

STUDY GUIDE

The background of the cover features a dark, textured bookshelf. In the foreground, an open book with aged, yellowed pages lies flat on a wooden surface. To the right of the open book is a stack of several old, leather-bound books. A blue quill pen with a silver holder is positioned in the center, resting on the open book. The overall lighting is warm and focused on the study materials.

Learning
QUR'ANIC
ARABIC - PART 2

BY DR IBRAHIM SURTY

From the series:
Learning Qur'anic Arabic



COURSE OUTLINE

COURSE TOPICS

1. Constructing words
2. Effect of Sukoon and Jazm on letters
3. Vowels in Arabic language
4. Types of Hamzah
5. Diphthongs in the Qur'anic script
6. Shaddah
7. Tanween
8. Taa Marbootah
9. The Qur'anic script
10. The Madd
11. Arabic nouns for different things
12. Indefinite nouns
13. Nouns and interrogative particles for animate and inanimate objects



COURSE OUTLINE

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. Learn about the different signs in Arabic language and the effect they have
2. Learn about the different nouns and interrogative particles for animate and inanimate objects
3. Learn about the consistency of Qur'anic script throughout history

QUESTION AND ANSWER BUCKET

TRANSCRIPTS

ASSESSMENT

Multiple Choice Questions

Match the Columns

True or False

COURSE DURATION

Video	– 2 hours 20 min
Study Guide	– 45 min
Assessment	– 10 min
Total Duration	– 3 hours 15 min

LESSON 1

**LEARNING
QUR'ANIC ARABIC**
PART 7





1

Constructing words

When the Arabic letters join in to make up words, they reduce their original size and may appear at –

- i The beginning of a word, also known as initial letters. When a letter appears at the beginning of a word, it extends its left arm to join with another letter.
- ii The middle of a word, also known as medial letters. When a letter appears at the middle of a word, it can extend both its arms to join with other letters.
- iii The end of a word, also known as final letters. When a letter appears at the final of a word, it can extend its right arm to join with another letter.





For example, letters such as Seen (سا), Sheen (شا), Sawd (صا), Dhawd (ضا), Ghain (غا) are examples of initial letters. They can extend their left arm to join with other letters, in this case the letter Alif (ا). Similarly, the final letters are also similar, but they extend their right arm to join with other letters and appear at the end of the word.



Letters such as Ba (ب), Ya (ي), Noon (ن), Ta (ت), Sa (ث) are examples of medial letters wherein both arms of the letters are extended to join with other letters.

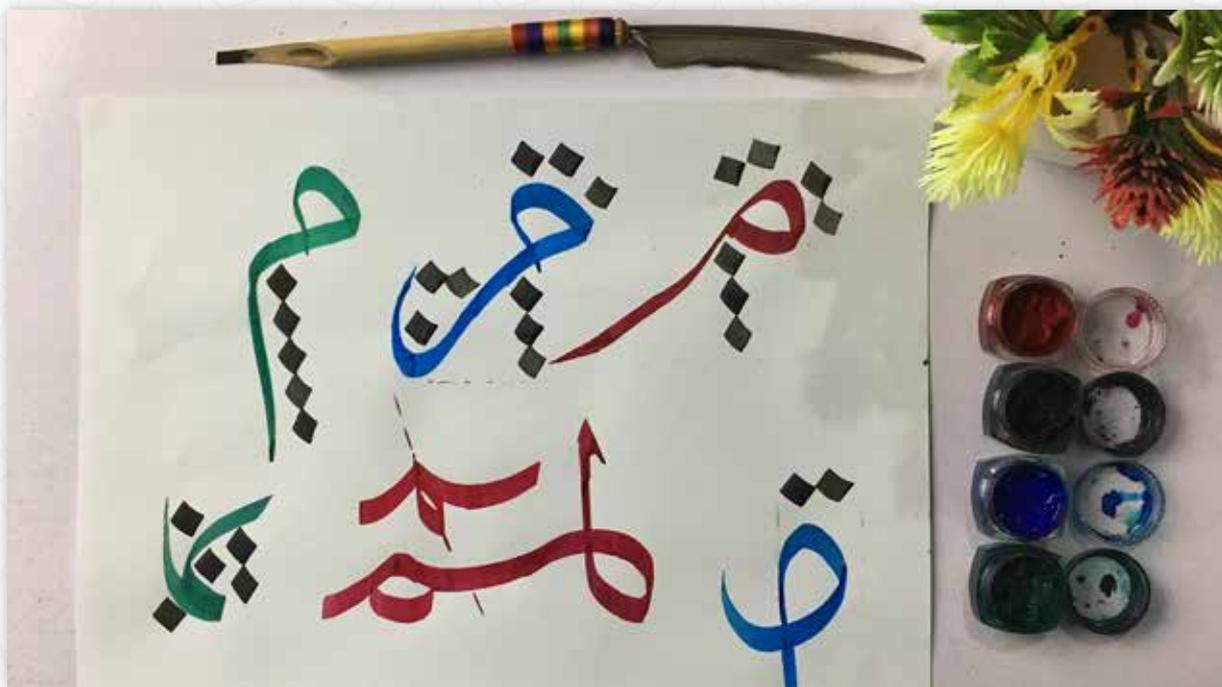


2

Effect of Sukoon and Jazm on letters

The Sukoon (◌ْ) and Jazm are two signs used for Sukoon. Sukoon or Saakin means stationary or without any movement, therefore has no vowel and each letter has a sound which is also the function of the Saakin, that it silences the sound of the vowel leaving the sound of the letter.

