

Quranic Arabic Program



At end of this module, you will be able to understand the basic concepts of Arabic Grammar.

Module AG01: Basic Arabic Grammar – Part I

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www.islamic-studies.info

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Introduction

Dear Reader:

Assalam o alaikum!

Thanks for selecting the “Quranic Arabic Program” to learn the Arabic Language. We will take you through a series of modules starting from scratch and ending at the height of the classical literary Arabic. At the end of this program, God wills, you will be able to understand the literary Arabic. This program contains an easy approach to develop your linguistic skills to understand the Islamic literature. The series of books is name as “Quranic Arabic Program” because the Quran resides at the central position in this series.

People learn Arabic due to two reasons: (1) To understand the Quran, the Hadith and the classic Arabic literature; or (2) to communicate with Arabs in the modern Arabic. This course is targeted to achieve the former objective, however, people aiming for the later can also get benefit of this program. Due to its systematic nature, Arabic is one of the easiest languages in the world, having well-defined rules, a highly sophisticated linguistic structure, and extremely developed styles of eloquence. If you are familiar with the rules of Arabic Grammar, you can learn this language in a few weeks. About 40-50 words are commonly used in Arabic, and we have tried to teach these words in the initial modules. In order to understand the Quran and the Hadith, it is essential to learn the vocabulary used in the Quran, the Hadith and the Islamic literature. We will focus the linguistics, philology and figurative speech of the Quran in this program.

Study Methodology

Learning Arabic by using this program is very simple: Read one lesson daily; solve all the exercises provided under '*Test Yourself*'; do not read the answers before attempting the questions and once you solve the exercises, compare your answers with the ones provided to you in the “Answers Book” of the respective module. In a few weeks, you will find that your comprehension skills are improving. You do not need to memorize words or grammar rules. The course is designed in a way that they will automatically become part of your memory.

The Boxes

Following boxes are provided to you for your ready reference. They contain very important information for you.

Build Your Personality

Objective of this course is not only teaching the Quranic Arabic but we are also concerned about transforming our personalities according to Quranic ideals. This box will provide you the tips for Personality Development in the light of the Quran and the Sunnah.

Face the Challenge!

This box will contain challenges which will help you in developing your linguistic skills. These challenges will not only help you in revising what you learnt but also develop your ability to think analytically, creatively and critically.

Rule of the Day

Grammar and language rules will be provided in this box. The objective of this box is to provide you a quick revision tool to the rules you are learning.

Do you know?

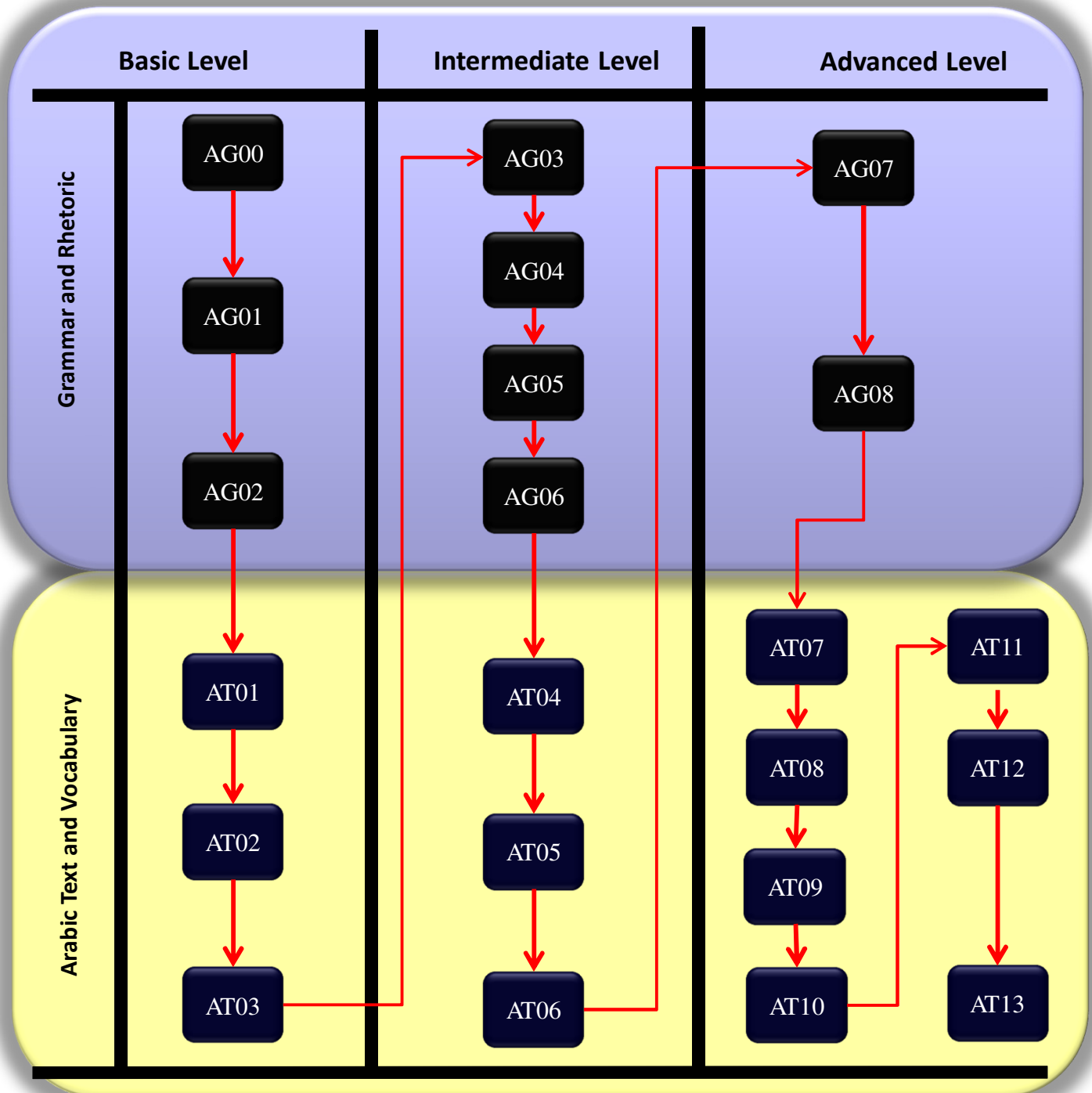
Interesting facts about the Arabs, their language, literature, socio-economic environment and history will be provided in this box.

Worth Reading

Links to useful writings will be provided in this box so that you can learn further.

Introduction

The program is organized in a way that you will gradually learn the Arabic language. It contains three levels: Basic; intermediate and advanced. Each level contains several modules which are organized into two series. One series consists of Arabic grammar and other language rules while the other is designed to build your vocabulary by reading the Arabic text. We have used the code of “AG” for the former and “AT” for the later. For instance module numbers are like AG00, AG01, AG02, AT01, AT02 etc. The entire structure of the program is depicted in the diagram and you should read the modules in sequence of the arrows mentioned here. Within a level, first read the modules of AG series and then read those of the AT series.



Introduction

In the AG series, the rules of Arabic grammar and rhetoric are taught and their practice is done through applying them on the Arabic text. On the other hand, the AT series contains large number of passages from the Holy Quran, the Hadith and Islamic literature having extremely rich vocabulary. You will be asked to translate these passages by using the vocabulary provided on the same page. These tasks is designed in a way that such vocabulary as well as grammar rules will automatically become part of your memory without any additional effort. The modules are organized in the following way.

