ALI 695: Quranic Arabic Level 6

In this ONLINE course via Zoom, we will cover a few Lessons on verbs (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 16 years and over who can recite the Holy Quran and has attended Quranic Arabic classes with any institution can register.

- 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.

- Class assignments and homework should be emailed to the instructor on time.

- Past lessons can be revised from https://academyofislam.com/quran/quranic-arabic/

Instructor: Sh Hasanayn Kassamali. **Fees:** $40.00; College & Uni students free
Today: 11 Feb 2025: This is the fourth session; one more session to go.

Du‘ā before today's class

اَللَّهُمَّ اقْسِمْ مِنْ خَشْيَتِكَ مَا يَحُوْلُ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ مَعْصِيَتِكَ
وَمِنْ طَاعَتِكَ مَا تُبَلِّغُنَا بِهِ رِضْوانَكَ
وَمِنَ الْيَقِينِ مَا يَهُوْنُ عَلَيْنَا بِهِ مُصِيبَاتُ الدُّنْيَا.
اَللَّهُمَّ اَمْتِعْنَا بِاَسْمَاعِنَا وَاَبْصَارِنَا وَقُوَّتِنَا مَا اَحْيَيْتَنَا وَاجْعَلْهُ الْوَارِثَ مِنَّا
واجْعَلْ ثَاَرَنَا عَلىٰ مَنْ ظَلَمَنَا ۚ وَانْصُرْنَا عَلىٰ مَنْ عَادَانَا
وَلاَ تَجْعَلْ مُصِيبَتَنَا فِيْ دِينِنَا وَلاَ تَجْعَلِ الدُّنْيَا اَكْبَرَ هَمِّنَا
وَلاَ مَبْلَغَ عِلْمِنَا وَلاَ تُسَلِّطْ عَلَيْنَا مَنْ لاَ يَرْحَمُنَا
بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا ﴿ اَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ ﴾.

Bismillāh. Salawāt. (*the Holy Prophet ﷺ used to recite this on the eve 15th Sha‘ban*)
O Allah, grant us a part of Your fear that acts as a barrier between us and Your disobedience, and Your obedience that helps us achieve Your pleasure
And [grant us] the certainty that makes the miseries of the world seem insignificant
O Allah, make us enjoy our hearing our sight, our strength so long as You keep us alive. And make him/it an inheritor from us.
[O Allah] make us rise against those who oppress us and help us against those who show animosity to us
[O Allah] place not our miseries in our religion and let not this world be our biggest concern nor the extent of our knowledge and do not appoint over us one who has no mercy on us,
By Your mercy, O *the Most merciful of the merciful* (Q 7:151).

Quran 2:186

Bismillāh. Importance of supplicating Allah during Ramadan:

وَإِذَا سَأَلَكَ عِبَادِي عَنِّي فَإِنِّي قَرِيبٌ ۖ أُجِيبُ دَعْوَةَ الدَّاعِ إِذَا دَعَانِ ۖ فَلْيَسْتَجِيبُوا لِي وَلْيُؤْمِنُوا بِي لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْشُدُونَ ﴿١٨٦﴾

Q 2: 186 *And when* *My* *servants ask you, [O Muhammad], concerning* *Me* *- indeed* *I* *am near.* *I* *respond to the invocation of the supplicant when he calls upon* *Me**. So let them respond to* *Me* *[by obedience] and believe in* *Me* *that they may be [rightly] guided.*

<mark>Let us identify a few Quranic Arabic rules:</mark>

1, وَإِذَا is composed of conjugation وَ and particle إِذَا .

2, سَأَلَكَ is a verb in 3rd person masculine singular attached to pronoun كَ referring to the Holy Prophet ﷺ . In many cases when the Quran is addressing a masculine individual it refers to Allah ﷻ talking directly to His beloved Muhammad ﷺ.

3, عِبَادِي is the pl of عَبْدٌ attached to the 1st person pronoun ي.

4, عَنِّي is made up preposition عَنْ attached to the 1st person pronoun ي.

Quranic Arabic rules

Bismillāh. <mark>Quranic Arabic items in verse 2: 186 (continue)</mark>

5, فَإِنِّي has the conjugation فَ , particle إِنَّ and 1st p. pronoun ي.

