nouns are interrogative only when they appear at the beginning of a sentence, which is not necessarily the beginning of an ayah.
- 3, The noun أَيَّانَ is used to question about only important issues.



Revision Lesson 22 - accusative

In the sentence, ‘Allah created the universe’, ‘Allah’ is the subject (فَاعِلٌ) and ‘the universe’ is the object (مَفْعُولٌ). There are five kinds of objects. (refer Lesson 22 in the text and Lesson 35 in *Arabic Through the Qur’an*).

1. Direct object – مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ e.g., 1:6, 2:251, 29:44, 86:15 & 16, 98:5, 99:4, 106:3.
2. Absolute object to add a greater force to the verb or extend its meaning – مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ e.g., 17:12, 19:94, 56:4, 84:8. English equivalent: *He laughed a big laugh*.
3. Object for time and place – مَفْعُولٌ فِيهِ e.g., 4:31, 10:24, 17:1, 54:26, 71:5, 76:26.
4. Object for expressing aim, cause, motive, purpose – مَفْعُولٌ لَهُ e.g., 2:109, 207; 4:38, 14:28
5. Object for denoting meaning of ‘with’ – مَفْعُولٌ مَعَهُ e.g., 10:71, 66:6. (could not find more examples or discussion in other textbooks).

Nouns of time are:

لَيْلًا نَهَارًا يَوْمًا مَسَاءً

Nouns of place are:

فَوْقَ تَحْتَ عِنْدَ لَدَى أَمَامَ وَرَاءَ

Revision Lesson 23 – I'rāb (إِعْرَاب)

I'rāb is the phenomenon of word declension in the Arabic language. Declension refers to the change and variation in the form of a word, and through this change and variation, we understand the grammatical case of the word by which we get to know the function of the word in the sentence. Notice how نُوحُ changes in these verses.

وَنَادَى نُوحٌ رَبَّهُ فَقَالَ رَبِّ إِنَّ ابْنِي مِنْ أَهْلِي وَإِنَّ وَعْدَكَ الْحَقُّ وَأَنْتَ أَحْكَمُ الْحَاكِمِينَ
11:45 قَدْ أَرْسَلْنَا نُوحًا إِلَى قَوْمِهِ 7:59 إِنَّا أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْكَ كَمَا أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَى نُوحٍ وَالنَّبِيِّينَ
مِنْ بَعْدِهِ 4:163

In Q 11:45 we see نُوحٌ with *dammatayn* because he is subject (i.e. of the action) in the sentence. In Q 7:59 we see نُوحًا with *fathatayn* because here Nuh is the object – the one who sent by Allah to his community. In Q 4:163 we see نُوحٍ with *kasratayn* because it follows the preposition إِلَى. Grammatically, the first is in the nominative case, the second is in accusative and the third is in genitive case of nouns.

مَبْنِي وَمُعَرَّب 24 Revision Lesson

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 بِعَيْسَىٰ ابْنِ مَرْيَمَ مُصَدِّقًا لِّمَا بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ مِنَ التَّوْرَةِ ۗ
قَالَ أَتَشْتَبِدُونَ الَّذِي هُوَ أَدْنَىٰ بِالَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ ۗ

Despite preceded by preposition بِ , the words عَيْسَى 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
وَأٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.

All diptotes are examples of *ghayr munsarif*. They are not formed from Arabic roots. They do not take *tanwin* and *kasrah* at all. They either carry *dammah* or *fathah*. For e.g., the word لَادِمٌ appears in verses 2:34, 7:11, 17:61, 18:50, and 20:116. In verse 20:115 we see:

وَلَقَدْ عَهِدْنَا إِلَىٰ آدَمَ ۖ مِنْ قَبْلِ فَنَسِيَ ۖ وَلَمْ نَجِدْ لَهُ عَزْمًا

المُكَبَّرَة 25 Revision Lesson

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
فِيهِ	فَا	فُو	Mouth	13:14	فَمٌ

Note when we add the first-person singular pronoun (ي) to magnified nouns فَمٌ، أَخٌ، فَمِي، فَمِي، أَخِي، فَمِي 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
فَأُورِي سَوْءَةَ أَخِي * اذْهَبُوا بِقَمِيصِي هَذَا فَأَلْقُوهُ عَلَى وَجْهِ أَبِي يَأْتِ بَصِيرًا * وَاعْفُرْ لِأَبِي
إِنَّهُ كَانَ مِنَ الضَّالِّينَ * جَاءَتْهُ إِحْدَاهُمَا تَمْشِي عَلَى اسْتِحْيَاءٍ قَالَتْ إِنَّ أَبِي يَدْعُوكَ

المصدر - Revision Lesson 26

Majority of the nouns in Arabic are derived from verbs – these are known as verbal nouns – **المَصْدَر** (*masdar*). Here are some of the *masādir* (plural of masdar):

Masjid – a mosque is derived from **سَجَدَ** = to prostrate. So, masjid (pl. masājid) is the place of prostration.

Maqbarah – a cemetery or graveyard from **قَبَرَ** = to bury, to intern. So, maqbrah (pl. maqābir) is place of graves.