The Basic Level

It contains six modules out of which three are related to language rules and three include Arabic text. The detail is as follows:

- **AG00:** The objective of this module is to enable you to read the Arabic script. If you already read the Arabic script, you can skip this module and directly start from AG01 but a glance over AG00 will be helpful as you will be able to learn the differences in the script used in different parts of the world.
- **AG01:** This module contains the basics of Arabic grammar.
- **AG02:** It includes further details of the Arabic grammar including essentials of *I'lm un Nahv*.
- **AT01:** This module will enable you to understand the basic Arabic used in the routine life to perform basic religious rituals.
- **AT02:** The objective of this module is to enhance your vocabulary and by end of this module, you will be able to understand 15-20% of routine Arabic passages.
- **AT03:** You will further enhance your vocabulary in this module and will be able to understand 30-40% of Arabic passages.

When you will complete the “Basic Level”, you will be able to understand daily prayers, Friday sermons and the Quranic content up to some extent, *in sha Allah*.

The Intermediate Level

This level includes seven modules, four related to grammar and rhetoric and three related to text. The detail is as follows:

- **AG03:** This module includes details of “*I'lm ul Balaghah*” i.e. the art of eloquence. It includes *I'lm ul Ma'ani*, *I'lm ul Bayan*, and *I'lm ul Badee'*.
- **AG04:** It contains advanced details of the art of eloquence and rhetoric. At the end of this module, you will be able to understand the fine rhetorical details of Arabic language. Although such details are usually taught after completing the grammar but we have brought them earlier in order to maintain interest of the student because such discussions are much interesting as compared to grammar.
- **AG05:** You shall start studying the “*I'lm us Sarf*” i.e. the art of deriving hundreds of words from a single word, a unique feature of Arabic.
- **AG06:** Further details of “*I'lm us Sarf*” will be dicussed in this module and you will be able to derive hundreds of words from a single one after completing this module.
- **AT04-06:** These three modules include large number of Arabic passages of intermediate level and you will be able to understand 60-70% of the Arabic text after completing these modules.

Introduction

Advanced Level

At advanced level, you will study advanced concepts of grammar and focus more on building your vocabulary. It contains nine modules, two related to grammar and seven containing text.

- **AG07:** You will study advanced concepts of “*Ilm us Sarf*” in this module.
- **AG08:** This module includes the remaining advanced concepts of “*I’lm us Sarf*” and “*I’lm un Nahv*.” At the end of this module, you will have a complete knowledge of all important concepts of Arabic grammar and rhetoric and you will be able to analyze Arabic texts from grammatical perspective.
- **AT07-AT13:** You will read advanced Arabic passages in these modules and at the end of the module AT13, you will be able to read Arabic books easily. However, you may need to consult a dictionary occasionally.

At the end of this program, you would have learnt the important concepts of different disciplines of Arabic linguistics e.g. *I’lm us Sarf, Nahv, Al-Ma’ani, Al-Bayan, Al-Badee’* etc. You will be able to read Arabic books written during all ages of Islamic history. An exam will be taken at the end of each level to give you feedback about your capabilities.

In order to set the right expectations, it is essential to tell you that this program is not designed to teach you spoken Arabic for day-to-day conversation. You will neither be able to speak Arabic nor be able to write in it as our focus is only comprehension. A religious scholar must be able to understand the Quran, the Hadith and the Islamic literature. Speaking or writing Arabic is not a key requirement for a religious scholar but an additional capability. In order to build communication skills, you need an Arabic speaking environment.

We have tried our best to minimize typing errors in these modules, however, if you find any, do inform us. If you have any question about this program, please feel free to send an email to the authors and also share your valuable feedback. May Allah help you in learning Arabic to understand the Quran and the Hadith.

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Arabic Setup

In order to set up your computer for Arabic, use the following method:

For Windows Vista / 7.0 / 8.0 Users

- Open "Regional and Language Options" from Control Panel
- Press “Keyboards and Languages” tab.
- Press “Change keyboards...” button
- Press “Add” button
- Select “Input Language: “Arabic”

The system may ask you to provide Windows CD during this process.

Warning!!!!!!!!!! If you are using an unlicensed version of Windows, it may corrupt your Windows.

Also download additional resources from the following link:

www.mubashirnazir.org/Courses/Arabic/Resources.htm

- Arabic - English dictionary of the Quranic words
- Sakhr Arabic – English dictionary
- Arabic fonts

Lesson 1: Parts of Speech

Dear Reader!

All languages have certain rules that constitute their grammar. Languages are developed by native people who follow these rules. Experts of grammar derive the language rules from conversation of native people. It never happens that a nation decided its rules first and then developed a language.

Build Your Personality

Love the creatures of Allah because Allah also loves His creatures. Do not tease any person or a living organism.

Arabic is not an exception. Arabic has well-defined rules which are applied consistently to almost all of its words and sentences. As you will see in the next modules that these rules are so established that a spread sheet program can automatically derive hundreds of word from a single word.

Al-Hamdulillah, you are now able to read the Arabic sentences. From this module, we are starting learning the meaning of Arabic words and sentences. We shall work in two dimensions i.e. grammar and vocabulury. We shall discuss the grammar rules in the A series of these lessons and read Arabic passages in the B Series to enhance our vocabulary. The exercises are designed in a manner that you will automatically learn the rules and vocabulary by solving these exercises.

This lesson belongs to the A Series, therefore, we are starting with the fundamentals of Arabic Grammar.

As-Sarf and An-Nahv (الصرف و النحو)

Arabic grammar is divided into two parts i.e. الصرف and النحو. As-Sarf contains the rules for deriving words from a single source word whereas An-Nahv consists of the rules for structuring sentences. The concepts from both areas are arranged in an easy-to-complex sequence. Our study methodology is 'learn through practice'. We do not insist on memorizing the rules but focus on practicing the rules which automatically results in learning the rules.

Arabic Parts of Speech

In Arabic, a word is called لَفْظٌ or كَلِمَةٌ which can be classified under three basic parts of speech i.e. nouns, verbs and other words.

- **Noun** (اسم): Noun is the name of a person, thing, city, etc. For example، مُحَمَّدٌ، عَرَبٌ، كِتَابٌ، etc.
- **Verb** (فعل): Verb describes an act of doing something. For example صَلَّى (blessing be upon), أَكَلَ (He ate), شَرِبَ (He drank) etc.
- **Other Words** (حرف): These words join nouns and verbs. For example بَ (with), لَ (for), مِنْ (from), إِلَّا (except) etc. In English, such حُرُوفٌ (plural of حرف) are classified as prepositions, conjunctions, interjections etc.

Instead of using English terms, we will use the Arabic terms i.e. حَرْفٌ، فِعْلٌ، اسْمٌ to describe these terms.

Lesson 1: Parts of Speech

Test Yourself

Read each word in the following table and classify them to **اسم، فعل، حرف**. Freely consult the vocabulary table.

Category	Word	Category	Word
	لِ (for)		الله
	أَعُوذُ (I seek refuge)		أَكْبَرُ (Great)
	بِ (with)		سُبْحَانَ (Exalted)
	مِنْ (from)		ال (The)
	الشَّيْطَانُ (Satan)		حَمْدُ (Praise)
	الرَّجِيمِ (Damned)		لِ (for)
	اسْمُ (Name)		لَا (No)
	الرَّحْمَنِ (Beneficent)		إِلَهَ (god)
	الرَّحِيمِ (Eternally Merciful)		إِلَّا (except)
	أَحَدٌ (One)		مُحَمَّدٌ
	وَ (and)		رَسُولٌ (Prophet)
	الصَّمَدُ (Self-Sufficient)		شَرِيكَ (associate)
	عَلَى (on, upon)		كَ (your, you)
	آل (Progeny, followers)		اللَّهُمَّ (O Allah!)
	عَلَى		صَلِّ (Bless!)

Lesson 2: Gender تذکیر و تانیث

Dear Reader!

