

ALI 694: Quranic Arabic Level 5, Session 3

Du'ā after Quran tilāwah

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ * اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰی مُحَمَّدٍ وَّ اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ قَدْ قَرَأْتُ مَا قَضَيْتَ مِنْ كِتَابِكَ
الَّذِیْ اَنْزَلْتَهُ عَلٰی نَبِیِّكَ الصّٰدِقِ -صَلِّی اللّٰهُ عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهِ
فَلَکَ الْحَمْدُ رَبَّنَا، اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِیْ مِمَّنْ یُحِلُّ حَلَالَهٗ وَ یُحَرِّمُ حَرَامَهٗ
وِیُؤْمِنُ بِمُحْکَمِہِ وَ مُتَشَابِہِہِ، وَ اجْعَلْہٗ لِیْ اُنْسًا فِیْ قَبْرِیْ
وَ اُنْسًا فِیْ حَشْرِیْ، وَ اجْعَلْنِیْ مِمَّنْ تُرْقِیْہِ بِکُلِّ آیَۃٍ قَرَأَهَا
دَرَجَۃً فِیْ اَعْلٰی عِلِّیْنَ، اٰمِیْنُ رَبَّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ

Simple rules on using verbs

Bismillāh. When the subject (doer of the action) is a noun following a verb, then the verb may be in singular form even if the subject is singular, dual or plural. However, the gender of the noun will impact the verb.

plural	dual	single	subject
فَعَلَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ	فَعَلَ الْمُسْلِمَانِ	فَعَلَ الْمُسْلِمُ	masculine
فَعَلَتِ الْمُسْلِمَاتُ	فَعَلَتِ الْمُسْلِمَتَانِ	فَعَلَتِ الْمُسْلِمَةُ	Feminine

It is common in Arabic to begin a sentence with a verb. Sentences which begin with a verb are called **verbal sentences**.

The verbs بَلَّغْنَ and بَلَّغْنَا (from the previous table) have a slight difference in pronunciation – the former has a short vowel and the later, a long vowel. However, they have different meanings. بَلَّغْنَ is used for third person feminine plural and بَلَّغْنَا is used for first person dual and plural for both genders.

قَدْ، لَقَدْ Use of verb عَلِمَ and particles

Did you know that in the Quran عَلِمَ appears 854 times in 77 derivatives;

467 times in Makki verses and 387 times in Madani verses?

عَلِمَ اللَّهُ أَنَّكُمْ كُنْتُمْ تَخْتَانُونَ أَنْفُسَكُمْ 2:187 لَقَدْ عَلِمْتَ مَا هَؤُلَاءِ يَنْطِقُونَ 21:65 عَلِمْتَ نَفْسٌ مَّا قَدَّمَتْ
وَأَخَّرَتْ 82:5 قَالَ هَلْ عَلِمْتُمْ مَّا فَعَلْتُمْ يُونُسَ وَأَخِيهِ إِذْ أَنْتُمْ جَاهِلُونَ 12:89 قُلْنَ حَاشَ لِلَّهِ مَا عَلِمْنَا عَلَيْهِ مِنْ
سُوءٍ 12:51 وَلَقَدْ عَلِمُوا لَمَنِ اشْتَرَاهُ مَا لَهُ فِي الْآخِرَةِ مِنْ خَلَقٍ 2:102 قَالَ إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُونَ 2:30
تَعْلَمُ مَا فِي نَفْسِي وَلَا أَعْلَمُ مَا فِي نَفْسِكَ 5:116 وَلَا تَلْبَسُوا الْحَقَّ بِالْبَاطِلِ وَتَكْتُمُوا الْحَقَّ وَأَنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ 2:42
قَدْ نَعْلَمُ إِنَّهُ لَيَحْزَنُكَ الَّذِي يَقُولُونَ 6:33 أَوْ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ مَا يُسِرُّونَ وَمَا يُعْلِنُونَ 2:77 وَأَعْلَمُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ
عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ 2:260

Note that words قَدْ and لَقَدْ often precede a past tense verb for emphasizing.