6, أُجِيبُ is mudhari' verb in the 1st person singular referring to Allah ﷻ. Q: How do we know that it refers to Allah? Quran is from Allah

7, دَعْوَةَ الدَّاعِ is mudāf, mudāf ilayhi meaning call of a caller. Q: Why is دَعْوَةَ in accusative. Because it is the object of أُجِيبُ

8, In دَعَانِ the verb دَعَا in 3rd p. m. sing. is attached to 1st person pronoun نِي . Q: why is ي missing after ن? Kasrah under ن suffices.

9, فَلْيَسْتَجِيبُوا is imperative verb in 3rd person precede by conjugation فَ. Why is the imperative prefix لِ has sukūn instead of kasrah?

10, the same rule applies to وَلْيُؤْمِنُوا except here the conjugation is وَ.

11, يَرْشُدُونَ is a mudhari' verb in 3rd person masculine.

12. Q: what is unique about this verse, which is not found anywhere else in the Quran? It is the only verse in the Quran which has seven first person pronouns which have been highlighted.

For next week: Quran 2:187

Bismillāh. Spousal relation in Ramadan and when to end fasting.

أُحِلَّ لَكُمْ لَيْلَةَ الصِّيَامِ الرَّفَثُ إِلَىٰ نِسَائِكُمْ ۚ هُنَّ لِبَاسٌ لَّكُمْ وَأَنتُمْ لِبَاسٌ لَّهُنَّ ۗ عَلِمَ اللَّهُ أَنَّكُمْ كُنتُمْ تَخْتَانُونَ أَنفُسَكُمْ فَتَابَ عَلَيْكُمْ وَعَفَا عَنكُمْ ۖ فَالْآنَ بَاشِرُوهُنَّ وَابْتَغُوا مَا كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ ۚ وَكُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا حَتَّىٰ يَتَبَيَّنَ لَكُمُ الْخَيْطُ الْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ الْخَيْطِ الْأَسْوَدِ مِنَ الْفَجْرِ ۖ ثُمَّ أَتِمُّوا الصِّيَامَ إِلَى اللَّيْلِ ۚ وَلَا تُبَاشِرُوهُنَّ وَأَنتُمْ عَاكِفُونَ فِي الْمَسَاجِدِ ۗ تِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللَّهِ فَلَا تَقْرَبُوهَا ۗ كَذَٰلِكَ يُبَيِّنُ اللَّهُ آيَاتِهِ لِلنَّاسِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَتَّقُونَ ﴿١٨٧﴾

Q 2:187 It has been made permissible for you the night preceding fasting to go to your wives [for sexual relations]. They are clothing for you and you are clothing for them. Allah knows that you used to deceive yourselves, so He accepted your repentance and forgave you. So now, have relations with them and seek that which Allah has decreed for you. And eat and drink until the white thread of dawn becomes distinct to you from the black thread [of night]. Then complete the fast until the sunset. And do not have relations with them as long as you are staying for worship in the mosques. These are the limits [set by] Allah, so do not approach them. Thus does Allah make clear His ordinances to the people that they may become righteous.

Quranic Arabic rules

Bismillāh. <mark>Quranic Arabic items in verse 2: 187</mark>

1, أُحِلَّ لَكُمْ passive verb followed by particle *li* attached 2nd p. m. pronoun *kum*

2, لَيْلَةَ الصِّيَامِ is mudāf & mudāf ilayhi. Layal has fatha because it is time adverb

3, الرَّفَثُ means to approach or get nearby. Not the decency in language.

4, إِلَىٰ نِسَائِكُمْ preposition followed by *nisā'* – genitive pl. noun, attached to 2nd p. m. pronoun. Nisā' means women, but it refers to wives.

5, هُنَّ لِبَاسٌ لَّكُمْ وَأَنتُمْ لِبَاسٌ لَّهُنَّ rendered as: *They are clothing for you, and you are clothing for them*. It is better to say: *they (f) are clothing for you (m), and you (m) are clothing for them (f)*. An important point, missed out in most translations: In Islam marriage is always between men and women and not between the same genders.

6, عَلِمَ اللَّهُ Allah always knows what we do. A common theme in the Quran.

7, أَنَّكُمْ كُنتُمْ تَخْتَانُونَ أَنفُسَكُمْ indeed, you were cheating yourselves and not Allah. An oft repeated Quranic message that when we sin, we wrong ourselves.

8, فَتَابَ عَلَيْكُمْ وَعَفَا عَنكُمْ Allah is kind & merciful, who is the subject of vv *tābā* & *'afā*.