Most of the languages contain different words for masculine and feminine nouns. Arabic is not an exception. Like English, Arabic nouns for non-living matter are regarded as either masculine or feminine. For example, شَجَرَةٌ (tree) is considered feminine while كِتَابٌ (book) is regarded as masculine.

In Arabic, the 'masculine' is called مُذَكَّرٌ (Muzhakkar) and the 'feminine' is called مُؤَنَّثٌ (Muannath). By default, all nouns are considered مُذَكَّرٌ except the following:

- **Real مُؤَنَّثٌ:** The nouns which are feminine in reality, for example اِمْرَاةٌ (woman), جَارِيَةٌ (girl), اُمٌّ (mother), اُخْتٌ (sister), بِنْتٌ (daughter) etc.
- **Words with ة at their end:** The words carrying a ة are considered مُؤَنَّثٌ, for example صَلَاةٌ (prayer), جَنَّةٌ (garden), حَسَنَةٌ (good). A masculine can be converted into feminine by putting a ة at its end. There are some exceptions to this rule e.g. خَلِيفَةٌ (Caliph), عَلَامَةٌ (a big scholar) which are considered as masculine.
- **Words with آ at their end:** The words carrying a آ at their end are also considered مُؤَنَّثٌ, for example سَوْدَاءٌ (a black woman), بَيْضَاءٌ (a white woman).
- **Words with ي at their end:** The words carrying a ي at their end are considered مُؤَنَّثٌ, for example كُبْرَى (big), صُغْرَى (small), عُظْمَى (great).
- **Non-Living Items:** There is a large number of nouns related to non-living items which is neither male nor female in reality but native people used either masculine or feminine words for them by assuming that a specific thing is masculine or feminine. For example, in Arabic, كِتَابٌ (book) is considered masculine whereas شَجَرَةٌ (tree) is considered feminine, شَمْسٌ (sun) is also regarded as feminine. We have to follow the native people to determine which items are مُذَكَّرٌ and which ones are مُؤَنَّثٌ. Gender of various items is considered differently in different languages.
 - Remember that the following words will always be feminine: اَرْضٌ (Earth), حَرْبٌ (war), نَارٌ (fire), سَمَاءٌ (sky), رِيحٌ (air), نَفْسٌ (living organism).
 - Countries' names will also be مُؤَنَّثٌ. For example مِصْرٌ (Egypt), شَامٌ (Syria)
 - Human organs in pairs will also be considered . For example يَدٌ (hand), رِجْلٌ (foot), اُذُنٌ (ear), عَيْنٌ (eye) etc.

Build Your Personality

Beware of insincere religious and political leaders. They try to manipulate you. Always trust on your own judgment, not that of your leaders.

Lesson 2: Gender تذکیر و تانیث

Test Yourself (1)

Write down against each words in the table below whether it is a masculine or a feminine. The nouns for non-living matter, which are feminine, are already mentioned.

Gender	Meaning	Word
	Brother	أَخٌ
	Sister	أُخْتٌ
	Father	وَالِدٌ
	Mother	وَالِدَةٌ
	Father	أَبٌ
	Mother	أُمٌّ
	Brother of mother	خَالَ
	Sister of mother	خَالَةٌ
	Brother of father	عَمٌّ
	Sister of father	عَمَّةٌ
مُذَكَّرٌ	A man with bad character	فَاسِقٌ
مُؤَنَّثٌ	A woman with bad character	فَاسِقَةٌ
	A good / handsome man	حَسَنٌ
	A good / beautiful woman	حَسَنَةٌ

Lesson 2: Gender تذکیر و تانیث

Gender	Meaning	Word
	An ugly _____	قَبِيحٌ
	An ugly _____	قَبِيحَةٌ
	A big _____	كَبِيرٌ
	A big _____	كَبِيرَةٌ
	A short _____	صَغِيرٌ
	A big _____	صَغِيرَةٌ
	This _____	هَذَا
مُؤَنَّثٌ	This _____	هَذِهِ
	Paradise, Garden	جَنَّةٌ
مُؤَنَّثٌ	Hell	جَهَنَّمَ
	Bridegroom	عَرِيْسٌ
	Bride (In old Arabic, it is used for both male and female)	عَرُوسٌ
	Hard, tough, difficult _____	شَدِيدٌ
	Hard, tough, difficult _____	شَدِيدَةٌ
مُؤَنَّثٌ	Market	سُوقٌ
	A long _____	طَوِيلَةٌ

Lesson 2: Gender تذکیر و تانیث

Gender	Meaning	Word
	Yellow _____	أَصْفَرُ
	Yellow _____	صَفْرَاءُ
	Green _____	أَخْضَرُ
	Green _____	خَضْرَاءُ
	Red _____	أَحْمَرُ
	Red _____	حَمْرَاءُ
	Blue _____	أَزْرَقُ
	Blue _____	زَرْقَاءُ
	The most beautiful man	أَحْسَنُ
	The most beautiful _____	حُسْنَى
	Truthful _____	صَادِقٌ
	Truthful _____	صَادِقَةٌ
	Witness _____	شَاهِدٌ
	Witness _____	شَاهِدَةٌ
	A liar _____	كَاذِبٌ
	A liar _____	كَاذِبَةٌ

Lesson 2: Gender تذکیر و تانیث

Test Yourself (2)

Masculine nouns are provided to you in the following table. Write down their feminine nouns in the next column.

مؤنث	مذکر	مؤنث	مذکر
	(Black) أَسْوَدُ		(Good) حَسَنٌ
	(Green) أَخْضَرُ		(Father) وَالِدٌ
	(White) أَبْيَضُ		(Yellow) أَصْفَرُ
	(Brother) أَخٌ		(Ugly) قَبِيحٌ
	(Blue) أَزْرَقُ		(Observer) شَاهِدٌ
	(Maternal Uncle) خَالَ		(Red) أَحْمَرُ
	(Big) كَبِيرٌ		(Good) حَسَنٌ
	(Father) أَبٌ		(Small) صَغِيرٌ
	(This) هَذَا		(Handsome) أَحْسَنُ
	(Hard) شَدِيدٌ		(Uncle) عَمٌّ
	(Pious) زَاهِدٌ		(Truthful) صَادِقٌ
	(Immoral) فَاسِقٌ		(Liar) كَاذِبٌ
	(Merciful) رَحِيمٌ		(Bridegroom) عَرِيْسٌ
	(Leader) زَعِيمٌ		(Worshipper) عَابِدٌ
	(Respected) كَرِيمٌ		(Helper) نَصِيرٌ

Lesson 3: Case رَفْع، نَصْب، جَرّ

Dear Reader!

As in English, there are three states of a noun which is called the 'case' i.e. subjective, objective and possessive cases. Similarly in Arabic, there are three cases which are called رَفْع، نَصْب، جَرّ.

In English, different cases are denoted by changing the sequence of words or adding words to it. In Arabic, it is denoted by a change in the pronunciation of the last letter of a word. Look at the following table.

Build Your Personality
Think from other's perspective. It will broaden your intellectual horizon and will help you tolerate other's point of view.