For example, if Meem (م) has any of Harkaat (مَ، مُ، مِ), then it would sound as Ma, Mu, and Mi respectively. However, if it has a Saakin (مْ) on it, it will sound as 'm'.





Similarly, another example is Kum (كُم) – wherein Kaaf has a Harakat of (ُ) on it, giving it the sound of Kuu and Meem has a Saakin (◌ْ) on it, causing its sound to remain quiescent, making the entire word sound as 'Kum'.

It is also important to remember that the Harkaat of Sukoon can be written in one of the two shapes, a small circle above the letter or a small semicircle above the letter. Both these signs lessen the sound of the vowel and only a minor sound of the alphabet remains.



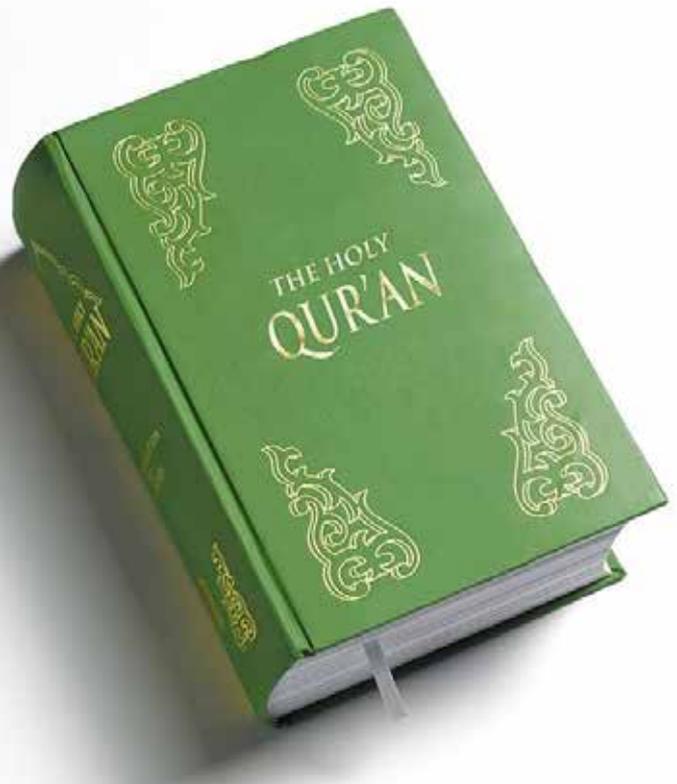
NB: It is also possible for a single word to have two Sukoons.

For example, the words MinHum (مِنْهُمْ) and KunTum (كُنْتُمْ).

The Sukoon on the letters (نْ) and (مْ) lessens their sound and therefore are pronounced as MinHum and KunTum, without giving much sound to the Saakin letters.

L E S S O N 2

**LEARNING
QUR'ANIC ARABIC**
PART 8





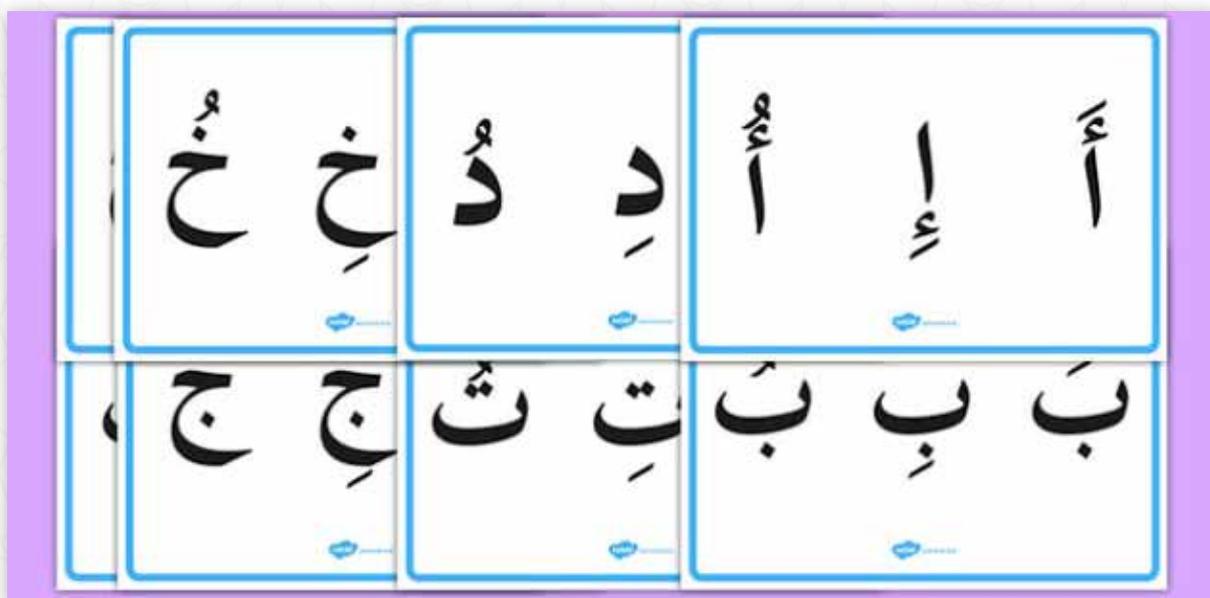
3

Vowels in Arabic language

The Arabic language consists of three short vowels and three long vowels.

The short vowels are the Harkaats –

- i Fatha (َ) – It is a short vowel sound for “a” and is represented by a short diagonal stroke over the consonant it follows in pronunciation.
- ii Kasra (ِ) – It is a short vowel sound for “i” and is represented by a short diagonal stroke placed under the consonant it follows in pronunciation.
- iii Dhamma (ُ) – It is a short vowel sound for “u” and represented by a little looped symbol like (و) over the top of the consonant it follows in pronunciation.