9, فَالْآنَ بَاشِرُوهُنَّ وَابْتَغُوا مَا كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ again, note the decency of Quranic language

10, بَاشِرُوا & اِبْتَغُوا are both verbs in past tense, 2nd p. plural and masculine

11, ثُمَّ أَتِمُّوا الصِّيَامَ إِلَى اللَّيْلِ is a clear indication that we do iftar after the night enters

Conjugation of verb دَرَسَ in past tense

Can you say this from memory? Now conjugate using any Arabic verb

Plural جَمْع	Dual مُثَنَّى	Singular مُفْرَد	Person & gender
دَرَسُوْا	دَرَسَا	دَرَسَ	الْغَائِبِ الْمُذَكَّر
they all m studied	they 2 m studied	he, it studied	3rd p mas.
دَرَسْنَ	دَرَسَتَا	دَرَسَتْ	الْغَائِبِ الْمُؤَنَّث
they all f studied	they 2 f studied	she, it studied	3rd p. fem.
دَرَسْتُمْ	دَرَسْتُمَا	دَرَسْتَ	الْحَاضِرِ الْمُذَكَّر
you all m studied	you 2 m helped	you m studied	2nd p. mas.
دَرَسْتُنَّ	دَرَسْتُمَا	دَرَسْتِ	الْحَاضِرِ الْمُؤَنَّث
you all f studied	you 2 f helped	you f studied	2nd p. fem.
دَرَسْنَا	دَرَسْنَا	دَرَسْتُ	الْمُتَكَلِّمِ الْمُذَكَّر –الْمُؤَنَّث
we all studied	we 2 studied	I studied	1st p. m. & f.

Conjugation of فَتَحَ in present & future tenses

Can you say this from memory? Now conjugate using any verb

Plural جَمْع	Dual مُثَنّى	Singular مُفْرَد	Person & gender
يَفْتَحُوْنَ	يَفْتَحَانِ	يَفْتَحُ	الْغَائِب الْمُذَكَّر
they all m open	they 2 m open	he, it opens	3rd p mas.
يَفْتَحْنَ	تَفْتَحَانِ	تَفْتَحُ	الْغَائِب الْمُؤَنَّث
they all f open	they 2 f open	she, it opens	3rd p. fem.
تَفْتَحُوْنَ	تَفْتَحَانِ	تَفْتَحُ	الْحَاضِر الْمُذَكَّر
you all m open	you 2 m open	you m open	2nd p. mas.
تَفْتَحْنَ	تَفْتَحَانِ	تَفْتَحِيْنَ	الْحَاضِر الْمُؤَنَّث
you all f open	you 2 f open	you f open	2nd p. fem.
نَفْتَحُ	نَفْتَحُ	أَفْتَحُ	الْمُتَكَلِّم الْمُذَكَّر –الْمُؤَنَّث
we all open	we 2 open	I open	1st p. m. & f.

Les 3 – 5:Imperative verbs

There are three types of imperative verbs in Arabic.

1, imperative verbs for second person, (see Unit 2, Les 3). In the three-lettered consonants *hamzatul wasl* is prefixed in lieu of the letters (ي،ت،أ،ن) for present/future tenses.

- *Hamzatul wasl* carries either *kasrah* or *dammah*. It **never** carries *fathah*. If the second root has fathah or kasrah, then the hamzah of imperative will carry kasrah; if it has dammah, then hamzah will carry dammah.
- The hamzah will be silent if preceded by letter with vowel sign.

2, imperative verbs for third and first person, (see Unit 2, Les 4). لِ is prefixed before the letters (ي،ت،أ،ن) for present/future tenses.

3, imperative of prohibition, (Unit 2, Lesson 5). The word لَا is placed before the present/future tense.

In all three types of imperative, the last root takes *sukūn*. For the dual and plural (except for fem plural), the absence of ن indicates the sukūn of imperative verb.

imperative verbs (الفعل الأمر) of 2nd person.