جَرّ Possessive	نَصْب Objective	رَفْع Subjective	اسْم Noun
حَسَنِ	حَسَنًا	حَسَنٌ	حَسَنٌ
الْوَالِدِ	الْوَالِدَا	الْوَالِدُ	الْوَالِدُ
كِتَابِ	كِتَابًا	كِتَابٌ	كِتَابٌ

- The pronunciation (إعراب) of the last letter of 80-85% of Arabic Nouns change as per following detail.
 - The رَفْع (subjective case) is normally denoted by putting a single or double ضمه at the last letter of a noun. It is the default case.
 - The نَصْب (objective case) is normally denoted by putting a single or double فتحة at the last letter of a noun. Usually an Alif is added after the two fathah, if the last letter is not a round ة or a hamzah ء.
 - The جَر (possessive case) is normally denoted by putting a single or double كسرة at the last letter of a noun.
 - If an ال is placed before a noun, its double movements are converted into single movements.
- If the default case has a single dhammah, a single fathah and kasrah will be placed in other cases. If the default case has a double dhammah, a double fathah and kasrah will be placed in other cases.
- A few nouns (appx. 1-2%) do not change their form. They remain the same in all cases. They are called مَبْنِيٌّ. For example, the word هَذَا (this) will remain the same in all forms. You will learn them by experience.
- Some nouns (appx. 14-15%) change their form, but they are the same in نَصْب and جَر. They are called غير منصرف (Non-Munsarif or unchangable). For example إبراهيم will be إبراهيم in its نَصْب and جَر form. Similarly the word مُسَلِّمَاتٌ will be مُسَلِّمَاتٍ in both نَصْب and جَر case. Such words also do not carry a tanveen. You will learn them by experience.

Lesson 3: Case رَفَع، نَصَب، جَرّ

Test Yourself

The default case رَفَع is given to you in the right column. Determine the نَصَب and جَرّ case for these nouns.

جَرّ Possessive	نَصَب Objective	مَعْنَى Meanings	رَفَع Subjective
		Muhammad	مُحَمَّدٌ
		A Prophet	رَسُولٌ
		The prophet	الرَّسُولُ
		A thing	شَيْءٌ
		The thing	الشَّيْءُ
		A sign, a verse	آيَةٌ
		The sign, the verse	الْآيَةُ
		A garden	جَنَّةٌ
		The garden	الْجَنَّةُ
		A girl, a daughter	بِنْتُ
		The girl, the daughter	الْبِنْتُ
		A sky, a heaven	سَّمَاءٌ
		The sky, the heaven	السَّمَاءُ

Rule of the Day: Note that by adding an Alif-Laam ال before a noun results in a single dhammah at the last letter. If an ال is not placed before a noun, it has double dhammah, for example سَمَاءٌ and السَّمَاءُ.

Lesson 4: Number **وَاحِدٌ، تَشْبِيَةٌ، جَمْعٌ**

Dear Reader!

All languages have separate words for singular and plural nouns. Normally, plural nouns are derived from the singular nouns. As in English, we add 's' or 'es' at end of each singular noun to derive its plural noun.

Build Your Personality

Building a nation is a long process. If you want to build your nation, don't expect the results of your effort in short period of time.

In Arabic, the situation is not different. But the difference between the Arabic and other languages is that there are three words are used to describe the number of a noun. They are called **وَاحِدٌ، تَشْبِيَةٌ، جَمْعٌ**.

- **وَاحِدٌ**: means singular. For example **رَجُلٌ** (a man), **إِمْرَأَةٌ** (a woman), **جَنَّةٌ** (a garden) etc.
- **تَشْبِيَةٌ**: is used for two items, usually used to describe persons or things in pairs. For example **رَجُلَانِ** (two men), **إِمْرَأَتَانِ** (two ladies), **جَنَّتَانِ** (two gardens) etc. The simplest way to make **تَشْبِيَةٌ** is to add an Alif + Noon **ان** at end of a noun, if the noun is in subjective case (**رفع**). But if the noun is in objective (**نصب**) or possessive (**جر**) case, a Ya + Noon **ين** is added and the letter before **ي** is given a *fathah*. For example **رَجُلَيْنِ** (two men), **إِمْرَأَتَيْنِ** (two ladies), **جَنَّتَيْنِ** (two gardens) etc.
- **جَمْعٌ**: means plural. In Arabic, plural means three or more while in other languages two or more are called plural. For example **رِجَالٌ** (3 or more men), **جَنَّاتٌ** (3 or more gardens).

There are certain rules to make a noun plural.

- For most of nouns, plural can be made by adding Wa + Noon **ون** at the end of a masculine noun and Alif + Ta **ات** at the end of feminine noun. For example, **مُسْلِمُونَ** (many Muslims), **مُؤْمِنُونَ** (many believers), **عَابِدُونَ** (many worshippers), **مُسْلِمَاتٌ** (many Muslim ladies), **مُؤْمِنَاتٌ** (many believer women), **عَابِدَاتٌ** (many worshipper women) etc.
- This is applicable in the subjective case (**رفع**). If a masculine noun is in objective (**نصب**) or possessive (**جر**) case, a Ya + Noon **ين** is added and the letter before **ي** is given a *kasrah*. For example **مُسْلِمِينَ** (many Muslims), **مُؤْمِنِينَ** (many believers), **عَابِدِينَ** (many worshippers). If the letter before **ي** has a *fathah*, it is **تَشْبِيَةٌ** and if it carries a *kasrah*, it is plural. For example, **عَابِدِينَ** (*A'abidain*) means two worshippers while **عَابِدِينَ** (*A'abideen*) means many worshippers.
- If a feminine noun is in objective (**نصب**) or possessive (**جر**) case, the last letter of the word will have a *kasrah* in both cases. In **نصب**, it will carry a *kasrah* instead of a *fathah*. For example **مُسْلِمَاتٍ** (many Muslim ladies), **مُؤْمِنَاتٍ** (many believer women), **عَابِدَاتٍ** (many worshipper women) etc.

For many words, there are different procedures to make plural. We shall study these special procedures in the next modules. In this module, the plural will be mentioned wherever required. The rules to make **تَشْبِيَةٌ** do not differ and they are as mentioned above.

Lesson 4: Number **وَاحِدٌ، ثَنِيَّةٌ، جَمْعٌ**

Test Yourself (1)

You are provided with singular nouns. Make **ثَنِيَّةٌ** and **جَمْعٌ** for these nouns. If the plural of a noun is made by special rules, we have already provided it to you. Fill in the blanks. Each line carries 6 marks.

جَمْعٌ Plural		ثَنِيَّةٌ Two / Pair		مَعْنَى Meanings	وَاحِدٌ Singular
نصب جر	رفع	نصب جر	رفع		
مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمُونَ	مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمَانِ	Muslim	مُسْلِمٌ
مُسْلِمَاتٍ مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَاتٌ	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَتَانِ	Muslim Lady	مُسْلِمَةٌ
كُتُبًا كُتُبٍ	كُتُبٌ			Book	كِتَابٌ
			مُتَّقِيَانِ	Pious person	مُتَّقِيٌّ
				Believer	مُؤْمِنٌ
أَعَظِمَ أَعَظِمَ	أَعَظِمُ			Greatest	أَعْظَمٌ
سُفَهَاءَ سُفَهَاءَ	سُفَهَاءٌ			Foolish person	سُفِيهٌ
				Reformer	مُصْلِحٌ
شَيَاطِينَ شَيَاطِينَ	شَيَاطِينُ			Satan, devil	شَيْطَانٌ
				One who make disorder	مُفْسِدٌ
ظُلُمَاتٍ	ظُلُمَاتٌ			Darkness	ظُلْمَةٌ
صَوَاعِقُ	صَوَاعِقُ			Lightening on the sky during rain	صَاعِقَةٌ
	جَنَّاتٍ			Garden	جَنَّةٌ

Lesson 4: Number **وَاحِدٌ**، **تَشْبِيهٌ**، **جَمْعٌ**

جَمْعٌ Plural		تَشْبِيهٌ Two / Pair		مَعْنَى Meanings	وَاحِدٌ Singular
نصب جر	رفع	نصب جر	رفع		
				Person who goes astray	ضَالٌّ
	صَلَوَاتٌ			Prayer	صَلَاةٌ
	قُلُوبٌ			Heart	قَلْبٌ
	أَمْرَاضٌ			Disease	مَرَضٌ
	سُورٌ			A chapter of Quran	سُورَةٌ
				Worshipper	عَابِدٌ
	أَنْهَارٌ			River, canal	نَهْرٌ
	آذَانٌ			Ear	أُذُنٌ
	أَمْثَالٌ			Example	مَثَلٌ
				Punishment	عَذَابٌ
	صِغَارٌ			Small	صَغِيرٌ
				Covering	غِشَاوَةٌ
				Person with bad character	فَاسِقٌ
	أَنْوَارٌ			Light	نُورٌ

Rule of the Day: **ون** \ **ين** is the symbol of **تَشْبِيهٌ** whereas **ان** \ **ين** is the symbol of **جَمْعٌ**.

