



ALI 715: Quranic Arabic & Knowledge, Level 6.

In this online course, specially tailored for serious learners, we will attempt to simplify Quranic Arabic. We will start the session with a brief explanation of Quranic passages from *Tafsir Tadabbur Al-Qur'an*, 30th Juz' (Surahs 78 – 114)

In this level, we will begin with Lesson 1 in Unit 2 in *Qur'anic Language Made Easy* by Hafiza Iffath Hassan.

Read [here](#) what scholars say about learning Quranic Arabic

Eligibility: All Muslims ages 15 and over

Instructor: Sh Hasanayn Kassamali Fees: \$55.00

Schedule: 6 Tuesdays, August 18 to September 22, 2026

Timings: 7 pm NY/Toronto Time.

Attendance and Homework: This course is designed for those who are serious learners of Quranic Arabic and plan to attend all six sessions live, participate actively in class by turning on their video, and completing homework assignments. Homework will be shared with classmates for feedback and discussion.

Registrations so far: 12 students, all but one have consented to sharing their emails with fellow students for lesson review and homework discussion.



Sūrat al-A‘lā (Q 87: 1 – 10)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
سَبَّحَ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى ﴿١﴾ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ف- سَوَّى ﴿٢﴾ وَالَّذِي قَدَّرَ ف- هَدَى
﴿٣﴾ وَالَّذِي أَخْرَجَ الْمَرْعَى ﴿٤﴾ ف- جَعَلَ - هُرْ غُثَاءً أَخْوَى ﴿٥﴾ س- نَقَرَى - كَ فَلَا
تَنَسَى ﴿٦﴾ إِلَّا مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ إِنَّهُ يَعْلَمُ الْجَهْرَ وَمَا يَخْفَى ﴿٧﴾ وَنُيَسِّرُ - كَ لِلْيُسْرَى ﴿٨﴾
ف- ذَكِّرْ إِنْ نَفَعَتِ الذِّكْرَى ﴿٩﴾ س- يَذَكِّرُ مَنْ يَخْشَى ﴿١٠﴾

Bismillāh. All highlighted are verbs, which indicate action. The verbs are in past and present tenses, as well in imperative forms.

For our discussion, we have added a hyphen (-) separating the prefixes and suffixes to the verbs.

Each of the ten verses ends with letter *alif al-maqsūrah*. It serves as long vowel to the letter that precedes, even if the letter carries a short vowel.

Kasrah has been added to the verbs سَبَّحَ (v. 1) and نَفَعَتْ (v. 9) because of *iltiqā al-sākinayn*.

Translation Q 87: 1 - 10

Bismillāh. (O Muhammad), glorify the Name of your lord, the Most High, (1) Who has created (all things) proportionately, (2) He has decreed their destinies, and provided them with guidance. (3) It is He who has caused the grass to grow, (4) then He caused it to wither away. (5) We shall teach you (the Quran) and you will not forget it (6) unless God wills it to be otherwise. He knows all that is made public and all that remains hidden. (7) We shall make all your tasks easy. (8) Therefore, keep on preaching so long as it is of benefit. (9) The one fears of God will benefit (10).

Note how Allah changes between singular and plural, and between third person and first person, when referring to Himself.

Du'ā before session 1

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ * اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.
اَللّٰهُمَّ وَفِّقْنَا لِمَا تُحِبُّ وَتَرْضٰى،
وَلَا تَكِلْنَا إِلَى اَنْفُسِنَا طَرْفَةَ عَيْنٍ اَبَدًا.
اَللّٰهُمَّ اَخْرِجْنَا مِنْ ظُلُمَاتِ الْوَهْمِ،
وَاکْرِمْنَا بِنُورِ الْفَهْمِ.
اَللّٰهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا اَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ،
وَانْشُرْ عَلَيْنَا خَزَائِنَ عُلُومِكَ.
بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا اَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِيْنَ.
اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ.

a volunteer will begin the class with this Du'ā?

Translation of the Du‘ā

In the name of Allah, the All-beneficent, the All-merciful.

O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad.

O Allah, grant us the success in (thinking, saying and doing) that which You love and are pleased with.

And never leave us to ourselves for the blink of an eye.

O Allah: remove from us the darkness of doubt (and error) and favor us with the light of understanding. O

Allah: open for us the doors of Your mercy and unfold for us the treasures of Your knowledge.

O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad.

Visiting Ma'sumah in Qum

Bismillāh. Here are two Hadith on visiting Bibi Ma'sumah bint Imam Mūsā al-Kāzīm (a) in Qum al-Muqaddas. An authentic tradition from Imam al-Ridā (a) says:

مَنْ زَارَ الْمَعْصُومَةَ بِقُمْ كَمَنْ زَارَنِي

Whoever visits Ma'sumah in Qum is like the one who has visited me.

