

Learn Arabic Grammar – The Easy Way  
UNIT - 4

## Lesson 1

## Introduction & Feminine Pronouns

### Introduction of the Grammar part:

In the previous courses, we have covered the following:

- 3-letter sound verbs such as سَمِعَ، ضَرَبَ، نَصَرَ، فَتَحَ etc.
- 3-letter weak verbs such as هَدَى، دَعَا، زَادَ، قَالَ، وَعَدَ، وَهَبَ etc.
- Mazeed feeh (sound & weak) verbs such as أَقَامَ، اسْتَغْفَرَ، اِخْتَلَفَ، أَسْلَمَ، حَاسَبَ، عَلَّمَ etc.

The 20 lessons in this course can be divided into 3 main groups:

- 1 Verb tables for feminine gender, dual, and passive voice
- 2 Nouns (places, attributes, and plurals)
- 3 Changes in فعل مضارع because of “scissors” and “hammers” (you will know them later).

In this lesson, we will learn feminine pronouns such as she, they, you, me, etc.

You have already learnt هِيَ (she). Remember two changes for the rest of the words:

- Change مٌ with نٌ in هُمٌ and أَنْتُمْ
- Change تٌ with بٌ of أَنْتِ

Make sure you use your left hand for practising these words through TPI.

Feminine			Masculine	
She	هِيَ		He	هُوَ
They	هُنَّ	مٌ ← نٌ	They	هُمٌ
You	أَنْتِ	ـِ ← ـِ	You	أَنْتَ
I	أَنَا		I	أَنَا
You	أَنْتِنَّ	مٌ ← نٌ	You all	أَنْتُمْ
We	نَحْنُ		We	نَحْنُ

### Spoken Arabic

هِيَ مُسَلِمَةٌ	مَنْ هِيَ؟
هُنَّ مُسَلِمَاتٌ	مَنْ هُنَّ؟
أَنَا مُسَلِمَةٌ	مَنْ أَنْتِ؟
نَحْنُ مُسَلِمَاتٌ	مَنْ أَنْتِنَّ؟
نَعَمْ، أَنَا بِخَيْرٍ، الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ	هَلْ أَنْتِ بِخَيْرٍ؟
نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ بِخَيْرٍ، الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ	هَلْ أَنْتِنَّ بِخَيْرٍ؟

Let's now learn feminine words for her, their, your, my, etc. You have already learnt رَبُّهَا (her Rabb). Remember two changes for the rest of the words:

- Change مٌ with نٌ in رَبُّهُمْ and رَبُّكُمْ
- Change كٌ with كٌ in رَبُّكَ
- رَبٌّ: Sustainer, provider, caretaker

Feminine			Masculine	
her Rabb	رَبُّهَا	هَ ← هَا	his Rabb	رَبُّهُ
their Rabb	رَبُّهُنَّ	مٌ ← نٌ	their Rabb	رَبُّهُمْ
your Rabb	رَبُّكِ	ـ ← ـ	your Rabb	رَبُّكَ
my Rabb	رَبِّي		my Rabb	رَبِّي
your Rabb	رَبُّكُنَّ	مٌ ← نٌ	your Rabb	رَبُّكُمْ
our Rabb	رَبُّنَا		our Rabb	رَبُّنَا

### Spoken Arabic

رَبُّهَا اللهُ

مَنْ رَبُّهَا؟

رَبُّهُنَّ اللهُ

مَنْ رَبُّهُنَّ؟

رَبِّي اللهُ

مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟

رَبُّنَا اللهُ

مَنْ رَبُّكُنَّ؟

**Lesson  
2**

**3-Letter Verb table  
for feminine gender**

In this lesson, we will learn the verb table for feminine gender.  
Just like in pronouns, we have similar changes in verb forms too.

You have already learnt فَعَلْتُ:

- Change تَ with تِ of فَعَلْتُ
- Change مَ with نَ in فَعَلْتُمْ. However, the feminine of فَعَلُوا will be فَعَلْنَ.

Make sure to you use your left hand for practicing these words through TPI.

**Spoken Arabic**

هَلْ فَعَلْتُ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، فَعَلْتُ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ فَعَلَنْ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، فَعَلَنْ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ فَعَلْتِ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، فَعَلْتُ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ فَعَلْتُنَّ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، فَعَلْنَا خَيْرًا.

فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ مُؤنَّثٌ		فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ مُذَكَّرٌ	
She did ✓	فَعَلْتُ		He did فَعَلَ
They did	فَعَلْنَ	هُنَّ ← نَ	They did فَعَلُوا
You did	فَعَلْتِ	ـِ ← ـِ	You did فَعَلْتَ
I did	فَعَلْتُ		I did فَعَلْتُ
You all did	فَعَلْتُنَّ	نَّ ← نَ	You all did فَعَلْتُمْ
We did	فَعَلْنَا		We did فَعَلْنَا

**Spoken Arabic**

هَلْ تَفَعَّلُ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، تَفَعَّلُ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ يَفَعَّلُنَّ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، يَفَعَّلُنَّ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ تَفَعَّلِي خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، أَفَعَّلُ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ تَفَعَّلِنَّ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، نَفَعَّلُ خَيْرًا.

فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مُؤنَّثٌ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	
She does ✓	تَفَعَّلُ		He does يَفَعَّلُ
They all do	يَفَعَّلُنَّ	لُنَّ ← لَنَ	They all do يَفَعَّلُونَ
You do	تَفَعَّلِي	ـِي ← ـِي	You do تَفَعَّلُ
I do	أَفَعَّلُ		I do أَفَعَّلُ
You all do	تَفَعَّلِنَّ	لُنَّ ← لَنَ	You all do تَفَعَّلُونَ
We all do	نَفَعَّلُ		We all do نَفَعَّلُ

**Spoken Arabic**

أَفَعَّلُ خَيْرًا!	إِفَعَّلِي خَيْرًا!
نَفَعَّلُ خَيْرًا!	إِفَعَّلِنَّ خَيْرًا!

فِعْلٌ أَمْرٌ مُؤنَّثٌ		فِعْلٌ أَمْرٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	
Do!	إِفَعَّلِي	Do!	إِفَعَّلُ
Do!	إِفَعَّلِنَّ	Do! (you all)	إِفَعَّلُوا
Don't do!	لَا تَفَعَّلِي	Don't do!	لَا تَفَعَّلُ
Don't do!	لَا تَفَعَّلِنَّ	Don't do! (you all)	لَا تَفَعَّلُوا

**Lesson  
3**

**Mazeed Feeh Verb table  
for feminine gender**

In this lesson, we will learn the verb table for feminine gender of Mazeed Feeh verbs. Just like in 3-letter verbs, we have similar changes in Mazeed Feeh verb forms too.

You have already learnt **أَسَلَمْتُ**:

- Change تَ with تِ of **أَسَلَمْتُ**
- Change مَ with نَ in **أَسَلَمْتُمْ**. However, the feminine of **أَسَلَمُوا** will be **أَسَلَمْنَ**.

Make sure to you use your left hand for practicing these words through TPI.

**Spoken Arabic**

هَلْ أَسَلَمْتُ لِلَّهِ؟	نَعَمْ، أَسَلَمْتُ لِلَّهِ.
هَلْ أَسَلَمَنْ لِلَّهِ؟	نَعَمْ، أَسَلَمَنْ لِلَّهِ.
هَلْ أَسَلَمْتِ لِلَّهِ؟	نَعَمْ، أَسَلَمْتِ لِلَّهِ.
هَلْ أَسَلَمْتُنَّ لِلَّهِ؟	نَعَمْ، أَسَلَمْنَا لِلَّهِ.

فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ مُؤَنَّثٌ		فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ مُذَكَّرٌ	
She submitted	أَسَلَمْتُ ✓	He submitted	أَسَلَمَ
They submitted	أَسَلَمْنَ	They submitted	أَسَلَمُوا
You submitted	أَسَلَمْتِ	You submitted	أَسَلَمْتِ
I submitted	أَسَلَمْتُ	I submitted	أَسَلَمْتُ
You all submitted	أَسَلَمْتُنَّ	You all submitted	أَسَلَمْتُمْ
We all submitted	أَسَلَمْنَا	We all submitted	أَسَلَمْنَا

**Spoken Arabic**

هَلْ تُسَلِّمُ لِلَّهِ؟	نَعَمْ، تُسَلِّمُ لِلَّهِ.
هَلْ يُسَلِّمَنَّ لِلَّهِ؟	نَعَمْ، يُسَلِّمَنَّ لِلَّهِ.
هَلْ تُسَلِّمِينَ لِلَّهِ؟	نَعَمْ، أُسَلِّمُ لِلَّهِ.
هَلْ تُسَلِّمَنْ لِلَّهِ؟	نَعَمْ، نُسَلِّمُ لِلَّهِ.

فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	
She submits	تُسَلِّمُ	He submits	يُسَلِّمُ
They submit	يُسَلِّمَنَّ	They submit	يُسَلِّمُونَ
You submit	تُسَلِّمِينَ	You submit	تُسَلِّمُ
I submit	أُسَلِّمُ	I submit	أُسَلِّمُ
You all submit	تُسَلِّمَنَّ	You all submit	تُسَلِّمُونَ
We submit	نُسَلِّمُ	We submit	نُسَلِّمُ

أَسَلِّمِي لِلَّهِ!	أُسَلِّمُ لِلَّهِ.
أَسَلِّمَنَّ لِلَّهِ!	نُسَلِّمُ لِلَّهِ.

فِعْلٌ أَمْرٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ		فِعْلٌ أَمْرٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	
Submit!	أَسَلِّمِي	Submit!	أَسَلِّمُ
Submit!	أَسَلِّمَنَّ	Submit! (you all)	أَسَلِّمُوا
Don't submit!	لَا تُسَلِّمِي	Don't submit!	لَا تُسَلِّمُ
Don't submit!	لَا تُسَلِّمَنَّ	Don't submit! (you all)	لَا تُسَلِّمُوا

**Lesson  
4**

**Dual forms  
(Pronouns & Past tense)**

In this lesson, we will learn Dual forms: they two (they<sup>2</sup>), you two (you<sup>2</sup>).

To make dual forms, Take the words هُم and أَنْتُمْ and add *Alif Madd* at the end. You get:

They two                      هُمَا  
You two                        أَنْتُمَا

There is no separate word for “we two” in Arabic. نَحْنُ means we two or we all.

**Let’s take spoken Arabic:**

(Two Muslims) هُمَا مُسْلِمَانِ.                      مَنْ هُمَا؟  
نَحْنُ مُسْلِمَانِ.                      مَنْ أَنْتُمَا؟

Now, take the words رَبُّهُمْ and رَبُّكُمْ. To make their dual forms, do the same thing: Add *Alif Madd* at the end.

Their Lord (Lord of the two of them)                      رَبُّهُمَا  
Your Lord (Lord of you two)                                      رَبُّكُمَا

There is no separate dual form for “for two of us.” رَبُّنَا means our Lord (for both of us or for all of us)

**Let’s take spoken Arabic:**

رَبُّهُمَا اللَّهُ.                      مَنْ رَبُّهُمَا؟  
رَبُّنَا اللَّهُ.                      مَنْ رَبُّكُمَا؟

**Dual forms for فعل ماضٍ:** You know فَعَلُوا (they did) and فَعَلْتُمْ (you all did). Replace نوا with نا and if it is not there, add it:

They two did                      فَعَلَا  
You two did                        فَعَلْتُمَا

There is no separate word for “we two did.” فَعَلْنَا means we two did or we all did.

Now use these words in Spoken Arabic: هَلْ فَعَلَا خَيْرًا؟                      نَعَمْ، فَعَلَا خَيْرًا.  
هَلْ فَعَلْتُمَا خَيْرًا؟                      نَعَمْ، فَعَلْنَا خَيْرًا.

What you learnt in this lesson is presented in this table:

		فعل ماضٍ		
		فَعَلَا	رَبُّهُمَا	هُمَا
		They two did	Their <sup>2</sup> Lord	They two
		فَعَلْتُمَا	رَبُّكُمَا	أَنْتُمَا
		You two did	Your <sup>2</sup> Lord	You two

**Dual forms for فعل مضارع:**

You know يَفْعَلُونَ (they do) and تَفْعَلُونَ (you all do). Replace مُوَا with تَا to get the dual forms.