Lesson 4: Number **وَاحِدٌ، تَشْبِيهٌ، جَمْعٌ**

Test Yourself (2)

You are provided with feminine nouns. Make their **تَشْبِيهٌ** and **جَمْعٌ** in all three forms like the example.

جَمْعٌ Plural		تَشْبِيهٌ Two / Pair		مَعْنَى Meanings	وَاحِدٌ Singular
نصب جر	رفع	نصب جر	رفع		
مُسْلِمَاتٍ مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَاتٌ	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَتَانِ	Muslim female	مُسْلِمَةٌ
				Worshipper female	عَابِدَةٌ
				Prostrating female	سَاجِدَةٌ
				Observing female	نَاطِرَةٌ
				Fasting female	صَائِمَةٌ
				Believing female	مُؤْمِنَةٌ
				Married female	نَيْبَةٌ
				Devout female	قَانِتَةٌ
				Pious female	صَالِحَةٌ
				Truthful female	صَادِقَةٌ
				A female protecting herself	حَافِظَةٌ
				Patient female	صَابِرَةٌ
				Humble female	خَاشِعَةٌ

Lesson 4: Number ^{٢٨}وَاحِدٌ، ^{٢٩}تَشْبِيهُ، ^{٣٠}جَمْعٌ

Test Yourself (3)

You are provided with feminine nouns. Make their masculine nouns with their ^{٢٩}تَشْبِيهُ and ^{٣٠}جَمْعٌ in all three forms.

^{٣٠} جَمْعٌ Plural		^{٢٩} تَشْبِيهُ Two / Pair		^{٢٨} مُذَكَّرٌ Masculine	^{٢٨} مُؤَنَّثٌ Feminine
نصب جر	رفع	نصب جر	رفع		
مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمُونَ	مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمَانِ	مُسْلِمٌ	مُسْلِمَةٌ
					عَابِدَةٌ
					سَاجِدَةٌ
					نَاطِرَةٌ
					صَائِمَةٌ
					مُؤْمِنَةٌ
					ثَيِّبَةٌ
					قَانِتَةٌ
					صَالِحَةٌ
					صَادِقَةٌ
					حَافِظَةٌ
					صَابِرَةٌ
					خَاشِعَةٌ

Lesson 5: Pronouns الضمير

Dear Reader!

Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. For example, we use the words 'he, she, it, they, I, we' instead of the name of a person.

Like English, in Arabic, we have three positions of a pronoun. Either we are talking about a person, or talking with that person, or talking about ourselves.

They are called the third, second and first person respectively in English grammar. In Arabic, they are called **غَائِبٌ، حَاضِرٌ، مُتَكَلِّمٌ** respectively. These cases have separate words for masculine and feminine and for different number of people. The total number of pronouns should be 18 i.e. two pronouns for masculine and feminine multiplied by three pronouns for **وَاحِدٌ، تَشْبِيهٌ، جَمْعٌ** multiplied by three pronouns for the first, second and third person. But thanks to Arabs, that they use only two pronouns for the first person **مُتَكَلِّمٌ** making the total number of pronouns 14.

Masculine and feminine does not necessarily mean human beings. If a non-living matter is considered masculine or feminine, its pronoun will also be of the same gender. In English, we use the pronoun 'it' for non-living matter but in Arabic, we use masculine and feminine pronouns according to perception of Arabs.

Pronouns are one of the most important topics in learning the Arabic language and if you learn them properly, you have learnt 20% of the language. We will conduct a lot of exercises to clarify the concepts of pronouns. Look at the table on the next page.

Face the Challenge!

What is the difference between 'he, his, and him'? What is the difference between 'I, my and me'?

Rule of the Day

There are three possibilities to describe a noun: The person may be talking about himself (first person), talking about the addressee (second person) or talking about someone else (third person). قلت لزيد: "ما هو بقارن؟"

Do you know?

The basic message of the Quran is to live a God-oriented life based on the moral principals. We are required to submit ourselves to Allah. The person who violates ethical principles does not live a God-oriented life.

Worth Reading

Examining Others with Suspicion. Read this article at

<http://www.mubashirnazir.org/PD/English/PE02-0005-Examiningothers.htm>

Lesson 5: Pronouns الضمير

رَفَعُ Subjective Case		صيغة Person	صنف Gender	عدد Number
He	هُوَ	غَائِبٌ	مُذَكَّرٌ	وَاحِدٌ
They both (male)	هُمَا	غَائِبٌ	مُذَكَّرٌ	تَشْبِيهٌ
They all (male)	هُمْ	غَائِبٌ	مُذَكَّرٌ	جَمْعٌ
She	هِيَ	غَائِبٌ	مُؤنَّثٌ	وَاحِدٌ
They both (female)	هُمَا	غَائِبٌ	مُؤنَّثٌ	تَشْبِيهٌ
They all (female)	هُنَّ	غَائِبٌ	مُؤنَّثٌ	جَمْعٌ
You (male)	أَنْتَ	حَاضِرٌ	مُذَكَّرٌ	وَاحِدٌ
You both (male)	أَنْتُمَا	حَاضِرٌ	مُذَكَّرٌ	تَشْبِيهٌ
You all (male)	أَنْتُمْ	حَاضِرٌ	مُذَكَّرٌ	جَمْعٌ
You (a female)	أَنْتِ	حَاضِرٌ	مُؤنَّثٌ	وَاحِدٌ
You both (female)	أَنْتُمَا	حَاضِرٌ	مُؤنَّثٌ	تَشْبِيهٌ
You all (female)	أَنْتُنَّ	حَاضِرٌ	مُؤنَّثٌ	جَمْعٌ
I (male or female)	أَنَا	مُتَكَلِّمٌ	مُذَكَّرٌ مُؤنَّثٌ	وَاحِدٌ
We (male or female)	نَحْنُ	مُتَكَلِّمٌ	مُذَكَّرٌ مُؤنَّثٌ	تَشْبِيهٌ جَمْعٌ

Lesson 5: Pronouns الضمير

Test Yourself (1): Subjective Case

Complete the table by translating English sentences into Arabic. Frequently consult the table on the previous page.

English	عربي
He is a Muslim man.	هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ
Both of them are Muslim men.	
All of them are Muslims men.	
She is a Muslim woman.	
Both of them are Muslim women.	
All of them are Muslim women.	
He is a Muslim man.	
Both of them are Muslim men.	
All of them are Muslim men.	
She is a Muslim woman.	
Both of them are Muslim women.	
All of them are Muslim women.	
I am a Muslim man.	
We are Muslim men.	
I am a Muslim woman.	
We are Muslim women.	

Test Yourself (2) : Subjective Case

Complete the table. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
He is a pious man.	هُوَ صَالِحٌ
Both of them are pious men.	
All of them are pious men.	
She is a pious woman.	
Both of them are pious women.	
All of them are pious women.	
He is a pious man.	
Both of them are pious men.	
All of them are pious men.	
She is a pious woman.	
Both of them are pious women.	
All of them are pious women.	
I am a pious man.	
We are pious men.	
I am a pious woman.	
We are pious women.	

