



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

ALI 689: Level 4_session 2

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: Remaining 5 Tuesday evenings from Sep 17 to October 15, immediately after maghribayn prayers.

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'a 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

Rev Unit1 Les 23 – I'rāb (إِعْرَاب)_1

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 إِلَىٰ قَوْمِهِ 7:59 إِنَّا أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْكَ كَمَا أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَىٰ 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 إِلَىٰ. Grammatically, the first is in the nominative case, the second is in accusative and the third is in genitive case of nouns.

Rev Unit1 Les 23 – I'rāb (إِعْرَاب)_2

Applying all three i'rāb to noun 'muhammad' in the following examples:

47:2 مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ (in adhan) وَأَمْنُو بِمَا نَزَلَ عَلَىٰ مُحَمَّدٍ 48:29 أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ مُحَمَّدٌ

- I'rāb* of مُحَمَّدٌ is nominative (مَرْفُوع) because it is mubtada' (subject) of the nominative sentence.
- I'rāb* of مُحَمَّدًا is accusative (مَنْصُوب) because it is preceded by أَنَّ.
- I'rāb* of مُحَمَّدٍ is genitive because it is preceded by prep. عَلَىٰ.

In the above cases, the i'rāb was evident using *dammah*, *fathah* and *kasrah* respectively on singular nouns. However, in sound dual nouns the i'rāb is represented by letters اُنْ in nominative and by letters يْنِ in accusative and genitive cases. In sound plural nouns the the i'rāb is represented by letters وُنْ in nominative case and يْنَ in accusative and genitive cases. Examples from the Quran:

جَنَّتَانِ عَنِ يَمِينٍ وَشِمَالٍ 34:15 وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا 4:36 ثُمَّ أَصْبَحُوا بِهَا كَافِرِينَ 5:102 آمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ
وَإَشْهَدُ بَأَنَّا مُسْلِمُونَ 3:52 وَيَشْفِ صُدُورَ قَوْمٍ مُّؤْمِنِينَ 9:14

Rev Unit1 Les 23 – I'rāb (إِعْرَاب)_3

gen. due to mudāf ilayhi, m. sound pl (يُنَ) وَاللَّهُ وَلِيُّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

gen. due to prep, m. sound pl. (يُنَ) أَلَنَّبِيُّ أَوْلَىٰ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ

acc. due to object, m. sound pl. (يُنَ) رَأَيْتَ الْمُنَافِقِينَ

acc. due to object, f. sound pl. (اتِ) خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ

gen. due to prep, sound d. (يُنَ) تَحْتَ عَبْدَيْنِ

gen. due to mudāf ilayhi, sound d. (يِ) وَاتْلُ عَلَيْهِمْ نَبَأَ ابْنِي آدَمَ

acc. due to mudāf after ya nida, sound d. (يِ) يَا بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ

acc. due to *inna*, sound pl. (يُنَ) إِنَّ الْمُبَدِّرِينَ

fatha on آدَمَ despite being mudāf ilayhi because it is ghayr munsarif (see p. 77 in the Text)

1_ الْمُكَبَّرَة 25 Rev Unit 1 Les

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 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 فَاَلْقُوهُ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِ أَبِي يَأْتِ بَصِيرًا * وَاعْفُرْ لِأَبِي
إِنَّهُ كَانَ مِنَ الضَّالِّينَ * جَاءَتْهُ إِحْدَاهُمَا تَمْشِي عَلَىٰ اسْتِحْيَاءٍ قَالَتْ إِنَّ أَبِي يَدْعُوكَ

2_ الْمُكَبَّرَةُ 25 Les 1 Unit Rev

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 الْفَقَارِ. 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.

Revision: 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 لَّيْسَ 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.

Past and present tenses identified

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 يُخَادِعُونَ إِلَّا أَنفُسَهُمْ وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴿٩﴾ فِي قُلُوبِهِم مَّرَضٌ فَزَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ مَرَضًا
وَلَهُمْ 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 آمَنَّا وَإِذَا خَلَوْا إِلَىٰ شَيَاطِينِهِمْ قَالُوا إِنَّا مَعَكُمْ
إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُسْتَهْزِئُونَ ﴿١٤﴾ اللَّهُ يَسْتَهْزِئُ بِهِمْ وَبِأَمْثَلِهِمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ ﴿١٥﴾
أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ اشْتَرُوا الضَّلَالََةَ بِالْهُدَىٰ فَمَا رَبِحَت تِّجَارَتُهُمْ 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 فَـأَخْرَجَ بِهِ مِنَ الثَّمَرَاتِ رِزْقًا لَّكُمْ ۗ
فَلَا تَجْعَلُوا لِلَّهِ أَندَادًا وَأَنتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٢٢﴾

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

More information on verb (فِعْل)

Many verbs in Arabic are formed of three consonants, i.e., they are tri-lettered verbs. The first and the last letter carry fathah but the middle letter can have either dammah, fathah or kasrah *inshā'Allah* over time through practice and efforts you will learn the correct harakah of the middle letter. Here are few examples:

meaning	kasrah	fatha	dammah
To know	عَلِمَ	دَرَسَ	كَرَّمَ
To follow	تَبِعَ	ضَرَبَ	بَصُرَ
To reckon	حَسِبَ	جَعَلَ	عَظُمَ
To hear	سَمِعَ	جَمَعَ	كَبُرَ
To lose	خَسِرَ	خَرَجَ	قَرُبَ
To accept	قَبِلَ	خَلَفَ	طَهَّرَ طَهَّرَ
To be noble	حَفِظَ	خَلَقَ	شَرَفَ

More information on verb (فِعْل) 2

Please ensure to memorize the past tense table of a verb on p. 87 of the Text. It is the conjugation of the verb فَعَلَ = to do something, in third, second and first persons as well as singular, dual and plural forms.

The author of our Text, Hafiza Iffath Hasan has noted eight important points about the above table. Ensure that you understand them all.

HOMEWORK FOR THIS WEEK

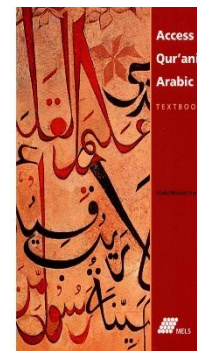
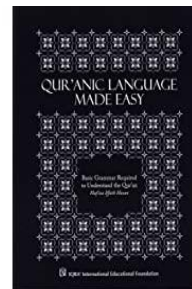
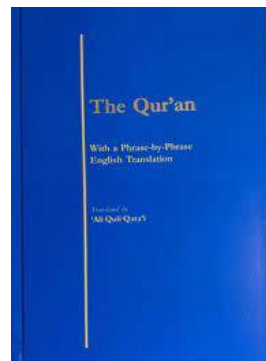
Conjugate past tense table (like what appears on p. 87) for the any two of the following verbs, with their meanings:

عَلِمَ تَرَكَ قَرَّبَ خَرَجَ

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.
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