They two do / will do: يَفْعَلَانِ

You two do / will do: تَفْعَلَانِ

There is no separate word for “both of us do.” نَفْعَلُ means we both do or we all do.

Now, remember these all the four forms with TPI: فَعَلَا، فَعَلْتُمَا، يَفْعَلَانِ، تَفْعَلَانِ

Let's take spoken Arabic:

هَلْ يَفْعَلَانِ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ! يَفْعَلَانِ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ تَفْعَلَانِ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ! نَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا.

**Dual forms for فعل أمر ونهي:**

You know the plural words: اِفْعَلُوا and لَا تَفْعَلُوا. Replace مُوَا with تَا to get dual forms. Remember that there is always a تَا sound in dual forms.

Do! (you two) اِفْعَلَا

Don't do! (you two) لَا تَفْعَلَا

Let us use them in spoken Arabic.

اِفْعَلَا خَيْرًا!	نَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا.
لَا تَفْعَلَا شَرًّا؟	لَا نَفْعَلُ شَرًّا.

**Dual forms for اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول:**

You know فَاعِلُونَ and مَفْعُولُونَ. Replace مُوَا with تَا to get dual forms.

Doers (two persons) فَاعِلَانِ

Those two who are affected مَفْعُولَانِ

What you learnt in the previous lesson and in this lesson is presented in this table:

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول	أمر و نهى	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ		
فَاعِلَانِ Doers (two persons)	اِفْعَالًا Do! (you two)	يَفْعَلَانِ They two do	فَعَلَا They two did	رَبُّهُمَا Their <sup>2</sup> Lord	هُمَا They two
مَفْعُولَانِ Those two who are affected	لَا تَفْعَلَا Don't do! (you two)	تَفْعَلَانِ You two do	فَعَلْتُمَا You two did	رَبُّكُمَا Your <sup>2</sup> Lord	أَنْتُمَا You two

### Dual forms for نَصَرَ:

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول	أمر و نهى
نَاصِرَانِ Two helpers	اُنْصُرَا Help! (you two)
مَنْصُورَانِ Those two who are helped	لَا تَنْصُرَا Don't help! (you two)

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَنْصُرَانِ They two help	نَصَرَا They two helped
تَنْصُرَانِ You two help	نَصَرْتُمَا You two helped

### Dual forms for عَلَّمَ:

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول	أمر و نهى
مُعَلِّمَانِ Two teachers	عَلِّمَا Teach! (you two)
مُعَلَّمَانِ Those two who are taught	لَا تُعَلِّمَا Don't teach! (you two)

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يُعَلِّمَانِ They two teach	عَلَّمَا They two taught
تُعَلِّمَانِ You two teach	عَلَّمْتُمَا You two taught

### Dual forms for أَسْلَمَ:

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول	أمر و نهى
مُسَلِّمَانِ Two Submitters	اَسْلِمَا Submit! (you two)
مُسَلَّمَانِ The two who are submitted	لَا تُسَلِّمَا Don't submit! (you two)

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يُسَلِّمَانِ They two submit	اَسْلَمَا They two submitted
تُسَلِّمَانِ You two submit	اَسْلَمْتُمَا You two submitted

### Note:

You may do كَذَّبَ سَمِعَ forms in the homework. Remember that Surah Ar-Rahman is full of dual forms.



In course-2, we have learnt the passive voice forms for the verb نَصَرَ (he helped). The TPI sign for مَفْعُول is shown with a receiving hand. Use the same “receiving hand” style for all the verbs here.

فعل مضارع - مجهول		فعل ماضٍ - مجهول	
He is being helped	يُنَصَّرُ	He was helped	نُصِرَ
They (all) are being helped	يُنَصَّرُونَ	They (all) were helped	نُصِرُوا
You are being helped	تُنَصَّرُ	You were helped	نُصِرْتَ
I am being helped	أُنَصَّرُ	I was helped	نُصِرْتُ
You (all) are being helped	تُنَصَّرُونَ	You (all) were helped	نُصِرْتُمْ
We are being helped	نُنَصَّرُ	We were helped	نُصِرْنَا
She is being helped	تُنَصَّرُ	She was helped	نُصِرَتْ

Let us take another verb رَزَقَ (he provided).