Lesson 5: Pronouns الضمير

Test Yourself (3) : Subjective Case

Complete the table. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
He is a believer man.	هُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ
Both of them are believer men.	
All of them are believer men.	
She is a believer woman.	
Both of them are believer women.	
All of them are believer women.	
He is a believer man.	
Both of them are believer men.	
All of them are believer men.	
She is a believer woman.	
Both of them are believer women.	
All of them are believer women.	
I am a believer man.	
We are believer men.	
I am a believer woman.	
We are believer women.	

Lesson 5: Pronouns الضمير

Objective and possessive case of pronouns will be slightly different.

جَرّ Possessive		نَصَب Objective		رَفَع Subjective		صيغة Person
His	هُ	Him	هُ	He	هُوَ	وَاحِدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ غَائِبٌ
Their both	هُمَا	Both of them	هُمَا	They both	هُمَا	تَنْثِيَةٌ مُذَكَّرٌ غَائِبٌ
Their	هُم	Them	هُم	They	هُم	جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ غَائِبٌ
Her	هَا	Her	هَا	She	هِيَ	وَاحِدٌ مُؤنَّثٌ غَائِبٌ
Their both	هُمَا	Both of them	هُمَا	They both	هُمَا	تَنْثِيَةٌ مُؤنَّثٌ غَائِبٌ
Their	هُنَّ	Them	هُنَّ	They	هُنَّ	جَمْعٌ مُؤنَّثٌ غَائِبٌ
Your	كَ	You	كَ	You	أَنْتَ	وَاحِدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ حَاضِرٌ
Both Yours	كُمَا	Both of You	كُمَا	You both	أَنْتُمَا	تَنْثِيَةٌ مُذَكَّرٌ حَاضِرٌ
Your	كُمْ	You all	كُمْ	You all	أَنْتُمْ	جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ حَاضِرٌ
Your	كَ	You	كَ	You	أَنْتِ	وَاحِدٌ مُؤنَّثٌ حَاضِرٌ
Both Yours	كُمَا	Both of you	كُمَا	You both	أَنْتُمَا	تَنْثِيَةٌ مُؤنَّثٌ حَاضِرٌ
Your	كُنَّ	You all	كُنَّ	You all	أَنْتُنَّ	جَمْعٌ مُؤنَّثٌ حَاضِرٌ
My	ي، نِي	Me	ي، نِي	I	أَنَا	وَاحِدٌ مُتَكَلِّمٌ
Our	نَا	Us	نَا	We	نَحْنُ	جَمْعٌ مُتَكَلِّمٌ

Lesson 5: Pronouns الضمير

Test Yourself (4) : Possessive Case

Complete the table. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
His book	كِتَابُهُ
Their book (two men)	
Their book (3 or more men)	
Her book	
Their book (two women)	
Their book (3 or more women)	
Your book (a single man)	
Your book (two men)	
Your book (3 or more men)	
Your book (a single woman)	
Their book (two women)	
Their book (3 or more women)	
My book	
Our book	

Lesson 5: Pronouns الضمير

Test Yourself (5) : Possessive Case

Complete the table. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
His house	بَيْتُهُ
Their house (two men)	
Their house (3 or more men)	
Her house	
Their house (two women)	
Their house (3 or more women)	
Your house (a single man)	
Your house (two men)	
Your house (3 or more men)	
Your house (a single woman)	
Their house (two women)	
Their house (3 or more women)	
My house	
Our house	

Lesson 5: Pronouns الضمير

Test Yourself (6) : Possessive Case

Complete the table. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
His talk	كلامه
Their talk (two men)	
Their talk (3 or more men)	
Her talk	
Their talk (two women)	
Their talk (3 or more women)	
Your talk (a single man)	
Your talk (two men)	
Your talk (3 or more men)	
Your talk (a single woman)	
Their talk (two women)	
Their talk (3 or more women)	
My talk	
Our talk	

Lesson 5: Pronouns الضمير

Test Yourself (7) : Objective Case

Complete the table. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
He said to him	قَالَهُ
He said to both of them (male)	
He said to all of them (male)	
He said to her	
He said to both of them (female)	
He said to all of them (female)	
He said to you (a single man)	
He said to both of you (male)	
He said to all of you (male)	
He said to you (a single female)	
He said to both of you (female)	
He said to all of you (female)	
He said to me	
He said to us	

Lesson 5: Pronouns الضمير

Test Yourself (8) : Objective Case

Complete the table. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
He helped him	نَصَرَهُ
He helped both of them (male)	
He helped all of them (male)	
He helped her	
He helped both of them (female)	
He helped all of them (female)	
He helped you (a single man)	
He helped both of you (male)	
He helped all of you (male)	
He helped you (a single female)	
He helped both of you (female)	
He helped all of you (female)	
He helped me	
He helped us	

Lesson 5: Pronouns الضمير

Test Yourself (9) : Objective Case

Complete the table. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
He listened him	سَمِعَهُ
He listened both of them (male)	
He listened all of them (male)	
He listened her	
He listened both of them (female)	
He listened all of them (female)	
He listened you (a single man)	
He listened both of you (male)	
He listened all of you (male)	
He listened you (a single female)	
He listened both of you (female)	
He listened all of you (female)	
He listened me	
He listened us	

Test Yourself (10) : Comprehensive

Fill in the blanks by putting the correct pronoun. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
_____ is the One Who has created for _____ whatever is in the earth.	هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ لَكُمْ مَا فِي الْأَرْضِ
The Satan tempted _____.	فَأَزَلَّهُمَا الشَّيْطَانُ
So they used to learn (the art of magic) from _____ by _____ they used to discord between a husband and _____ wife.	فَيَتَعَلَّمُونَ مِنْهُمَا مَا يُفَرِّقُونَ بِهِ بَيْنَ الْمَرْءِ وَزَوْجِهِ
You blessed upon _____, not those You were angry upon _____.	أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْغَضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ
They ask _____ about the intoxicants and the gambling. Say, 'In _____, there is a great sin.	يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْخَمْرِ وَالْمَيْسِرِ قُلْ فِيهِمَا إِثْمٌ كَبِيرٌ
Verily, only _____ is the one Who accepts repentance, the merciful.	إِنَّهُ هُوَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ
So there is no harm on _____ if they revoke the divorce.	فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا أَنْ يَتَرَاجَعَا
And on the hereafter, _____ believe.	وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ
That is the fire _____ fuel is men and stones.	النَّارَ الَّتِي وَقُودُهَا النَّاسُ وَالْحِجَارَةُ
And for _____, there will be purified spouses in _____.	وَلَهُمْ فِيهَا أَزْوَاجٌ مُطَهَّرَةٌ
And what is revealed before _____.	وَمَا أَنْزَلَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ
Do you want to exchange _____ is superior for _____ is inferior.	أَتَسْتَبْدِلُونَ الَّذِي هُوَ أَدْنَى بِالَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ
So there is no harm on _____, if one goes around _____ (i.e. Safa and Marwah).	فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا
They said, 'Are you appointing a viceroy in _____, who will cause mischief in _____ (earth)?'	قَالُوا أَتَجْعَلُ فِيهَا مَنْ يُفْسِدُ فِيهَا

