

Grammar Lesson-5d: Revision: Broken Plural

You have learnt that there are three types of words in Arabic language i.e. Noun, Verb and Particles.

- A particle does not have any plural or it does not change.
- We are already studying about the verbs.
- Now, we will take: Noun. A noun sometimes comes in singular form and sometimes in plural form. in Arabic language you will find two types of plural forms:
 - **مُؤْمِنَات**; **مُؤْمِنُونَ** from **مُؤْمِن**, **مُسْلِمُونَ**, **مُسْلِمِينَ** from **مُسْلِم**, or **مُسْلِمِينَ** from **مُسْلِم**, **مُسْلِمَات** from **مُسْلِمَة**; and **مُسْلِمَات** from **مُسْلِمَة**, etc.
 - **مُكْسِر** (Broken Plural). The plural which does not follow the above style is called a broken plural. This type of plural has many styles. We will learn some of them below.

The nouns below are from this course and course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah).

Example	Translation	Plural	Singular	Pattern No.
إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ	Action	أَعْمَالٌ	عَمَلٌ	1
وَعَلَىٰ أَبْصَارِهِمْ غِشَاوَةٌ	Eye	أَبْصَارٌ	بَصْرٌ	1
مَثَلُهُمْ كَمَثَلِ الَّذِي اسْتَوْقَدَ نَارًا	Example	أَمْثَالٌ	مَثَلٌ	1
ذَهَبَ اللَّهُ بِنُورِهِمْ	Light	أَنْوَارٌ	نُورٌ	1
يَجْعَلُونَ أَصَابِعَهُمْ فِي آذَانِهِمْ	Ear	آذَانٌ	أُذُنٌ	1
فَلَا تَجْعَلُوا لِلَّهِ أَنْدَادًا	Partners	أَنْدَادٌ	نِدٌّ	1
تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ	Rivers	أَنْهَارٌ	نَهْرٌ	1
وَلَهُمْ فِيهَا أَزْوَاجٌ مُطَهَّرَةٌ	Pair	أَزْوَاجٌ	زَوْجٌ	1
لِيَدَّبَّرُوا النِّيَّةَ وَلِيَتَذَكَّرَ أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ	wisdom	أَلْبَابٌ	لُبٌّ	1
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ	Lord	أَرْبَابٌ	رَبٌّ	1
الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ	Pen	أَقْلَامٌ	قَلَمٌ	1
وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا	Troops	أَفْوَاجٌ	فَوْجٌ	1
مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ	Day	أَيَّامٌ	يَوْمٌ	1
وَكُنْتُمْ أَمْوَاتًا فَأَحْيَاكُمْ	Dead	أَمْوَاتٌ	مَيِّتٌ	1
إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ	thing	أَشْيَاءٌ	شَيْءٌ	1
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	name	أَسْمَاءٌ	إِسْمٌ	1
بَعْضُكُمْ لِبَعْضٍ عَدُوٌّ	enemy	أَعْدَاءٌ	عَدُوٌّ	1

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَىٰ عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ	Slave	عِبَاد	عَبْد	2
وَيَسْفِكُ الدِّمَاءَ	Blood	دِمَاء	دَم	2
حَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَىٰ سَمْعِهِمْ	heart	قُلُوب	قَلْب	3
الَّذِي يُوسِّسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ	chest	صُدُور	صَدْر	3
مَلِكِ النَّاسِ	King	مُلُوك	مَلِك	3
وَادْعُوا شُهَدَاءَكُمْ مِّنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ إِن كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ	witness	شُهَدَاء	شَهِيد	4
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	Merciful	رُحْمَاء	رَحِيم	4
وَحَدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ	partner	شُرَكَاء	شَرِيك	4
قَالُوا أَنُؤْمِنُ كَمَا آمَنَ السُّفَهَاءُ	Fool	سُفَهَاء	سَفِيه	4
وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ إِلَّا أَنفُسَهُمْ	Soul	أَنفُس	نَفْس	5
يَجْعَلُونَ أَصَابِعَهُمْ فِي آذَانِهِمْ مِنَ الصَّوَاعِقِ	Thunder claps	صَوَاعِق	صَاعِقَة	6
إِذْ جَعَلَ فِيكُمْ أَنْبِيَاءَ	Prophet	أَنْبِيَاء	نَبِي	7
وَمَنْ شَرَّ النَّفْثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ	Knot	عُقَد	عُقْدَة	8
فَأَنزَلْنَا سُورَةَ مِّنْ مِّثْلِهِ	Chapter (Surah)	سُور	سُورَة	8
إِنِّي جَاعِلٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ خَلِيفَةً	Vicegerent	خَلَائِف	خَلِيفَة	9
إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ	Human	أَنَاسِي، أَنَاس	إِنْسَان	10
وَقُودُهَا النَّاسُ وَالْحِجَارَةُ	stone	حِجَارَة	حَجَر	11