The long vowels in Arabic language are exactly like the short one but held longer in pronunciation. The three long vowels are written medially as Alif (آ), Waw (و), and Yaa (ي).

- i The Alif/ implied Fatha (آ) is pronounced as Aa (A + a) and occasionally written as (ى) which is known as Alif Maqsoorah.
- ii The Yaa/ implied Kasra (ي) is pronounced as Ee (E + e)
- iii The Waw/ implied Dhamma (و) is pronounced as Uu (U + u)



Further, examples of long vowels being used in words are Razaqnaahum (رَزَقْنَاهُمْ) and Absaaruhum (أَبْصَرُهُمْ), wherein an Alif is mentioned upon the letter making it to be a long vowel, and having it pronounced as 'Aa'.



An example of an 'Ee' vowel are FeeHaa (فِيهَا) and FeeMaa (فِيْمَا), wherein the Kasra before the Yaa makes it a long vowel and it is pronounced as 'Ee'.

Similarly, an example of the 'Uu' vowel are TurjiUuna (تُرْجِعُوْنَ) and Ta'qiloona (تَعْقِلُوْنَ) wherein the Dhamma before the Waw makes it a long vowel and it is pronounced as (Uu).

All together, these six vowels are extremely important to form Arabic words, because without them it is difficult to form any word.

أَب تَجَحَسَ	<u>AA</u>	فَتْحَةٌ	Fatha	ـَ
إِب تَجَحَسِ	<u>EE</u>	كَسْرَةٌ	Kasrah	ـِ
أُب تَجَحُسْ	<u>UU</u>	ضَمَّةٌ	Dhammah	ـُ

LESSON 3

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QUR'ANIC ARABIC**
PART 9





4

Types of Hamzah

Hamzah are of two types:

i Hamzatul Qata' – It is when the Hamzah is placed either above the Alif or below it (أ، إ), Waw (ؤ), or Yaa (ئ), and is always read regardless of its position in the sentence.

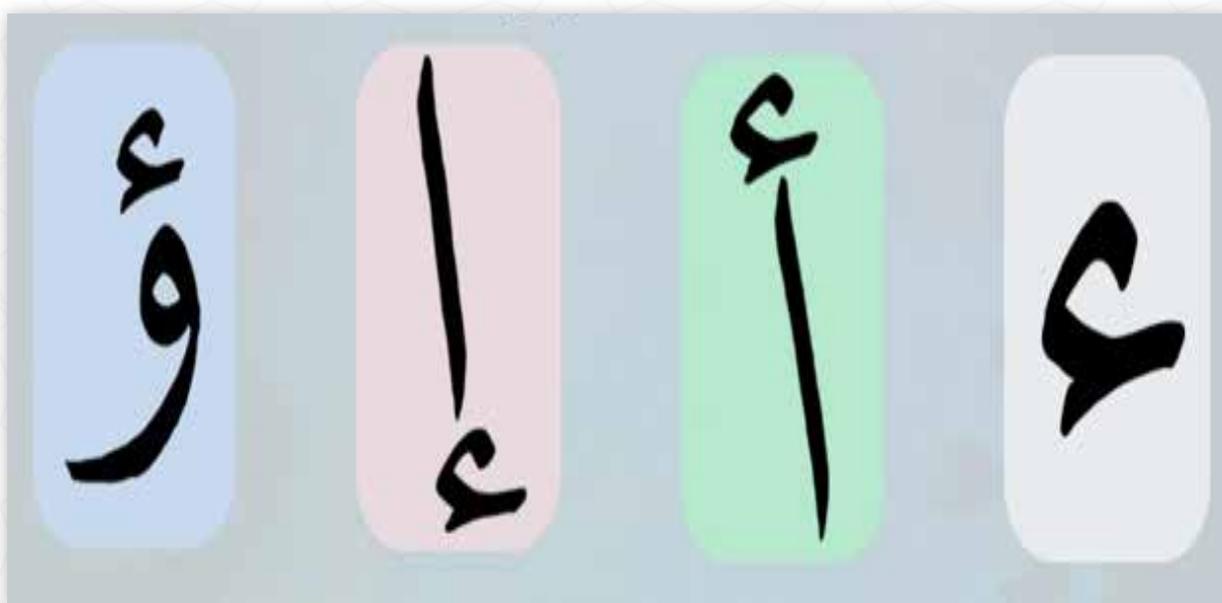
For example, Ya'kulu (يَأْكُلُ), Ji'Ta (جِئْتَا), the Hamzah is pronounced regardless of the position it is mentioned in the word.





- ii Hamzatul Wasl – Also known as the connecting Hamzah is portrayed by a mini Saad written on the Alif as a sign that the Alif shall be joined with another letter.

For example, DhaaLiKal KiTaaBu (ذَلِكَ التَّابُ), the Alif of 'Al Kitaab' is not articulated because the Ka was articulated and Laam was Saakin, therefore join the Ka with Laam and pronounced as DhaaLiKal KiTaaBu rather than DhaaLiKa AlKiTaaBu.

