

Grammar Lesson-3b: Verbs with repeated root letters: ظَنَّ

Let us learn the verbs in which two root letters are the same, for example, ظَنَّ. It is very easy to make its different forms.

- When you experience difficulty pronouncing, separate the letters. For example ظَنَّت instead of ظَنَّت (here fathah on Tashdeed is removed). Remember its style is that of نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ.
- Key: Drop the Yaa from يَظُنُّ and remove Harakah (to make ظَنَّ from the last letter, we get: ظَنَّ. Tashdeed along is not read in Arabic so we add Fathah on the last letter and say: ظَنَّ.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He thought: ظَنَّ

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action.		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Think!	ظَنَّ	يَظُنُّ	ظَنَّ
Think (You all)!	ظُنُّوا	يَظُنُّونَ	ظَنُّوا
Don't think!	لَا تَظُنَّ	تَظُنُّ	ظَنَّتَ
Don't think! (You all)	لَا تَظُنُّوا	أَظُنُّ	ظَنَّتُ
One who thinks/ believes	ظَانٌّ	تَظُنُّونَ	ظَنَنْتُمْ
What is though/believed	مَظْنُونٌ	نَظُنُّ	ظَنَّنَا
To think	ظَنَّ	تَظُنُّ	ظَنَّتْ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، ظَنَّ خَيْرًا.	هَلْ ظَنَّ خَيْرًا؟
نَعَمْ، ظُنُّوا خَيْرًا.	هَلْ ظُنُّوا خَيْرًا؟
نَعَمْ، ظَنَّتُ خَيْرًا.	هَلْ ظَنَّتُ خَيْرًا؟
نَعَمْ، ظَنَّنَا خَيْرًا.	هَلْ ظَنَّنَا خَيْرًا؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

نَعَمْ، نَظُنُّ خَيْرًا.	هَلْ تَظُنُّونَ خَيْرًا؟	• فعل ماضي:
سَوْفَ نَظُنُّ خَيْرًا.	ظُنُّوا خَيْرًا!	• فعل أمر:
نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ ظَانُّونَ خَيْرًا.	هَلْ أَنْتُمْ ظَانُّونَ خَيْرًا؟	• اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول:

Just like ظَنَّ, you can make the complete table for رَدَّ (he returned). You can find other verbs too on this style.