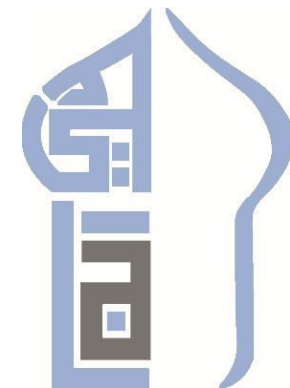


# ALI 714: Quranic Arabic & knowledge, Lv. 5

- Session 7: **Tuesday May 12, 2026**, 7 – 8:30 pm ON/NY time.
- **Description**: In this online course, **tailored for serious learners**, we will attempt to simplify Quranic Arabic. To make it interesting, we will begin with a brief discussion on Quranic verses invoked by Amirul Mu'minīn (a) in *Nahjul Balāghah*. At this level, we will continue learning grammatical rules on nouns covered in Lesson 18 onwards in *Qur'anic Language Made Easy* by Hafiza Iffath Hassan. Keep a Quran with parallel English translation; the instructor uses Ali Quli Qarai's translation
- Eligibility: All Muslims ages 15 and over.
- Remaining classes: none.
- Today's agenda: 1. Quran tilāwah. 2. answer to homework. 3. Quick revision of Lessons on *l'rab al-Zahir* and *bil-hurūf*, and Lesson 24 on Changeable and unchangeable nouns. 4. Lesson 25 on Magnified Nouns, 5. Lesson 26 on Verbal Nouns. 6. Questions from student on Unit 1 of the Text.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الحمد لله



# Answers to Homework on Lesson 24

Color code to (i) **unchangeable** - مَبْنِي, (ii) **fully changeable** - مُنْصَرِف, and (iii) **partially changeable** - غَيْرُ مُنْصَرِف in the following verses:

أَلَمْ تَرَ إِلَى الْمَلَأِ مِنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ مِنْ بَعْدِ مُوسَى إِذْ قَالُوا لِنَبِيِّهِمْ

ابْعَثْ لَنَا مَلِكًا نُقَاتِلَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ 2:246

إِنَّ مَثَلَ عِيسَىٰ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ كَمَثَلِ آدَمَ ۖ خَلَقَهُ مِنْ تُرَابٍ ثُمَّ قَالَ لَهُ كُنْ فَيَكُونُ 3:59

أُولَئِكَ عَلَىٰ هُدًى مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ 2:5

وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَآمَنُوا بِمَا نُزِّلَ عَلَىٰ مُحَمَّدٍ وَهُوَ الْحَقُّ مِن رَّبِّهِمْ ۝

كَفَرُوا عَنْهُمْ سَيِّئَاتِهِمْ وَأَصْلَحَ بَالَهُمْ 47:2

إِنَّمَا الْمَسِيحُ عِيسَىٰ ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَكَلِمَتُهُ أَلْقَاهَا إِلَىٰ مَرْيَمَ وَرُوحٌ مِّنْهُ 4:171

لَقَدْ كَانَ فِي يُوسُفَ وَإِخْوَتِهِ آيَاتٍ لِّلسَّائِلِينَ 12:7

Definitions. **Unchangeable** (مَبْنِي) – stay in original form whether they are subject, object or preceded by preposition; **fully changeable** (مُنْصَرِف) – influenced in all situations, carrying all three vowel signs; **partly changeable** (غَيْرُ مُنْصَرِف) – never takes tanwīn and kasrah.

# Tajwīd rule of Ittiqā' al-Sākinayn (التقاء الساكنين)

*Bismillāh*. The above rule takes when two letters with no vowel (sākin letters) come together in pronunciation. In Arabic **recitation**, this is generally difficult to pronounce smoothly, so one of the letters is usually adjusted. Note sākin letters are those that carry sukūn sign - e.g., letters ‘ayn and lam in this word يَعْمَلُ, or the silent alif, wāw, and yā in the long vowels – e.g., letters alif and wāw in the word قَالُوا and letter yā in the word فِي. Look at the following examples:

We pronounce as	The changes	Originally it was
عَنِ النَّبِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ	Sākin on nūn changes to kasrah	عَنِ النَّبِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ
قَالُوا أَذْهَبُوا	Long vowel changes to short	قَالُوا أَذْهَبُوا
قُلِ ادْعُوا	Sākin on lām changes to kasrah	قُلِ ادْعُوا
قَالَتْ أَخْرِجْ	Sākin on tā changes to kasrah	قَالَتْ أَخْرِجْ
لَمْ يَكُنِ الَّذِينَ	Sākin on nūn changes to kasrah	لَمْ يَكُنِ الَّذِينَ
لَقَدْ عَظُمَتِ الرَّزِيَّةُ	Sākin on tā changes to kasrah	لَقَدْ عَظُمَتِ الرَّزِيَّةُ
مَنْ عَمِلِيَ الْقَبِيحِ	Sākin on yā changes to fathah	مَنْ عَمِلِيَ الْقَبِيحِ

# Lesson 25 - Magnified nouns الأَسْمَاءُ الْمُكَبَّرَةُ

These are always compounded with another word to a possessive phrase.

genitive	accusative	nominative	Meaning	Ref Q	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	فُوَا	Mouth	13:14	فَمٌ

Note when we add the first-person singular pronoun (ي) to magnified nouns أَبٌ، أَخٌ، فَمٌ it becomes أَبِي، أَخِي، فَمِي respectively, 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 فَأُوَارِي سَوَاءَ أَخِي \* إِذْهَبُوا  
بِقَمِيصِي هَذَا فَالْقُوهُ عَلَى وَجْهِ أَبِي يَأْتِ بَصِيرًا \* وَاغْفِرْ لِأَبِي إِنَّهُ كَانَ مِنَ الضَّالِّينَ \* جَاءَتْهُ إِحْدَاهُمَا تَمْشِي عَلَى  
اسْتِحْيَاءٍ قَالَتْ إِنَّ أَبِي يَدْعُوكَ

Let us go through some of the examples found in Text on pp 79 – 83.

# Lesson 26 – verbal nouns الْمَصْدَر

Majority of the nouns in Arabic are derived from verbs – these are known as verbal nouns – الْمَصْدَر (*masdar*). Here are some of the *masādir* (plural of *masdar*):

*Masjid* – a mosque is derived from سَجَدَ = to prostrate. So, masjid (pl. masājid) is the place of prostration.

*Maqbarah* – a cemetery or graveyard from قَبَرَ = to bury, to intern. So, maqbrah (pl. maqābir) is place of graves.

*Madrasah* – a school from دَرَسَ = to learn, study. So, madrasah (pl. madaris) is the place of studying.

Identify nouns derived from verbs and find the original verbs formed :

ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ ۚ 2:2 لَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْغَيْبِ وَيُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ يُنْفِقُونَ 2:3 خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ وَعَلَى أَبْصَارِهِمْ 2:7 أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ الْمُفْسِدُونَ وَلَكِن لَّا يَشْعُرُونَ 2:12 أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ اشْتَرُوا الضَّلَالَةَ بِالْهُدَى فَمَا رَبَحَت بِتِجَارَتِهِمْ وَمَا كَانُوا مُهْتَدِينَ 2:16

Let us look at the verses on pp 84 & 85 in the Text and identify the verbal nouns.

# Textbooks for the course

Ali Quli Qarai	Hafiza Iffath Hasan	AbdulWahid Hamid	Allan Jones
The Qur'an: with a phrase-by-phrase English translation	Qur'anic Language Made Easy	Access to Qur'anic Arabic	Arabic Through the Qur'an.

