

## ALI 694: Quranic Arabic Level 5, Session 4

### 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 حَلَالَهُ وَاُحْرَمُ حَرَامَهُ  
وِیُؤْمِنُ بِمُحْکَمِهِ وَاُتَشَابَهُ، وَاَجْعَلْهُ لِیْ اُنْسًا فِیْ قَبْرِیْ  
وَاُنْسًا فِیْ حَشْرِیْ، وَاَجْعَلْنِیْ مِمَّنْ تُرْقِیْهِ بِکُلِّ آیَةٍ قَرَأَهَا  
دَرَجَةً فِیْ اَعْلَا عِلِّیْنَ، اٰمِیْنُ رَبَّ الْعَالَمِیْنَ

## 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 مِنْ لَّا يَسْأَلُكُمْ أَجْرًا  
وَهُمْ مُّهْتَدُونَ ﴿٢١﴾ . . . قِيلَ ادْخُلِ الْجَنَّةَ ۗ قَالَ يَا لَيْتَ قَوْمِي يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٢٦﴾ . . . وَامْتَاٰزُوا  
الْيَوْمَ أَيُّهَا الْمُجْرِمُونَ ﴿٥٩﴾ . . . وَأَنْ اَعْبُدُونِي ۗ هَذَا صِرَاطٌ مُسْتَقِيمٌ ﴿٦١﴾  
يَا أَيَّتُهَا 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 أبتِ 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 3<sup>rd</sup> & 1<sup>st</sup> of the مُضَارِع verb. 2) the last letter in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular and in 1<sup>st</sup> person singular & plural takes sukūn. 3) in the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> person becomes لِيَكْتُبْ for masculine singular.

يَكْتُبَانِ in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person becomes لِيَكْتُبَا for masculine dual.

يَكْتُبُونَ in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person becomes لِيَكْتُبُوا for masculine plural.

أَكْتُبُ in the 1<sup>st</sup> person becomes لَأَكْتُبْ for masculine singular.

نَكْتُبُ in the 1<sup>st</sup> person becomes لِنَكْتُبْ for masculine dual and plural.

## Revision: Lessons 4 on Imperative Verbs feminine

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

تَكْتُبُ in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person becomes لَتَكْتُبُ for feminine singular.

تَكْتُبَانِ in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person becomes لَتَكْتُبَا for feminine dual.

يَكْتُبْنَ in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person becomes لِيَكْتُبْنَ for feminine plural.

أَكْتُبُ in the 1<sup>st</sup> person becomes لِأَكْتُبُ for feminine singular.

نَكْتُبُ in the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 <sup>rd</sup> 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 <sup>rd</sup> 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 (النَّهْيُ الْفِعْلِي)

*Bismillāh.* We often command others, especially our children, not to do certain things. In Arabic, this is done by adding the word لَا 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 <sup>rd</sup> masculine
لَايَخْرُجْنَ They (women) shouldn't exit/emerge	لَاتَخْرُجَا Two shouldn't women exit/emerge	لَاتَخْرُجُ She shouldn't exit/emerge	3 <sup>rd</sup> 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 <sup>nd</sup> masculine
لَاتَخْرُجْنَ You all (female) shouldn't exit/emerge	لَاتَخْرُجَا You two (female) shouldn't exit/emerge	لَاتَخْرُجِي You (female) shouldn't exit	2 <sup>nd</sup> feminine
لَاتَخْرُجُ We shouldn't exit		لَاأَخْرُجُ I shouldn't exit	First masculine & feminine