The rewards and benefits awarded to a pilgrim are the same whether he does the pilgrimage of Lady Fatima Ma'sumah (a) or Imam al-Ridā (a). Also, from this Hadith we get the title of Ma'sumah (infallible) that was given to this noble lady by Imam al-Rida (a).

Another authentic tradition from Imam al-Sādiq (a):

وَسَتُذْفَنُ فِيهَا امْرَأَةٌ مِنْ أَوْلَادِي تُسَمَّى فَاطِمَةَ، فَمَنْ زَارَهَا وَجَبَتْ لَهُ الْجَنَّةُ

A lady from my children, by the name of Fatima will be buried in Qum. Whoever visits her [shrine], will be admitted to Heaven.

This narration also illustrates the high status of this noble lady, because her pilgrim is ensured entry into Heaven. (www.al-islam.org)

Quick revision, Unit 1 Lesson 24

Bismillāh. Open Lesson 24 in Unit 1 of the Text from pages 76 to 78.

1, do you have any questions on this lesson?

2, do you understand the division of nouns between 1, mabni (unchnagnebale), 2, mu‘arrab munsarif (fully changeable) and 3, mu‘arrab ghayr munsarif (partial changeable)?

3, note that the change which is being referred to here is the vowel signs of the last letter of the noun.

Quick revision, Unit 1 Lesson 25

Bismillāh. Open Lesson 25 in Unit 1 of the Text from pages 79 to 83.

- 1, do you have any questions on this lesson?
- 2, in the tables on pp 79 and 80, replace *dammah*, *fathah*, *kasrah* in the first row as nominative, accusative and genitive. IMHO, the author confuses the readers by not using these terms.
- 3, note that this is advanced lesson which should have come in Unit 3, but the author has covered it in Unit 1 because it has to do with nouns.

Quick revision, Unit 1 Lesson 26

Bismillāh. Open Lesson 26 in Unit 1 of the Text from pages 84 to 85.

- 1, do you have any questions on this lesson?
- 2, do you understand the two types of nouns: 1, primitive or simple, and 2, derived from verbs?
- 3, this lesson connects nouns to verbs and shows us that how most nouns in Arabic are formed from verbs. To an extent it is like what we have in English: reading (noun) from read (verb), speaking (noun) from speak (verb), etc.

Unit 2, Lesson 1 on Verbs (*al-fiʿl*)

Bismillāh. Open Lesson 1 in Unit 2 of the Text from pages 86 to 93. In Arabic there are two tenses of verbs, in the past indicating the action has happened and, in the present indicating the action is happening or will take place. Imperative verbs are used for commanding someone to perform an action or for pleading (especially Allah) for granting a request. Majority of Arabic verbs originate from past tense (*fiʿl al-mādhī*). Arabic dictionaries have words in the order of verbs instead of nouns. If one would like to check the meaning of *maqbarah* (مَقْبَرَة), for example, s/he must know the verb from which it was derived from. It has come from the verb *qabara* (قَبَرَ) – to bury, and *maqbarah* means the place of burial, i.e., a cemetery or graveyard.

Lesson on Verbs (*al-fiʿl*)

Bismillāh. The root word in Arabic is a verb in third person, masculine and in singular form. So, the verb كَتَبَ means he (third person, masculine and singular) wrote (in the past tense).

Note how the vowel sign changes on the second letter of a three-lettered verb. In most verbs it has a fathah (zabar in Urdu and Persian) vowel signs, some have kasrah (zer in Urdu and Persian) vowel sign, and the rest have dammah (pesh in Urdu and Persian) vowel signs. See the first table on p 87.

It is essential to memorize the second table on p 87 which shows the conjugation of a past tense in singular, dual and plural forms for first, second and third persons.

Homework ALI 715, session 1

Bismillāh. Simple questions on what we covered in session 1.

Unit 1, Lesson 24, pp 76 – 78

1, In Q 5:46 why the preposition before ‘Isa did not change the i‘rab in ‘Isa?

Unit 1, Lesson 25, pp 79 & 80

2, why is *‘Adin* in Q 46:12 ends with *kasratayn*?

Lesson 26, pp 84 & 85.

3, In Q 92:4 the compound word *sa‘yakum* has a verbal noun and a pronoun. Identify them. From which verb has the verbal noun been derived from?

Unit 2, Lesson 1 pp 86 - 90

4, Why are the verbs *dakhalat* in Q 7:38 and *sami‘at* in Q 12:31 in third person feminine singular forms?

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