They mean ‘indeed’ or ‘certainly.’ Here are two more examples:

لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ 33:21، وَلَقَدْ أَضَلَّ مِنْكُمْ جِبِلًّا كَثِيرًا 36:62 أَفَلَمْ تَكُونُوا تَعْقِلُونَ 36:62

Conjugation of a verb in present tense (الفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ)

Bismillāh. The root verb ‘- l - m (علم), i.e., ‘to know’, together with its derivatives, occurs no fewer than 856 times in the Quran. Franz Rosenthal correctly observes that ‘ilm is one of those concepts that have dominated Islam and given Muslim civilization its distinctive shape and complexion (Reza Shah-Kazemi, *Spiritual Quest*, p. 108). Notice the similarities highlighted by color codes.

Plural	Dual	Singular	Person & Gender
يَعْلَمُونَ They (men) know	يَعْلَمَانِ They both know	يَعْلَمُ He knows	3 rd masculine
يَعْلَمْنَ They (women) know	تَعْلَمَانِ They both know	تَعْلَمُ She knows	3 rd feminine
تَعْلَمُونَ You men know	تَعْلَمَانِ You both men know	تَعْلَمُ You male know	2 nd masculine
تَعْلَمْنَ You women know	تَعْلَمَانِ You both women know	تَعْلَمِينَ You woman know	2 nd feminine
نَعْلَمُ We (all) know	نَعْلَمُ We (all) know	أَعْلَمُ I know	First masculine & feminine

Unit 2, Lesson 2, Exercise on page 97

Bismillāh. Conjugate these verbs (Table on p 97) in present/future tenses.

يَقْتُلُ، يَبْلُغُ، يَكْسِبُ، يَرْكَبُ، يَظْلِمُ، يَخْرُجُ، يَلْعَنُ، يَسْمَعُ، يَدْخُلُ

جمع	مثنى	مفرد	Qty/Person
		يَكْسِبُ	الغائب المذكر
			الغائب المؤنث
		تَكْسِبُ	الحاضر المذكر
		تَكْسِبِينَ	الحاضر المؤنث
			المتكلم

Go through the verses found pp 98 & 99 and understand the present tenses.

Quranic verses with imperative verbs

Bismillāh. In addition to what appears at the end of Lesson 3, here are more verses

وَجَاءَ مِنْ أَقْصَى الْمَدِينَةِ رَجُلٌ يَسْعَىٰ قَالَ يَا قَوْمِ **اتَّبِعُوا** الْمُرْسَلِينَ ﴿٢٠﴾ **اتَّبِعُوا** مَنْ لَّا يَسْأَلُكُمْ أَجْرًا
وَهُمْ مُّهْتَدُونَ ﴿٢١﴾ . . . قِيلَ **ادْخُلِ** الْجَنَّةَ ۖ قَالَ يَا لَيْتَ قَوْمِي يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٢٦﴾ . . . **وَامْتَازُوا**
الْيَوْمَ أَيُّهَا الْمُجْرِمُونَ ﴿٥٩﴾ . . . وَأَنْ **اعْبُدُونِي** ۖ هَذَا صِرَاطٌ مُسْتَقِيمٌ ﴿٦١﴾
يَا أَيُّهَا النَّفْسُ الْمُطْمَئِنَّةُ ﴿٢٧﴾ **ارْجِعِي** إِلَىٰ رَبِّكِ رَاضِيَةً مَّرْضِيَّةً ﴿٢٨﴾ **فَادْخُلِي** فِي
عِبَادِي ﴿٢٩﴾ **وَادْخُلِي** جَنَّتِي ﴿٣٠﴾

Note: for imperative verbs marked red hamzah will not be pronounced as it is preceded by a word or a letter with harakah. For imperative verbs marked yellow, hamzat al-wasl will be pronounced.

Unit 2, Lesson 3: Imperative verbs (الفعل الأمر) _1

Bismillāh. Imperative verbs are derived from present tenses in 2nd person. Replace the prefix with an *alif*. Then add *sukūn* to the last letter. So, the imperative of *kataba* (to write), is to first get its present tense which is *yaktubu*. Now replace *yā* with *alif/hamza*, & then *dammah* on *bā* with *sukūn*.