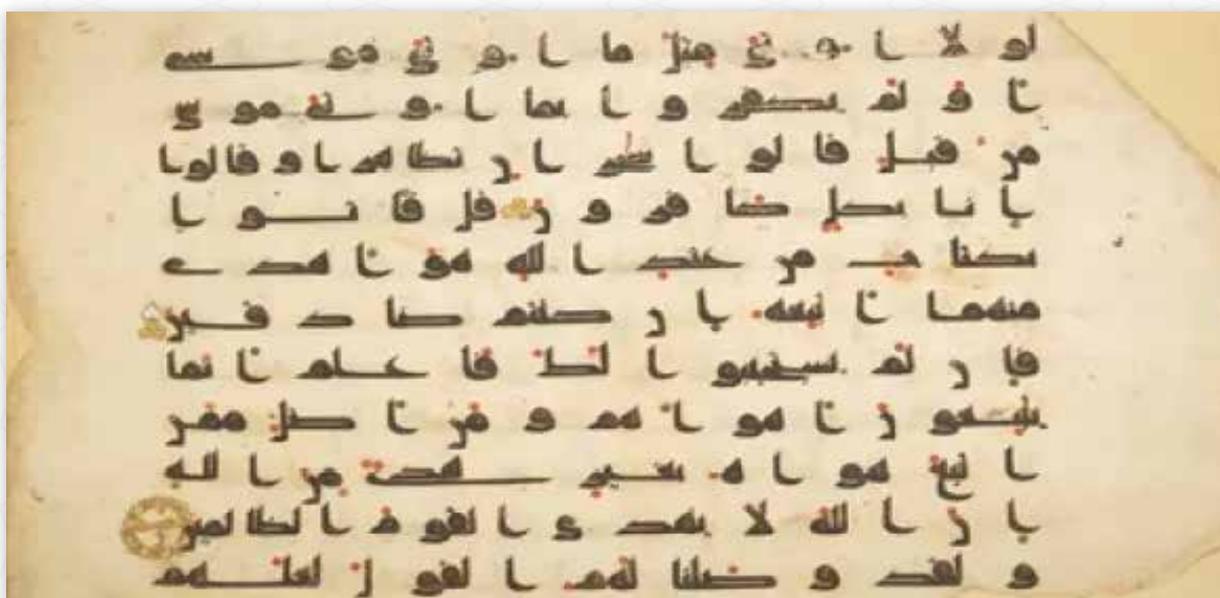




5

Diphthongs in the Qur'anic script

Diphthongs are vowel sounds consisting of two parts, a short vowel, and a consonant. The diphthongs for example 'Ay' and 'Aw' are written as (ـَـي) in AlBait (الْبَيْتُ) and (ـَـو) in AlKhauf (الْخَوْفُ).





6

Shaddah

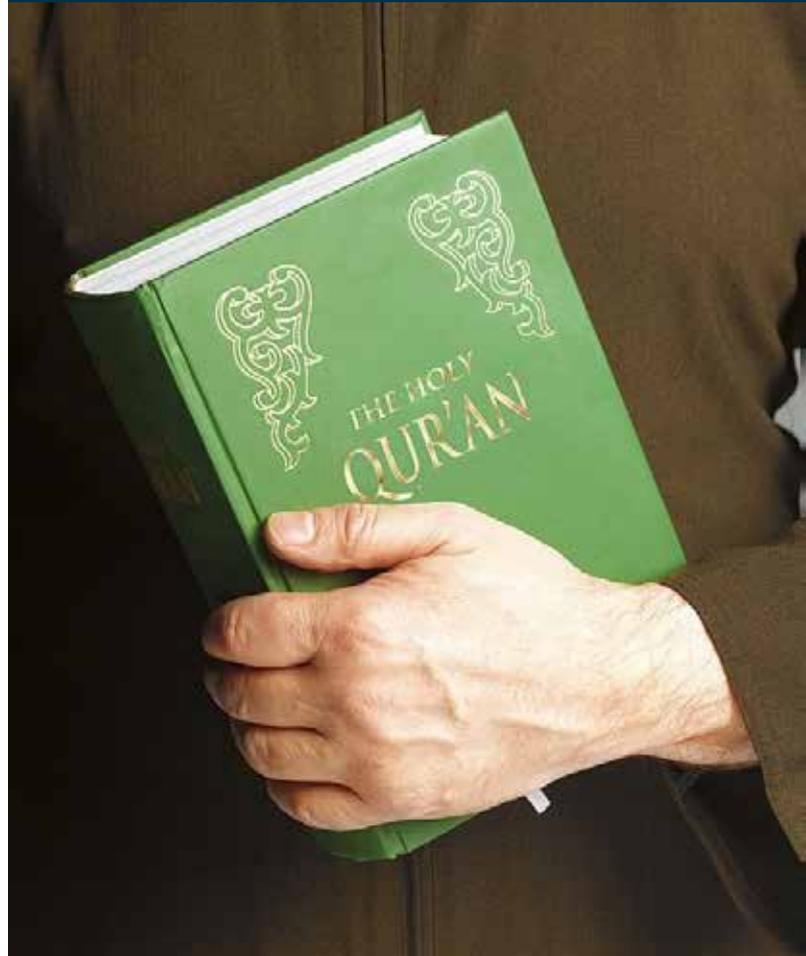


The Shaddah is represented by the symbol (ّ) and is formed by bringing together the same letter twice: the first one a Sukoon and the second one a letter with a vowel on it, and it is recited with emphasis.

For example, TabBat (تَبَّتْ), though it is read as TabBat, but due to the presence of the Shaddah the written text is as Ta Ba Ba Ta (تَبَّت).

L E S S O N 4

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PART 10





7

Tanween

Tanween refers to nunation in English, which refers to adding a Nun Saakin to the consonant (نْ+َ).

i A (اَ) + Nun Saakin (نْ) is represented by two Fathahs (اَ), also known as Tanween Fathah.