Passive Voice

Consider this sentence: نَصَرَ زَيْدٌ خَالِدًا (Zaid helped Khalid). Zaid is helper and Khalid is being helped. The verb نَصَرَ is called Affirmative verb (فِعْلٌ مَعْرُوفٌ).

Now consider this: نُصِرَ زَيْدٌ (Zaid is helped). From this sentence we understand that Zaid is helped but we don't know who helped Zaid. Such a verb is called Passive Voice (فِعْلٌ مَجْهُولٌ). Passive voice occurs almost twice on every page of Qur'an.

Making Passive voice from a 3 letter verb is very easy.

- فِعْلٌ مَاضِي: Put Dhammah on the first letter and Kasrah on the second letter. For example: "نُصِرَ" from "نَصَرَ" and "ضُرِبَ" from "ضَرَبَ" etc.
- فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ: Add Dhammah on the first letter and Fathah on the third letter. For example: "يُنْصَرُ" from "يُنْصِرُ" and "يُضْرَبُ" from "يُضْرِبُ" etc.

Further details will be taught in our next upcoming courses.

TPI signs for Passive voice: TPI for Passive voice will be same as far as directions are concerned. However, we rotate the hand to a receiving position, just as we do for مَفْعُولٌ.

Given below is a table for نَصَرَ which we have learnt already.

Active voice

فِعْلٌ مَضَارِعٌ		فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ	
He helps	يُنْصِرُ	He helped	نَصَرَ
They help	يُنْصِرُونَ	They helped	نَصَرُوا
You help	تَنْصِرُ	You helped	نَصَرْتَ
I help	أَنْصِرُ	I helped	نَصَرْتُ
You (all) help	تَنْصِرُونَ	You (all) helped	نَصَرْتُمْ
We help	نَنْصِرُ	We helped	نَصَرْنَا
She helps	تَنْصِرُ	She helped	نَصَرَتْ

The passive voice forms for the same verb are given below. Look at the differences between both tables as it will help you to understand Passive voice clearly.

فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
He is being helped	يُنصَرُ	He was helped	نُصِرَ
They are being helped	يُنصَرُونَ	They were helped	نُصِرُوا
You are being helped	تُنصَرُ	You were helped	نُصِرْتَ
I am being helped	أُنصَرُ	I was helped	نُصِرْتُ
You (all) are being helped	تُنصَرُونَ	You (all) were helped	نُصِرْتُمْ
We are being helped	نُنصَرُ	We were helped	نُصِرْنَا
She is being helped	تُنصَرُ	She was helped	نُصِرَتْ

Some more examples of Passive Voice are given here. Look them carefully and note the difference.

Passive Voice	Active voice
سُئِلَ	سَأَلَ
رُزِقُوا	رَزَقُوا
ضُرِبَتْ	ضَرَبَتْ
رُزِقْنَا	رَزَقْنَا
قِيلَ	قَالَ
يُؤْخَذُ	يَأْخُذُ
يُذَكَّرُ	يَذْكُرُ
تُسَأَلُ	تَسْأَلُ
تُسَأَلُونَ	تَسْأَلُونَ
تُرْجَعُونَ	تَرْجَعُونَ
تُؤْمَرُونَ	تَأْمُرُونَ