Madrasah – a school from **دَرَسَ** = to learn, study. So, madrasah (pl. madaris) is the place of studying.

Identify nouns derived from verbs and find the original verbs formed :

ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ ۚ 2:2 لَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْغَيْبِ وَيُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ يُنفِقُونَ 2:3 خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ وَعَلَى أَبْصَارِهِمْ 2:7 أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ الْمُفْسِدُونَ وَلَكِن لَّا يَشْعُرُونَ 2:12 أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ اشْتَرُوا الضَّلَالَةَ بِالْهُدَىٰ فَمَا رَبِحَتِ بُحَارُهُمْ وَمَا كَانُوا مُهْتَدِينَ 2:16

Unit 2, Lesson 1

Verb: is a word that indicates action by one or more persons (even jinns and animals) in the past, present or future tenses.

In Arabic a verb can be in the **past tense** (فِعْلٌ مَّاضِيٌّ), **present tense** (فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ) and in **imperative** form (فِعْلٌ أَمْرٌ). There are no verbs in future tense. The **future** is understood by the context or by adding **س** and **سَوْفَ** to the present tense.

Examples:

وَوَقَعَ الْقَوْلُ عَلَيْهِمْ بِمَا ظَلَمُوا فَهُمْ لَا يَنْطِقُونَ 27:85 فَمَا جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ عَلَيْهِمْ سَبِيلًا 4:90 ظَهَرَ الْفَسَادُ فِي الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ بِمَا كَسَبَتْ أَيْدِي النَّاسِ 30:41 هُدًى لِلْمُتَّقِينَ ﴿٢﴾ الَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْغَيْبِ وَيُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ يُنْفِقُونَ 2:3 خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ 2:7 اللَّهُ يَسْتَهْزِئُ بِهِمْ وَيَمُدُّهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ 2:15 اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ﴿١﴾ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ﴿٢﴾ ﴿٢﴾ اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ﴿٣﴾ 96:3 سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ 111:3 وَأَنْ لَيْسَ لِلْإِنْسَانِ إِلَّا مَا سَعَىٰ ﴿٣٩﴾ ﴿٤٠﴾ ثُمَّ يُجْزَأُ الْجَزَاءَ الْأَوْفَىٰ ﴿٤١﴾ 53:41

Note: we have used color coding above to differentiate between different forms of verbs.

Homework on verbs

Here are verses from Surat al-Baqarah. Highlight the verbs and use color codes to differentiate between **past** and **present** tense.

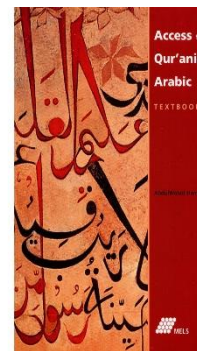
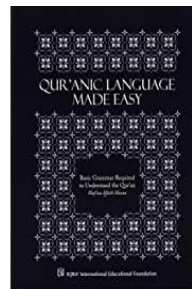
وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن يَقُولُ آمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَبِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿٨﴾ يُخَادِعُونَ اللَّهَ وَالَّذِينَ
آمَنُوا وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ إِلَّا أَنفُسَهُمْ وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴿٩﴾ فِي قُلُوبِهِم مَّرَضٌ فَزَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ مَرَضًا ۖ وَهُمْ
عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْذِبُونَ ﴿١٠﴾ وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ لَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ قَالُوا إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ
مُصْلِحُونَ ﴿١١﴾ أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ الْمُفْسِدُونَ وَلَكِن لَّا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴿١٢﴾ وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ آمِنُوا
كَمَا آمَنَ النَّاسُ قَالُوا أَنُؤْمِنُ كَمَا آمَنَ السُّفَهَاءُ ۗ أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ السُّفَهَاءُ وَلَكِن لَّا يَعْلَمُونَ
﴿١٣﴾ وَإِذَا لَقُوا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا قَالُوا آمَنُوا وَإِذَا خَلَوْا إِلَىٰ شَيَاطِينِهِمْ قَالُوا إِنَّا مَعَكُمْ إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ
مُسْتَهْزِئُونَ ﴿١٤﴾ اللَّهُ يَسْتَهْزِئُ بِهِمْ وَيَمُدُّهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ ﴿١٥﴾ أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ
اشْتَرُوا الضَّلَالََةَ بِالْهُدَىٰ فَمَا رَبِحَتِ بِحَارَتِهِمْ وَمَا كَانُوا مُهْتَدِينَ ﴿١٦﴾ وَلَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَذَهَبَ
بِسَمْعِهِمْ وَأَبْصَارِهِمْ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿٢٠﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اعْبُدُوا رَبَّكُمُ
الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ ﴿٢١﴾ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ الْأَرْضَ فِرَاشًا
وَالسَّمَاءَ بِنَاءً وَأَنزَلَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً فَأَخْرَجَ بِهِ مِنَ الثَّمَرَاتِ رِزْقًا لَّكُمْ ۖ فَلَا تَجْعَلُوا لِلَّهِ أُنْدَادًا
وَأَنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٢٢﴾

Hint: Use the English translation, it will make it easier to identify the verbs.

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>



Please revise when possible

Inshā'Allah, you will find some time during the week.

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.