For example, Mas Ru Ran (مَسْرُورٌ)

ii E (اِ) + Nun Saakin (نْ) is represented by two Kasrahs (اِ), also known as Tanween Kasrah.

For example, Makh Dhuu Rin (مَخْضُورٌ)

iii U (اُ) + Nun Saakin (نْ) is represented by two Dhammahs (اُ), also known as Tanween Dhammah.

For example, Alee Mun (عَلِيمٌ).



8

Taa Marbootah

The Taa Marbootah (ة) is one of the letters which when preceded by one of the six letters (ا، د، ذ، ر، ز، و) which cannot extend one of their arms, the Taa is written as (ة) as in JaDeeDaTun (جَدِيدَةٌ), otherwise with other letters it is written as (بة) as in RahMaTun (رَحْمَةٌ).

Also, when a pause is taken at the end of the word consisting of Taa Marbootah, the Taa is pronounced as Haa, and so RahMaTun is pronounced as Rahmah.

Taa Marbootah

تاء مربوطة ة

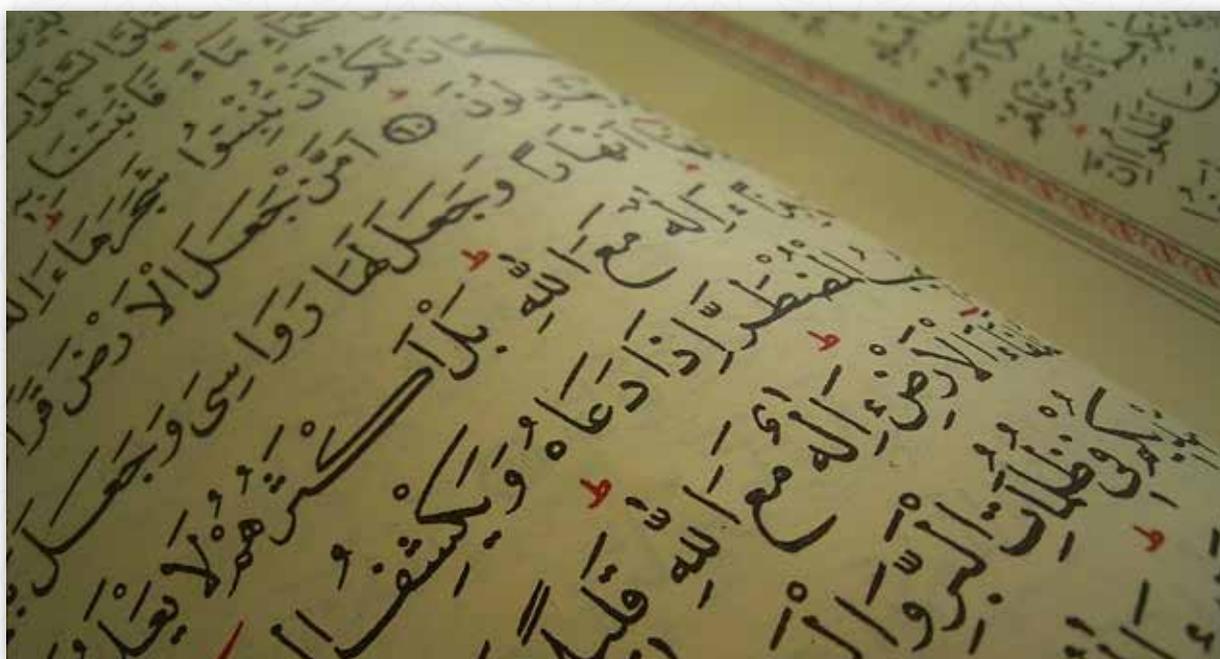


9

The Qur'anic Script

The Muslim scribes are very meticulous regarding the Qur'anic script to make sure that the copies of the Qur'an which were first prepared by the scribe during the time of Uthman Ibn Affan (ra) are protected.

There has been no change in Qur'anic script all along 1400 years, and that is why the spellings which were used in the first copies were retained throughout the ages, and we also find that certain loops which were created in the first copies are retained till date.



For example, the word Hadaa (هَدَى). Though it has 'Ya' written at the end, it is not articulated.