Lesson 5: Pronouns الضمير

English	عربي
Verily, _____ are one perfect in knowledge and wisdom.	إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ
O Adam! Dwell _____ and _____ wife in the garden.	يَا آدَمُ اسْكُنْ أَنْتَ وَزَوْجُكَ الْجَنَّةَ
So pray _____ Lord for _____.	فَادْعُ لَنَا رَبَّكَ
He said, 'O Mary! From where did this came for _____.	قَالَ يَا مَرْيَمُ أَنَّى لَكَ هَذَا
And _____ is the truth testifying what is with _____.	وَهُوَ الْحَقُّ مُصَدِّقًا لِمَا مَعَهُمْ
In _____ hearts, there is a disease.	فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَرَضٌ
_____ throne is more vast than the heavens and the earth and protection of _____ does not fatigue _____.	وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهَا
Which the earth produces, such as _____ green-herbs, _____ cucumbers, _____ garlic, _____ lentils and _____ onions.	مِمَّا تُنْبِتُ الْأَرْضُ مِنْ بَقْلِهَا وَقِثَّائِهَا وَفُومِهَا وَعَدَسِيهَا وَبَصَلِهَا
Thus We made _____ fate an exemplary punishment.	فَجَعَلْنَاهَا نَكَالًا
And _____ sing Your praises and glorify _____.	وَنَحْنُ نُسَبِّحُ بِحَمْدِكَ وَنُقَدِّسُ لَكَ
Certainly, the guidance provided by Allah, _____ is the true guidance.	إِنَّ هُدَى اللَّهِ هُوَ الْهُدَى
Allah has put a seal on _____ hearts, on _____ ears and on _____ eyes.	خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ وَعَلَى أَبْصَارِهِمْ
O Mary! Surely Allah has exalted _____, purified _____, and selected _____ (for His service) over all the women of the world.	يَا مَرْيَمُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ اصْطَفَاكِ وَطَهَّرَكِ وَاصْطَفَاكِ عَلَى نِسَاءِ الْعَالَمِينَ
Remember when two parties from _____ meditated cowardice, but Allah was the protector for _____.	إِذْ هَمَّتْ طَائِفَتَانِ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ تَفْشَلَا وَاللَّهُ وَلِيُّهُمَا

Lesson 5: Pronouns الضمير

English	عربي
Certainly, Allah provides _____ with a good news of a word from _____. _____ name will be Messiah, Jesus the son of Mary.	إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُبَشِّرُكَ بِكَلِمَةٍ مِنْهُ اسْمُهُ الْمَسِيحُ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ
O Lord! How can there be a son for _____.	رَبِّ أُنَّى يَكُونُ لِي وَلَدٌ
He said, '_____ give life and cause death.	قَالَ أَنَا أُحْيِي وَأُمِيتُ
He leaves _____ alone in _____ trespasses, so they wander to and fro like a blind person.	وَيَمُدُّهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ
From _____, whoever will commit an open indecency	مَنْ يَأْتِ مِنْكُمْ بِفَاحِشَةٍ مُبِينَةٍ
_____ will live in _____ forever.	هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ
And from _____, He spread countless men and women.	وَبَثَّ مِنْهُمَا رِجَالًا كَثِيرًا وَنِسَاءً
Verily, _____ are the One who has knowledge of the unseen.	إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ عَلَّامُ الْغُيُوبِ
_____ are Muslim women.	أَنْتُنَّ مُسْلِمَاتٌ
_____ is the listener (everything) and knowledgeable for everything.	هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ
_____ are _____ attire and _____ are _____ attire.	هُنَّ لِبَاسٌ لَكُمْ وَأَنْتُمْ لِبَاسٌ لَهُنَّ
_____ are a woman.	أَنْتِ امْرَأَةٌ
Beware! Surely _____ are those who cause mischief.	أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ الْمُفْسِدُونَ
And stay at _____ home.	وَقَرْنَ فِي بُيُوتِكُنَّ
For each one of _____, 1/6 part (will be given as inheritance).	لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا الشُّدُسُ
And do not conduct a sexual intercourse with _____ while _____ stay (for 10 days in) the Mosques.	وَلَا تُبَاشِرُوهُنَّ وَأَنْتُمْ عَاكِفُونَ فِي الْمَسَاجِدِ

Lesson 5: Pronouns الضمير

English	عربي
And the divorced women must keep _____ waiting for three menstrual cycles. And it is not lawful for _____ that they hide what ever Allah has created in _____ wombs.	وَالْمُطَلَّقاتُ يَتَرَبَّصْنَ بِأَنْفُسِهِنَّ ثَلَاثَةَ قُرُوءٍ وَلَا يَحِلُّ لَهُنَّ أَنْ يَكْتُمْنَ مَا خَلَقَ اللَّهُ فِي أَرْحَامِهِنَّ
_____ will not be stretching _____ hand towards you (to slay you).	مَا أَنَا بِبَاسِطِ يَدِي إِلَيْكَ
Surely, _____ are a test, so do not disbelieve.	إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ فِتْنَةٌ فَلَا تَكْفُرْ
O Adam! Inform _____ about _____ names.	يَا آدَمُ أَنْبِئْهُمْ بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ
_____ are submitting for Him.	نَحْنُ لَهُ مُسْلِمُونَ
And they did not harm _____, but they were causing harm to _____.	وَمَا ظَلَمُونَا وَلَكِنْ كَانُوا أَنْفُسَهُمْ يَظْلِمُونَ
Guide _____ towards the straight path.	اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ
_____ should help _____.	أَنْتِ نَصْرَتِهِنَّ
The disciples said, ' _____ are the helpers for Allah's (cause).'	قَالَ الْحَوَارِيُّونَ نَحْنُ أَنْصَارُ اللَّهِ
And the two from _____, who commit _____, punish _____. So if they repent and improve, then leave _____.	وَالَّذَانِ يَأْتِيَانِيهَا مِنْكُمْ فَأَذُوهُمَا فَإِنْ تَابَا وَأَصْلَحَا فَأَعْرِضُوا عَنْهُمَا
And _____ was not the one from those who are rightly guided.	وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُهْتَدِينَ
So keep away from women during the menstrual cycles and do not approach _____ until they are clean.	فَاعْتَزِلُوا النِّسَاءَ فِي الْمَحِيضِ وَلَا تَقْرُبُوهُنَّ حَتَّى يَطْهُرْنَ
Verily, it is one of _____ tricks. Surely, _____ trick is mighty indeed.	إِنَّهُ مِنْ كَيْدِ كُنَّ إِنَّ كَيْدَ كُنَّ عَظِيمٌ

Lesson 5: Pronouns الضمير

English	عربي
And ____ am not the one from the polytheists.	وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ
And ____ are not a follower of ____ direction for prayers.	وَمَا أَنْتَ بِتَابِعٍ قِبْلَتَهُمْ
And if you have a doubt about what We have revealed on ____ slave	وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ فِي رَيْبٍ مِمَّا نَزَّلْنَا عَلَىٰ عَبْدِنَا
Surely, ____ are the reformers.	إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُونَ
This is the (food) which was given to ____ before.	هَذَا الَّذِي رَزَقْنَا مِنْ قَبْلُ
Then come, I give ____ the wealth and let ____ go in an honorable way.	فَتَعَالَىٰ أُمَمٌ كُنَّا نُرْحَمُهُمْ وَأَسْرَحْنَا سَرَاحًا جَمِيلًا
O ____ Lord! Do not make ____ accountable if we forget or commit a mistake.	رَبَّنَا لَا تُؤَاخِذْنَا إِنْ نَسِينَا أَوْ أَخْطَأْنَا
And do not place a burden on ____ as You have placed ____ on those who were before ____.	وَلَا تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْنَا إصْرًا كَمَا حَمَلْتَهُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِنَا
O ____ Lord! Do not place a burden on ____ for which there is no strength in ____ to bear.	رَبَّنَا وَلَا تَحْمِلْنَا مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِ
And pardon ____, forgive ____, have mercy on ____, ____ are ____ Protector, so help ____ against the unbeliever group.	وَاعْفُ عَنَّا وَاعْفِرْ لَنَا وَارْحَمْنَا أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ
How can ____ be the king on ____? Whereas ____ deserve more the power than ____.	أَنَّىٰ يَكُونُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ عَلَيْنَا وَنَحْنُ أَحَقُّ بِالْمُلْكِ مِنْهُ
So ____ and ____ Lord go to fight them.	فَاذْهَبْ أَنْتَ وَرَبُّكَ فَقَاتِلَا
Thus, Allah promises the generous women among ____ the great reward.	فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ أَعَدَّ لِلْهَيَّاسَاتِ مِنَ الَّذِينَ أُجْرًا عَظِيمًا

Lesson 6: Types of Nouns and Verbs

Dear Reader!

