



ALI 690: Quranic Arabic Level 3

In this ONLINE course via Zoom, we will cover Lessons 15 to 26 on Noun (اسم) in Unit 1 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.

Today's session: Oct 2, 2024, is Session 4; we have two more classes to go.

Video should be on: This is an interactive online course, and the participants are required to login through video.

Absence: Please email the instructor at director@academyofislam.com in advance if you are unable to attend due to some emergency.

Homework: All are encouraged to submit the class assignments on time.

Revision: Participants are advised to revise past lessons from <https://academyofislam.com/quran/quranic-arabic/>

Schedule: On Wednesday evenings from 8 – 9:15 pm. The virtual room will inshāAllah open at 7:55 pm

Du‘ā before the class

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

What is i'rab and the three cases?

I'rab 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 (مَرْفُوع) case, the second is in the accusative (مَنْصُوب) and the third is in the genitive (مَجْرُور) case of nouns. Note in Farsi & Urdu: dammah is *peš*, fathah is *zabar* and kasrah is *zer*.

Sound duals & plurals of *kāfir* (كَافِرٌ)

The word *kāfir* means a disbeliever. Notice the i'rāb of dual and plural sound nouns which are marked in red color.

Plural - جمع	Dual - مثنى	Singular مفرد -	case	gender
كَافِرُونَ	كَافِرَانِ	كَافِرٌ	nominative	مذكر/m
كَافِرِينَ	كَافِرَيْنِ	كَافِرًا	accusative	
		كَافِرٍ	genitive	
كَافِرَاتٌ	كَافِرَتَانِ	كَافِرَةٌ	nominative	مؤنث/f
كَافِرَاتٍ	كَافِرَتَيْنِ	كَافِرَةً	accusative	
		كَافِرَةٍ	genitive	

I'rāb (إِعْرَاب) on sound dual & plural nouns

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

genitive due to prep, m. sound pl. (يُنَ) النَّبِيِّ أَوْلَىٰ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ

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

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

genitive 'cause preceded by noun like prep, sound d. (يُنِ) تَحْتَ عَبْدَيْنِ

accusative because preceded by *inna*, sound pl. (يُنَ) إِنَّ الْمُبَدِّرِينَ

genitive due to *mudāf-ilayh*, sound d. (يِ) وَآتَاهُ عَلَيْهِمْ نَبَأَ ابْنِي آدَمَ

accusative due to *mudāf* after *yā nidā*, sound d. (يِ) يَا بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ

fathah on *آدَمَ* despite being *mudāf-ilayh* because it is *ghayr munsarif* (see p. 77 in the Text); ن of dual and plural in the last two sentences have been dropped because they part of *mudāf* (see p. 71 of the Text). iA, to be covered in lessons 23 & 24.

Lesson No 16: Body parts in HQ_1

Bismillāh. In Lesson 16 of the Text, we have list of 48 bodily parts. A few Quranic verses which include bodily parts.

وَمِنْ أَصْوَابِهَا وَأُوبَارِهَا وَأَشْعَارِهَا أَثَاثًا وَمَتَاعًا إِلَىٰ حِينٍ 16:80 وَلِسَانًا وَشَفَتَيْنِ
90:9 قُلْ إِنْ تُخْفُوا مَا فِي صُدُورِكُمْ أَوْ تُبْدُوهُ يَعْلَمُهُ اللَّهُ ۗ وَيَعْلَمُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ
وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ 3:29 يَخْرُجُ مِنْ بَيْنِ الصُّلْبِ وَالتَّرَائِبِ
86:7 وَاعْظُضْ مِنْ صَوْتِكَ ۚ إِنَّ أَنْكَرَ الْأَصْوَاتِ لَصَوْتُ الْحَمِيرِ 31:19

And from **their wool, fur and hair** is furnishing and enjoyment for a time. 16:80 And **a tongue and two lips**? 90:9 Say, "Whether you conceal what is in **your breasts** or reveal it, Allah knows it. And He knows that which is in the heavens and that which is on the earth. And Allah is over all things competent. 3:29 Emerging from between **the backbone and the ribs**. 86:7 And be moderate in your pace and lower **your voice**; indeed, the most disagreeable of **sounds is the voice** of donkeys." 31:9

Lesson No 16: Body parts in HQ_2

Bismillāh. In Lesson 16 of the Text, we have list of 48 bodily parts.
A few Quranic verses which include bodily parts.

وَأَنْعَامٌ حُرِّمَتْ ظُهُورُهَا وَأَنْعَامٌ لَا يَذْكُرُونَ اسْمَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهَا 6:138 وَضَرَبَ لَنَا مَثَلًا
وَنَسِيَ خَلْقَهُ ۖ قَالَ مَنْ يُحْيِي الْعِظَامَ وَهِيَ رَمِيمٌ 36:78 إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا فِي أَعْنَاقِهِمْ أَغْلَالًا
فَهِيَ إِلَى الْأَذْقَانِ فَهُمْ مُقْمَحُونَ 36:8 تَرَى أَعْيُنُهُمْ تَفِيضُ مِنَ الدَّمْعِ مِمَّا عَرَفُوا مِنَ
الْحَقِّ ۗ 5:83 وَجَعَلَ لَكُمُ السَّمْعَ وَالْأَبْصَارَ وَالْأَفْئِدَةَ ۗ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ 16:78

And there are those [camels] whose backs are forbidden [by them] and those upon which the name of Allah is not mentioned 6:138 And he presents for Us an example and forgets his [own] creation. He says, "Who will give life to bones while they are disintegrated?" 36:78 Indeed, We have put shackles on their necks, and they are to their chins, so they are with heads [kept] aloft. 36:8 you see their eyes overflowing with tears because of what they have recognized of the truth. 5:83 and He made for you hearing and vision and intellect that perhaps you would be grateful. 16:78