10

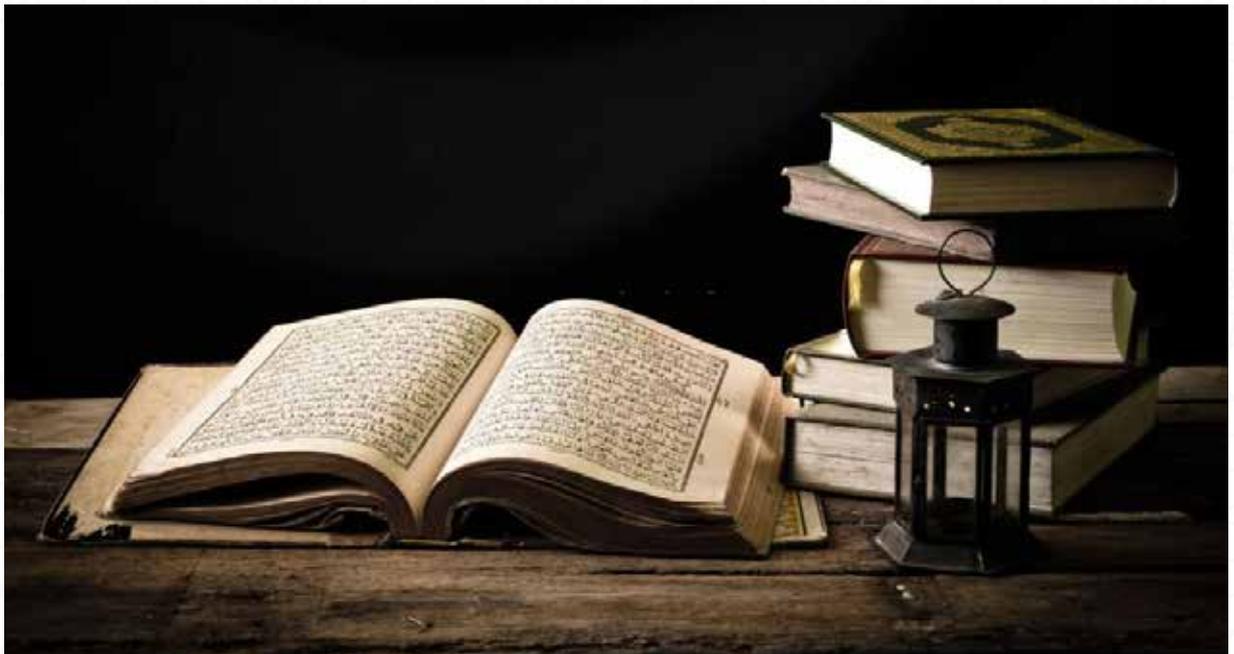
The Madd

There are two kinds of Madd in the Qur'an –

- i The short Madd – The short Madd has got the value of three to four Alifs (A+A+A).
- ii The long Madd – The long Madd has got the value of six to seven Alifs (A+A+A+A+A+A).

For example, in Surah Fatihah – Wa Lad DaaaaaawLeeeeeen
(ولا الضّالّين).

The first Madd in the Dhaw is a long Madd which is equivalent to seven Alifs.



LESSON 5

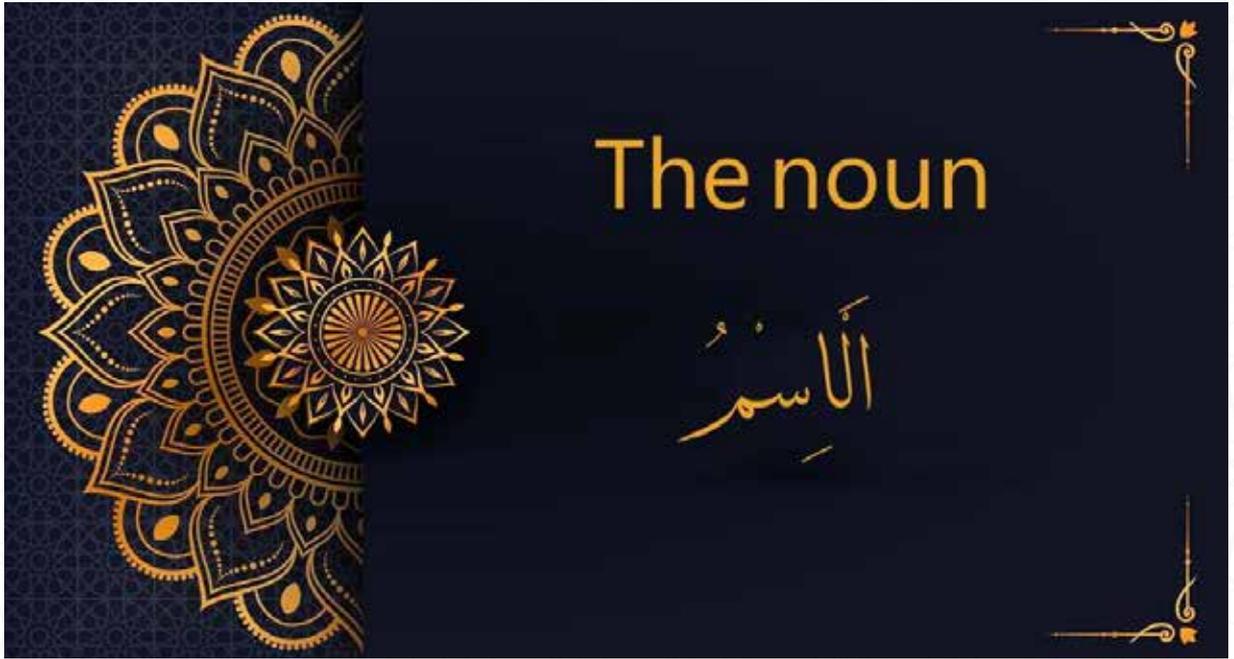
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QUR'ANIC ARABIC**
PART 11





11

Arabic nouns for **different things**



- i Kitaab (كتاب) – Book
- ii Zahrah (زهرة) – Flower
- iii Qalam (قلم) – Pen
- iv 'Ayn (عين) – Eye
- v Kursee (كرسي) – Chair
- vi Samaa' (سمااء) – Sky



- vii Baab (باب) – Door
- viii Ghurfah (غرفة) – Room
- ix Khubz (خبز) – Loaf of bread
- x Shams (شمس) – Sun
- xi Rajul (رجل) – Man
- xii Imra'ah (إمرأة) – Woman
- xiii Walad (ولد) – Boy
- xiv Bint (بنت) – Girl
- xv Tareeq (طريق) – Road
- xvi Maa'edah (مائدة) – Table
- xvii Ab (اب) – Father
- xviii Umm (ام) – Mother
- xix Maal (مال) – Money
- xx Yad (يد) – Hand

LESSON 6

**LEARNING
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PART 12





12

Indefinite Nouns

In Arabic language, indefinite nouns are known as Nakirah and have several rulings attached to them.

i The first rule mentions that except for some exceptions, the final consonant of an indefinite noun carries a Tanween (either An, En or Un).