In this lesson, we shall discuss different types of Verbs and Nouns.

Build Your Personality

Make the life easy for your spouse, children, colleagues and others by forgiving their mistakes. Allah will forgive your mistakes.

Classification of Verbs based on the Time and Nature

In English, verbs are classified as past, present and future based on the time. In Arabic, they are classified into two. Based on their nature, two further types are added:

- **ماضي**: These are the verbs in Past Tense. For example **فَتَحَ** (opened), **عَلِمَ** (knew), **نَصَرَ** (helped).
- **مضارع**: These are the verbs in Present or Future Tense. For example **يَفْتَحُ** (opens / will open), **يَعْلَمُ** (knows / will know), **يَنْصُرُ** (helps / will help). Their present or future tense is determined by the context in which they are used.
- **أمر**: These are the verbs in which a request / instruction is made to do something. For example **اِفْتَحْ** (open), **اِعْلَمْ** (know), **اَنْصُرْ** (help) etc.
- **نهي**: These are the verbs in which a request / instruction is made to not do something. It is the reverse of **أمر**. For example **لا تَفْتَحْ** (don't open), **لا تَعْلَمْ** (don't know), **لا تَنْصُرْ** (don't help) etc.

Here we will discuss all of them because they are commonly used in the Quran.

Classification of Verbs based on the Voice

Like English, we can classify the Arabic verbs into two types based on their voice.

- **معلوم**: It is the verb in active voice. In this voice, the subject (the one who does that task) is described. For example **فَتَحَ** (he opened), **عَلِمَ** (he knew), **نَصَرَ** (he helped). The subject may be a noun or a pronoun.
- **مجهول**: It is the verb in passive voice. In this voice, the subject is usually not described. For example **فَتِحَ** (it was opened), **عُلِمَ** (it was known), **نُصِرَ** (he was helped).

Both of them are commonly used in the Quran, so we will discuss both of them.

You might have noted that a verb can belong to many categories. For example **فَتَحَ** belongs to four categories **معلوم ماضي مجرد ماضي ثلاثي** at the same time.

Rule of the Day

Passive voice is usually used when an expressing person does not want to mention the name of the subject due to some reason.

Lesson 6: Types of Nouns and Verbs

Types of Nouns

There are certain nouns related to each verb. They are derived from it. They are classified as:

- فَاعِلٌ: It is the subject doing some verb. For example فَاتِحٌ (opener), عَالِمٌ (the person who knows), نَاصِرٌ (helper). The subject may be a noun or a pronoun.
- مَفْعُولٌ: It is the object on which the verb was done. For example مَفْتُوحٌ (the opened item), مَعْلُومٌ (the known item), مَنصُورٌ (the helped person).
- ظَرْفٌ: It is the place or time where the verb was performed. in passive voice. For example مَطْبِخٌ (the place to cook i.e. kitchen), مَقْتَلٌ (the place where someone was killed), مَشْرَبٌ (the place where people drink water etc.).
- آلَةٌ: It is the tool by which a verb was performed.. For example مِفْتَاحٌ (a tool to open i.e. key), مَنقَبٌ (a tool to make a hole i.e. drilling machine), مِصْبَاحٌ (a tool to enlighten i.e. lamp).
- صِفَتٌ: The adjective. It describes the attribute of a person doing something. For example, عَلِيمٌ (a knowledgeable person), نَصِيرٌ (a helper).
- تَفْضِيلٌ: It describes the comparative and superlative degrees of an adjective. In Arabic, a single word is used for both of them. For example أَعْلَمُ (the most knowledgeable person or relatively more knowledgeable person), أَنْصَرُ (the best helper or relatively a better helper).

All of them are commonly used in the Quran, so we will discuss all of them in the next lessons.

Worth Reading

What is backbiting? What is its impact on a society? Read in detail:

<http://www.mubashirnazir.org/PD/English/PE02-0003-Backbiting.htm>

Lesson 6: Types of Nouns and Verbs

Test Yourself

Write the category of each verb or noun in front of it. All of them are ثلاثي مجرد.

Category	Meaning	عربي	Category	Meaning	عربي
	One who is offended	مَظْلُومٌ	فعل ماضي معلوم	He said	قَالَ
	The most offender	أَظْلَمُ		He sealed	خَتَمَ
	He wanted	شَاءَ		He goes / will go	يَذْهَبُ
	He is	يَكُونُ		He is left	يُتْرَكُ
	Happy	رَاضِيٌ		He was created	خُلِقَ
	Sinner	عَاصِيٌ		He makes	يَجْعَلُ
	One that is observed	مَشْهُودٌ		He instructed	أَمَرَ
	The most knowledgeable	أَعْلَمُ		Prostrate!	أَسْجُدْ
	Observer	شَهِيدٌ		He was said	يُقَالُ
	Warner	نَذِيرٌ		Follower	تَابِعٌ
	Don't leave	لَا تَتْرُكْ		He denied	كَفَرَ
	Worship!	أَعْبُدْ		He remained	لَبِثَ
	Make	اجْعَلْ	اسم فاعل	Denier	كَافِرٌ
	One who is protected	مَأْمُونٌ		One who is worshipped	مَعْبُودٌ
	Don't say	لَا تَقُلْ		He is worshipped	يُعْبَدُ
	The greatest	أَعْظَمُ		Don't worship	لَا تَعْبُدْ
	Great	عَظِيمٌ		One who says	قَائِلٌ

Lesson 6: Types of Nouns and Verbs

Category	Meaning	عربي	Category	Meaning	عربي
	One who is obeyed	مَأْمُورٌ		Say!	قُلْ
	The most peaceful	أَسْلَمٌ		Place of looking	مَنْظَرٌ
	The most respectful	أَكْرَمٌ		Observatory	مَشْهَدٌ
	Be!	كُنْ		One who leaves	تَارِكٌ
	Don't be!	لَا تَكُنْ		Creature	مَخْلُوقٌ
	He commits a sin	يَعْصِي		Maker	جَاعِلٌ
	One that is protected	مَحْفُوظٌ		Instructor, dictator	آمِرٌ
	Knowledgeable	عَلِيمٌ		Ruler	أَمِيرٌ
	Honest	أَمِينٌ		Tool to draw lines	مِسْطَرٌ
	He observes	يَشْهَدُ		One who is followed	مَتَّبُوعٌ
	He helps	يُنْصِرُ		Place of worship	مَعْبَدٌ
	Help!	أَنْصُرْ		The most handsome	أَجْمَلٌ
	It was written	كُتِبَ		Observer	شَاهِدٌ
	One that is written	مَكْتُوبٌ		He was worshipped	عَبِدٌ
	Writer	كَاتِبٌ		He gave peace	أَمَّنَ
	One who is just	عَادِلٌ		Key	مِفْتَاحٌ
	Great	مَفْتُوحٌ		Place of war	مَقْتَلٌ
	It was written	يُكْتَبُ		One who remains chaste	عَاصِمٌ

The Next Module ----- AG02

You have learnt some basics of Arabic grammar in this module. In the next one, you will study further concepts of Arabic grammar. Some highlights are as follows:

- Proper and Common Nouns
- Arabic phrases
- Pointing nouns
- Arabic sentences
- Arabic numbers
- Prepositions, conjunctions and exclamations
- Directions and relations

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