Conjugation from al-mudāri': تَكْتُبُ، تَلْعَنُ، تَكْسِبُ،تَقْتُلُ، تَسْمَعُ، تَظْلِمُ

Plural	Dual	Singular	Gender
أُكْتُبُوْا	أُكْتُبَا	أُكْتُبْ	الْمُذَكَّر
أُكْتُبْنَ	أُكْتُبَا	أُكْتُبِيْ	الْمُؤَنَّث
إِلْعَنُوْا	إِلْعَنَا	إِلْعَنْ	الْمُذَكَّر
إِلْعَنَّ	إِلْعَنَا	إِلْعَنِيْ	الْمُؤَنَّث
إِكْسِبُوْا	إِكْسِبَا	إِكْسِبْ	الْمُذَكَّر
إِكْسِبْنَ	إِكْسِبَا	إِكْسِبِيْ	الْمُؤَنَّث
أُقْتُلُوْا	أُقْتُلَا	أُقْتُلْ	الْمُذَكَّر
أُقْتُلْنَ	أُقْتُلَا	أُقْتُلِيْ	الْمُؤَنَّث
إِسْمَعُوْا	إِسْمَعَا	إِسْمَعْ	الْمُذَكَّر
إِسْمَعْنَ	إِسْمَعَا	إِسْمَعِيْ	الْمُؤَنَّث

Lesson 4: present tense & imperative

Bismillāh. Forming imperative verbs by prefixing the letter لِ to the present tense. Here below is the conjugation in present tense of verb سَمِعَ along with imperative verbs derived from the present tense. Let us conjugate a similar table for the verb عَلِمَ = to know.

Plural imperative	Plural present	Dual imperative	Dual present	Singular imperative	Singular present	Person & Gender
لِيَسْمَعُوْا	يَسْمَعُوْنَ	لِيَسْمَعَا	يَسْمَعَانِ	لِيَسْمَعْ	يَسْمَعُ	3rd masculine
All men should hear	They all (men) hear	Both men should hear	Both men hear	He should hear	He hears	
لِيَسْمَعْنَ	يَسْمَعْنَ	لِتَسْمَعَا	تَسْمَعَانِ	لِتَسْمَعْ	تَسْمَعُ	3rd feminine
Female should listen	They (women) all hear	Both women should hear	Both female hear	She should hear	She hears	
لِنَسْمَعْ	نَسْمَعُ	لِنَسْمَعْ	نَسْمَعُ	لِاَسْمَع	اَسْمَعُ	First masculine & feminine
We should hear	We (all) hear	We two should hear	We two hear	I should hear	I hear	

11

Lesson 5: Prohibition verb (اَلنَّفي الفِعل)

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

Plural	Dual	Singular	Person & Gender
لاَيَخْرُجُوْا They (men) shouldn't exit/emerge	لاَيَخْرُجَا Two men shouldn't exit/emerge	لاَيَخْرُجْ He shouldn't exit/emerge	**3rd** **masculine**
لاَيَخْرُجْنَ They (women) shouldn't exit/emerge	لاَتَخْرُجَا Two shouldn't women exit/emerge	لاَتَخْرُجْ She shouldn't exit/emerge	**3rd** **feminine**
لاَتَخْرُجُوْا You (all) men shouldn't exit/emerge	لاَتَخْرُجَا You two male shouldn't exit/emerge	لاَتَخْرُجْ You (male) shouldn't exit/emerge	**2nd** **masculine**
لاَتَخْرُجْنَ You all (female) shouldn't exit/emerge	لاَتَخْرُجَا You two (female) shouldn't exit/emerge	لاَتَخْرُجِيْ You (female) shouldn't exit	**2nd** **feminine**
لاَنَخْرُجْ We shouldn't exit		لاَأَخْرُجْ I shouldn't exit	**First** **masculine & feminine**

Unit 2 : Lesson 6 اَلْحُرُوفُ الْجَازِمَةُ

لِ	لاَ	لَمْ	لَمَّا	إنْ
should	don't/ shouldn't	did not/ was not	not yet/ when	if

The author, who avoided using terms 'nominative', 'accusative', and 'genitive', has decided to use 'jussive particles' for this chapter.

These are known as *the jazimah particles* because they change the dammah sign on the mudhari' verbs to sukūn (jazm).

The first two particles above were covered in Lessons 4 & 5.

لَمْ is used for forceful negation to indicate the action never happened or was never done. It also changes the *mudhari'* to *madhi*

لَمَّا when it precedes a *mādhi* means 'when' and if it precedes a *mudhārī'* it means 'not yet'.

إنْ is placed in the beginning of a conditional sentence and generally followed by two mudhari' verbs.

Now let us look all the verses appearing the Exercise of this lesson.

Homework on session 3

Bismillāh.

1, Quranic āyāt (2: 249, 2:17, 6:78), besides what in Les. 6 of Unit 2 of the Text in which the *al-hurūf al-jāzimah* precede verbs.