For example, the Baa in Kitaab would carry a Tanween when it is an indefinite noun – Kitaabun (كِتَابٌ)

ثَوْبًا thauban dress	يَوْمًا yauman day	كَلْبًا kalban dog	وَلَدًا waladan boy
حُكْمًا rule	لَوْنًا Launan colour	خُبْزًا Khubzan bread	عَلَمًا 3alaman flag



ii The second rule mentions that nouns ending in Taa Marbootah are regarded as feminine, and the Taa is described as Taa Tanees (Taa of Feminity).

For example, Zahrah is written as (زَهْرَة) and Imra'ah as (إِمْرَأَة).

However, there are certain exceptions to this rule that even though a few nouns which end with Ta Taanees, they are treated as masculine.

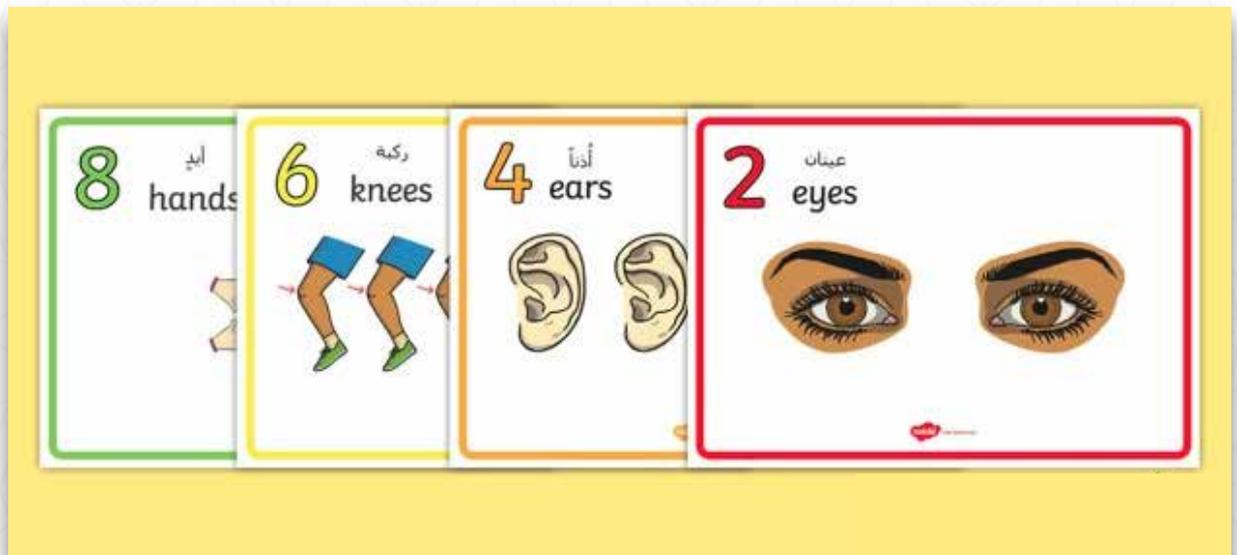
For example, Khaleefah (خَلِيفَة) and Talhah (طَلْحَة).

الإسم Noun			
مُؤَنَّث Feminine	مُذَكَّر Masculine	مَعْرِفَة Definite	نَكِرَة Indefinite
مُدِيرَة	'boss' مُدِير	الشَّارِع	'street' شَارِع
كَاتِبَة	'writer' كَاتِب	القَلَم	'pen' قَلَم
نَادِلَة	'waiter' نَادِل	التُّفَاحَة	'apple' تُّفَاحَة
مُدْرِسَة	'teacher' مُدْرِس	العَصِير	'juice' عَصِير



iii The third rule mentions that the parts of the body which are in pairs are treated as feminine.

For example, the eyes 'Ayn - عَيْن' and the hands 'Yadd - يَد', though not ending with Taa Tanees are considered as feminine due to the above rule.



iv The fourth rule mentions that certain nouns which were originally feminine, but with their usage over time the Taa Tanees has been dropped from their writing.

For example, Samaa' (سمااء) and Shams (شمس).