For masculine singular we have: كَتَبَ، يَكْتُبُ، اُكْتُبُ. See Q 37:102, 47:19

يَا بُنَيَّ إِنِّي أَرَىٰ فِي الْمَنَامِ أَنِّي أَذْبَحُكَ فَانظُرْ مَاذَا تَرَىٰ ۚ قَالَ يَا أَبَتِ افْعَلْ مَا تُؤْمَرُ ۖ
فَاعْلَمْ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاسْتَغْفِرْ لِذَنبِكَ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ ۚ

For m. plural, as above but also remove suffix from the present tense.

For plural masculine, we have: كَتَبُوا، يَكْتُبُونَ، اُكْتُبُوا. See Q 8:45, 64:16

إِذَا لَقِيتُمْ فِئَةً فَاثْبُتُوا وَاذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا لَّعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ
فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ مَا اسْتَطَعْتُمْ وَأَسْمِعُوا وَأَطِيعُوا وَأَنْفِقُوا خَيْرًا لِّأَنْفُسِكُمْ ۚ

Unit 2, Lesson 3: Imperative verbs (الفعل الأمر) _2

Bismillāh. For feminine singular we have: كَتَبْتُ، تَكْتُبِينَ، اِكْتُبِي. Replace prefix with alif/hamza and ن is dropped in singular and dual. See Q 3:43

يَا مَرْيَمُ اقْنُتِي لِرَبِّكِ وَاسْجُدِي وَارْكَعِي مَعَ الرَّاكِعِينَ ﴿٤٣﴾

For feminine plural we have: كَتَبْنَ، تَكْتُبْنَ، اِكْتُبْنَ. See Q 33:33

وَقَرْنَ فِي بُيُوتِكُنَّ وَلَا تَبَرَّجْنَ تَبَرُّجَ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ الْأُولَى ۗ وَأَقِمْنَ الصَّلَاةَ وَآتِينَ الزَّكَاةَ وَأَطِعْنَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ ۗ

Note that the letter *alif* in the imperative verb, carries *dammah* if the middle letter in the present tense has *dammah*. However, the *alif* will carry *kasrah* if the middle letter in the present tense has *fathah* or *kasrah*. The hamzah on an imperative verb is always *hamzatul-wasl*, which loses the vowel mark if it is preceded by a letter which already has a vowel, as in *wansur* (وَأَنْصُرْ) and *faj'al* (فَاجْعَلْ).

A short and simple Du'ā for the oppressed

اللَّهُمَّ انصُرْ مَنْ نَصَرَ الْإِسْلَامَ وَالْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْتَضْعَفِينَ

○ Allah, help the one who helps Islam, Muslims and the oppressed.

اللَّهُمَّ اخْذُلْ مَنْ خَدَلَ الْإِسْلَامَ وَالْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْتَضْعَفِينَ

○ Allah, disgrace the one who disgraces Islam, Muslims and the oppressed.

Read the above repeatedly, including in the Qunūt of your mustahab prayers.

Revision: Lessons 4 on Imperative Verbs masculine

Bismillāh. 1) We prefix the letter ل to the 3rd & 1st of the مُضَارِع verb. 2) the last letter in the 3rd person singular and in 1st person singular & plural takes sukūn. 3) in the 3rd person dual and plural in masculine ن and ن is dropped in the imperative form.

Study the Table on p 104 of the Text.

يَكْتُبُ in the 3rd person becomes لِيَكْتُبْ for masculine singular.

يَكْتُبَانِ in the 3rd person becomes لِيَكْتُبَا for masculine dual.

يَكْتُبُونَ in the 3rd person becomes لِيَكْتُبُوا for masculine plural.

أَكْتُبُ in the 1st person becomes لَأَكْتُبْ for masculine singular.

نَكْتُبُ in the 1st person becomes لِنَكْتُبْ for masculine dual and plural.

Revision: Lessons 4 on Imperative Verbs feminine

Bismillāh. 1) We prefix the letter ل to the 3rd & 1st of the مُضَارِع verb. 2) the last letter in the third person singular and in 1st person singular & plural takes sukūn. 3) In the 3rd person dual ن is dropped. 4) In the 3rd person plural ن remains unchanged. Study the Table on p 104 of the Text.