Answers to HW on Lesson 16

Body parts in Āyat Q 5:45 and their plurals

وَكَتَبْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ فِيهَا أَنَّ النَّفْسَ بِالنَّفْسِ وَالْعَيْنَ بِالْعَيْنِ وَالْأَنْفَ بِالْأَنْفِ وَالْأُذُنَ
بِالْأُذُنِ وَالسِّنَّ بِالسِّنِّ وَالْجُرُوحَ قِصَاصٌ ۚ فَمَنْ تَصَدَّقَ بِهِ فَهُوَ كَفَّارَةٌ لَّهُ ۚ وَمَنْ لَّمْ
يَحْكَمْ بِمَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الظَّالِمُونَ ﴿٤٥﴾

Q 5:45 *In it We prescribed for them: a life for a life, an eye for an eye, a nose for a nose, and an ear for an ear, a tooth for a tooth, and retaliation for wounds. Yet whoever remits it out of charity, that shall be an atonement for him. Those who do not judge by what Allah has sent down—it is they who are the wrongdoers.*

نَفْسٌ - نَفُوسٌ، أَنْفٌ - أَعْيُنٌ. عَيْنٌ - أَنْفٌ، آذَانٌ - أُذُنٌ. سِنٌّ - أَسْنَانٌ

Translations: Soul, souls. Eye, eyes. Nose, noses. Ear, ears. Tooth, teeth.

Note: *nafs* is not necessarily a body part, but since it also means soul, we have included it here.

Question: why is there a fatha on the first occurrence of the body part in the verse, and second has kasrah sign?

Observation on the homework

For session 2, unfortunately, only 2 students from a total of 11 submitted the homework.

Alhamdu lillāh, both answered the questions correctly as it was simply finding a verse and identifying the body parts.

Without exaggeration, doing homework helps in comprehending the lesson well. It gives hands-on-experience on numerous aspects of the lessons, some them are complex.

Attending the class session alone will certainly not take you far. We will quickly forget the many grammatical rules covered.

The instructor, despite teaching these lessons for many years, is also required to revise the lessons, particularly the grammatical rules. A lot of efforts are put in preparing the slides.

We hope to see active participation of all students to make these courses a success.

Les 17: Masculine & Feminine Nouns

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

1. Nouns ending with ة، ي، آ. Examples: جَنَّةٌ garden, عِزَّةٌ honor, dignity; صُغْرَى small, بُشْرَى good news; بَيْضَاءُ white, حَمْرَاءُ red.
2. Body parts that are in pair. The complete list of body parts was covered earlier. Examples of body parts in pairs are: عَيْنٌ، أُذُنٌ، يَدٌ، رِجْلٌ.
3. Names given to the wind, e.g., سَمُومٌ، رِيحٌ
4. Names given to fire, e.g., نَارٌ، جَهَنَّمَ
5. Miscellaneous words contained in the Table 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 آ are NOT feminine.

أُمَّةٌ، عُلَمَاءُ، فُقَرَاءُ، خَلِيفَةٌ، مُعَاوِيَةٌ.

More about gender in Arabic

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-taa 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

Exercise on Lesson 17

Our text *Qur'anic Language Made Easy* on pp 53 & 54, has the following seven verses from the Holy Quran which contain feminine nouns which have been highlighted.

وَ السَّمَاءَ بَنَيْنَاهَا بِ-أَيْدٍ وَإِنَّا لَمُوسِعُونَ 51:47 وَ الْأَرْضَ فَرَشْنَاهَا فَنِعْمَ
الْمَاهِدُونَ 51:48 وَ نَفْسٍ وَمَا سَوَّاهَا 91:7 وَنَزَعَ يَدًا-هُ فَإِذَا هِيَ بَيْضَاءُ
لِلنَّازِحِينَ 26:33 وَلَا يَحْزُنكَ قَوْلُهُمْ ۚ إِنَّ الْعِزَّةَ لِلَّهِ جَمِيعًا ۚ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ
الْعَلِيمُ 10:65 يَوْمَ تَرَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ يَسْعَى نُورًا-هُم بَيْنَ أَيْدِي-هِمْ
وَبَأْيَمَانِهِمْ بَشْرًا-كُمُ الْيَوْمَ جَنَّاتٌ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا ۚ ذَلِكَ هُوَ
الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ 57:12 مَثَلُ الْجَنَّةِ الَّتِي وُعِدَ الْمُتَّقُونَ ۖ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا
الْأَنْهَارُ ۖ أُكُلُهَا دَائِمٌ وَظِلُّهَا ۚ تِلْكَ عُقْبَى الَّذِينَ اتَّقَوْا ۖ وَعُقْبَى الْكَافِرِينَ
النَّارُ 13:35

Please note that we have separated the letter و of conjugation preceding the noun. Also, we have added a hyphen (-) between a noun and the pronouns attached to them, before identifying the feminine nouns.

More verses with feminine nouns

Please open the Holy Quran with a parallel translation in English. Now let us look at the following passages and surahs and together we identify the feminine nouns.

- 1, Story of the cow in Sūrat al-Baqarah in verses 67 to 74.
- 2, the event of raising the foundation of al-Ka‘bah in al-Baqarah in verses 127 to 129.
- 3, change of Qiblah in al-Baqarah in verses 142 & 143.
- 4, Surat al-Fajr, chapter 89.
- 5, Surat al-Duha, chapter 93.

The texts for the course

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