لَمَّا فَصَلَ طَالُوتُ بِالْجُنُودِ قَالَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مُبْتَلِيكُم بِنَهَرٍ فَمَن شَرِبَ مِنْهُ فَلَيْسَ مِنِّي وَمَن لَّمْ يَطْعَمْهُ فَإِنَّهُ مِنِّي

مَثَلُهُمْ كَمَثَلِ الَّذِي اسْتَوْقَدَ نَارًا فَلَمَّا أَضَاءَتْ مَا حَوْلَهُ ذَهَبَ اللَّهُ بِنُورِهِمْ وَتَرَكَهُمْ فِي ظُلُمَاتٍ لَّا يُبْصِرُونَ

فَلَمَّا رَأَى الشَّمْسَ بَازِغَةً قَالَ هَٰذَا رَبِّي هَٰذَا أَكْبَرُ فَلَمَّا أَفَلَتْ قَالَ يَا قَوْمِ إِنِّي بَرِيءٌ مِّمَّا تُشْرِكُونَ

2, what changes do these hurūf make to the verbs in those verses

In 2:249 لَمَّا appears before فَصَلَ in past tense, so had no effect. But لَّمْ brings *jazm* on يُطْعِمُ.

In 2:17 the jazm on أَضَاءَتْ is due to f. verb referring to Nūr.

Similarly in 6:78 jazm on أَفَلَتْ is due to f. verb referring to shams.

3, conjugate the verb يَخْرُجُ in table similar what is in slide No. 12, if it was preceded by particle لَمْ. (see the next slide)

ALI 695: Quranic Arabic Lvl 6_4

14

Conjugation of يَخْرُجُ preceded by لَمْ

Bismillāh. لَمْ is one of the jussive particles (الْحُرُوفُ الْجَازِمَة). When it precedes a mudari' verb, the harakah on the last letter of singular changes from dammah to sākin, the nun in dual and plural of 2ⁿᵈ & 3ʳᵈ person is dropped, and nun plural of 3ʳᵈ and 2ⁿᵈ p. plural is dropped.

Plural	Dual	Singular	Person & Gender
لَمْ يَخْرُجُوْا They (men) didn't exit/emerge	لَمْ يَخْرُجَا Two men didn't exit/emerge	لَمْ يَخْرُجْ He didn't exit/emerge	3ʳᵈ masculine
لَمْ يَخْرُجْنَ They (women) didn't exit/emerge	لَمْ تَخْرُجَا Two didn't women exit/emerge	لَمْ تَخْرُجْ She didn't exit/emerge	3ʳᵈ feminine
لَمْ تَخْرُجُوْا You (all) men didn't exit/emerge	لَمْ تَخْرُجَا You two male didn't exit/emerge	لَمْ تَخْرُجْ You (male) didn't exit/emerge	2ⁿᵈ masculine
لَمْ تَخْرُجْنَ You all (female) didn't exit/emerge	لَمْ تَخْرُجَا You two (female) didn't exit/emerge	لَمْ تَخْرُجِيْ You (female) didn't exit	2ⁿᵈ feminine
لَمْ نَخْرُجْ We didn't exit		لَمْ أَخْرُجْ I didn't exit	First masculine & feminine

Lesson 7: Conjugation of يَفْتَحُ preceded by accusative particle لِ

==Homework==: conjugate similarly for mudari' verb يَعْلَمُ

Plural جَمْع	Dual مُثَنَّى	Singular مُفْرَد	Per & gen
لِيَفْتَحُوا	لِيَفْتَحَا	لِيَفْتَحَ	الْغَائِب الْمُذَكَّر
So that they all m can open	So that they 2 m can open	So that I can open	3rd p mas.
لِيَفْتَحْنَ	لِتَفْتَحَا	لِتَفْتَحَ	الْغَائِب الْمُؤَنَّث
So that they all f can open	So that they 2 f can open	So that she can open	3rd p. fem.
لِتَفْتَحُوا	لِتَفْتَحَا	لِتَفْتَحَ	الْحَاضِر الْمُذَكَّر
So that you all m can open	So that you 2 m can open	So that you m can open	2nd p. mas.
لِتَفْتَحْنَ	لِتَفْتَحَا	لِتَفْتَحِي	الْحَاضِر الْمُؤَنَّث
So that you all f can open	So that you 2 f can open	So that you f can open	2nd p. fem.
لِنَفْتَحَ	لِنَفْتَحَ	لِأَفْتَحَ	الْمُتَكَلِّم الْمُذَكَّر – الْمُؤَنَّث
So that we all can open	So that we 2 can open	So that I can open	1st p. m. & f.

16

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