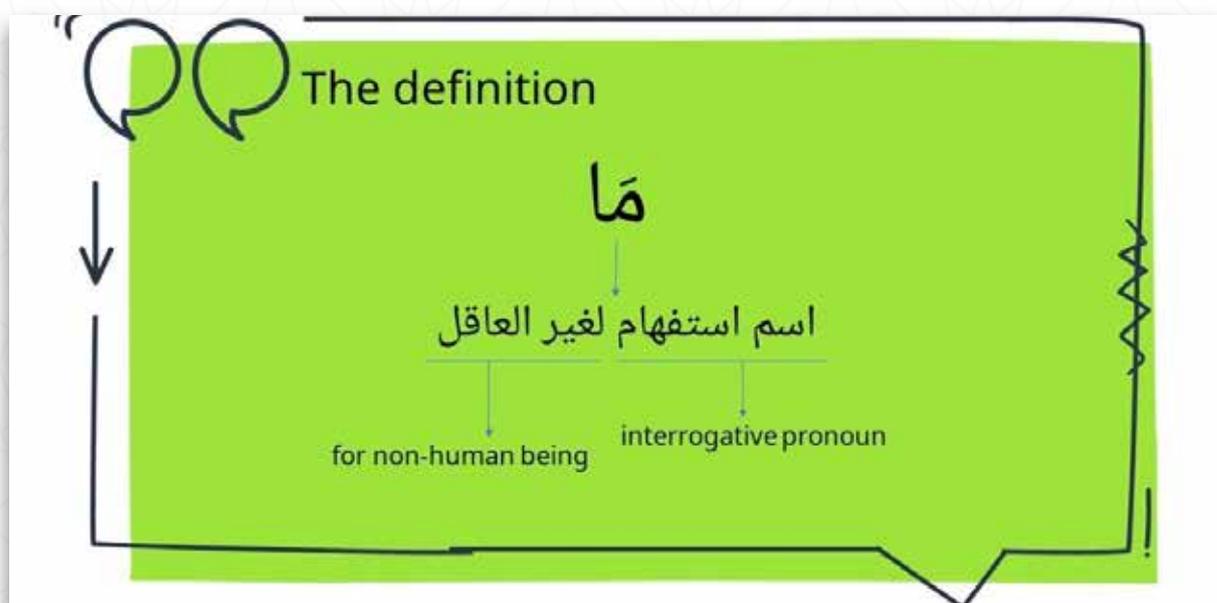


13

Nouns and interrogative particles for **animate and inanimate objects**

The interrogative particle used for inanimate objects is Maa (ما), and Haadha (هذا) is one such noun which is used for the reply of such questions relating to singular masculine.

For example, the question Maa Haadha? (ما هذا؟) – What is this? relating to a singular masculine (Book) the answer would be Haadha Kitaab (هذا كتاب) – This is a book.



Similarly, the interrogative particle for animate nouns would be Man (من), as in Man Haadha? (من هذا؟) – Who is this? in case of a man or a boy the answer would be Haadha Rajul (هذا رجل) or Haadha Walad (هذا ولد) respectively.



The noun Huwa (هو) is used for the reply of questions relating to third person singular masculine for animate objects.

For example, Man Huwa? (من هو؟) – Who is that? in case of a man or a boy the answer would be Haadha Rajul (هذارجل) or Haadha Walad (هذا ولد) respectively.



- v Therefore, in conclusion the rule number five states that the particle Maa (ما) is used for masculine and feminine inanimate nouns and Man (من) for masculine and feminine animate nouns.
- vi The rule number six states that 'Haadha (هذا) – this' is a singular masculine demonstrative pronoun for when the object of demonstration is very close.
- vii The rule number seven states that 'Huwa (هو) – he' is the third person singular masculine personal pronoun.

QUESTION & ANSWER BUCKET

Q & A





Q1 What are some examples of long vowels from Surah Al Fatihah?

Among the examples of long vowels from Surah Al Fatihah are -

- i Ad Daaaaaawl Leeeeeen (الضَّالِّينَ)
- ii Aaaaaa, Meeeeeen (آمِينَ)

Q2 What are some examples of nouns having Tanween at their end?

Among some of the examples of nouns having Tanween at their end are -

- i 'Alee Mun (عَلِيمٌ)
- ii Ma'boodin (مَعْبُودٌ)
- iii Kabeeran (كَبِيرٌ)



Q3 What are the two types of Madd in Arabic language?

The Arabic language has two types of Madd -

- i** The short vowel - The short Madd has got the value of three to four Alifs (A+A+A+A).
- ii** The long vowel - The long Madd has got the value of six to seven Alifs (A+A+A+A+A+A).



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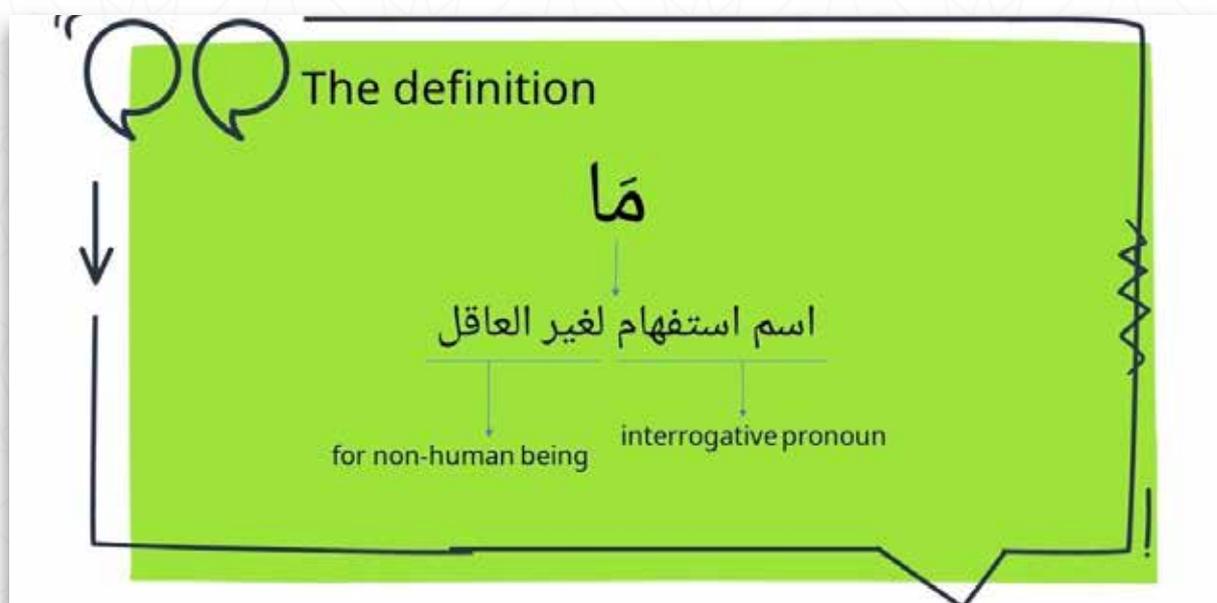


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