تَكْتُبُ in the 3rd person becomes لَتَكْتُبُ for feminine singular.

تَكْتُبَانِ in the 3rd person becomes لَتَكْتُبَا for feminine dual.

يَكْتُبْنَ in the 3rd person becomes لِيَكْتُبْنَ for feminine plural.

أَكْتُبُ in the 1st person becomes لِأَكْتُبُ for feminine singular.

نَكْتُبُ in the 1st person becomes لِنَكْتُبُ for feminine dual and plural.

Table on present tense & imperative

Bismillāh. Forming imperative verbs by prefixing the letter ل to the present tense. Here below is the conjugation in present tense of verb سَمِعَ along with imperative verbs derived from the present tense.

Plural imperative	Plural present	Dual imperative	Dual present	Singular imperative	Singular present	Person & Gender
لِيَسْمَعُوا	يَسْمَعُونَ	لِيَسْمَعَا	يَسْمَعَانِ	لِيَسْمَعْ	يَسْمَعُ	3 rd masculine
All men should hear	They all (men) hear	Both men should hear	Both men hear	He should hear	He hears	
لِيَسْمَعْنَ	يَسْمَعْنَ	لَتَسْمَعَا	تَسْمَعَانِ	لَتَسْمَعْ	تَسْمَعُ	3 rd feminine
Female should listen	They (women) all hear	Both women should hear	Both female hear	She should hear	She hears	
لِنَسْمَعْ	نَسْمَعُ	لِنَسْمَعْ	نَسْمَعُ	لِأَسْمَعْ	أَسْمَعُ	First masculine & feminine
We should hear	We (all) hear	We two should hear	We two hear	I should hear	I hear	

More about verbs from *Access to Qur'anic Arabic*

Bismillāh. The root letters of an Arabic word are sometimes called **radicals**. The root word is sometimes referred to simply as **the root**. New words grow like a tree from the root words. Letters are added to the root and vowels and signs are added or changed to form new words. From the root خَلَقَ we have خَالِقٌ، خَلَّاقٌ and إِخْتِلَاقٌ. Note that letter *alif* has been added between the root in خَالِقٌ, *shaddah* and *alif* has been added between the root in خَلَّاقٌ and *hamzah*, *tā* and *alif* has been added to the root in إِخْتِلَاقٌ. These 11 letters are added to the root word to derive other words:

أ ا ت ة س ل م ن ه و ي

The word سَأَلْتُمُونِيهَا meaning *you asked me about them* contains additional 7 letters to the root سَأَلَ- means 'to ask.' Similarly, the words أَنْذَرْتَهُمْ meaning *you warn them* has 5 additional letters to the root نَذَرَ- means 'to warn.'

Lesson 5: Prohibition verb (النَّفْيُ الْفِعْلِي)

Bismillāh. We often command others, especially our children, not to do certain things. In Arabic, this is done by adding the word لَّا before a present tense. The *i'rab* of the present tense will change to *sukūn* in most cases or lose the last *ū* in some cases.

Plural	Dual	Singular	Person & Gender
لَايَخْرُجُوا They (men) shouldn't exit/emerge	لَايَخْرُجَا Two men shouldn't exit/emerge	لَايَخْرُجُ He shouldn't exit/emerge	3 rd masculine
لَايَخْرُجْنَ They (women) shouldn't exit/emerge	لَاتَخْرُجَا Two shouldn't women exit/emerge	لَاتَخْرُجُ She shouldn't exit/emerge	3 rd feminine
لَاتَخْرُجُوا You (all) men shouldn't exit/emerge	لَاتَخْرُجَا You two male shouldn't exit/emerge	لَاتَخْرُجُ You (male) shouldn't exit/emerge	2 nd masculine
لَاتَخْرُجْنَ You all (female) shouldn't exit/emerge	لَاتَخْرُجَا You two (female) shouldn't exit/emerge	لَاتَخْرُجِي You (female) shouldn't exit	2 nd feminine
لَاتَخْرُجُ We shouldn't exit		لَاأَخْرُجُ I shouldn't exit	First masculine & feminine