**Spoken Arabic**

هَلْ رَزَقَ؟	نَعَمْ رَزِقَ.
هَلْ رَزَقُوا؟	نَعَمْ رَزِقُوا.
هَلْ رَزَقْتَ؟	نَعَمْ رَزِقْتُ.
هَلْ رَزَقْتُمْ؟	نَعَمْ رَزِقْنَا.
هَلْ يُرَزَقُ؟	نَعَمْ يُرَزَقُ.
هَلْ يُرَزَقُونَ؟	نَعَمْ يُرَزَقُونَ.
هَلْ تُرَزَقُ؟	نَعَمْ تُرَزَقُ.
هَلْ تُرَزَقُونَ؟	نَعَمْ تُرَزَقُونَ.

فعل مضارع - مجهول		فعل ماضٍ - مجهول	
He is being provided	يُرَزَقُ	He was provided	رُزِقَ
They (all) are being provided	يُرَزَقُونَ	They (all) were provided	رُزِقُوا
You are being provided	تُرَزَقُ	You were provided	رُزِقْتَ
I am being provided	أُرَزَقُ	I was provided	رُزِقْتُ
You (all) are being provided	تُرَزَقُونَ	You (all) were provided	رُزِقْتُمْ
We are being provided	نُرَزَقُ	We were provided	رُزِقْنَا
She is being provided	تُرَزَقُ	She was provided	رُزِقَتْ

If you know the two verb keys for فعل ماض and فعل مضارع, you can make the rest of the forms easily. Let us practice passive voice forms for some more verb keys:

يُسْمَعُ	←	يَسْمَعُ
يُوعَدُ	←	يَعِدُ
يُقَالُ	←	يَقُولُ
يُهْدَى	←	يَهْدِي

سَمِعَ	←	سَمِعَ
وُعِدَ	←	وَعَدَ
قِيلَ	←	قَالَ
هُدِيَ	←	هَدَى

Passive voice for Mazeed feeh verbs follows similar patterns. As an example, let us take the verb عَلَّمَ:

فعل مضارع - مجهول	
He is being taught	يُعَلَّمُ
They (all) are being taught	يُعَلَّمُونَ
You are being taught	تُعَلَّمُ
I am being taught	أُعَلَّمُ
You (all) are being taught	تُعَلَّمُونَ
We are being taught	نُعَلَّمُ
She is being taught	تُعَلَّمُ

فعل ماض - مجهول	
He was taught	عُلِّمَ
They were taught	عُلِّمُوا
You were taught	عُلِّمْتَ
I was taught	عُلِّمْتُ
You (all) were taught	عُلِّمْتُمْ
We were taught	عُلِّمْنَا
She was taught	عُلِّمَتْ

If you know the two verb keys for فعل ماض and فعل مضارع, you can make the rest of the forms easily. Let us practice passive voice forms for some more verb keys:

يُحَاسِبُ	←	يَحَاسِبُ
يُنزَلُ	←	يُنزِلُ
يُوحَى	←	يُوحِي
يُخْتَلَفُ	←	يَخْتَلِفُ

حُوسِبَ	←	حَاسَبَ
أُنزِلَ	←	أَنْزَلَ
أُوحِيَ	←	أَوْحَى
أُخْتَلِفَ	←	اِخْتَلَفَ

We have learnt that the 3-letter sound verbs occur on one of the following common patterns:

فَتَحَ، نَصَرَ، ضَرَبَ، سَمِعَ

There are two more patterns of these 3-letter sound verbs:

كَرَمٌ، يَكْرُمُ، أُكْرِمُ

حَسِبَ، يَحْسِبُ، اِحْسَبُ

However, كَرَمٌ is more common. Therefore, we will study this pattern only.

(Verb keys and noun keys are inside double-line boxes)

He became generous

27 كَرَمٌ:

فعل أمر، فعل نهي، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Be generous!	أُكْرِمُ	He is generous	He became generous
Be generous! (you all)	أُكْرِمُوا	They are generous	They became generous
Don't be generous!	لَا تَكْرُمُ	You all are generous	You became generous
Don't be generous! (you all)	لَا تَكْرِمُوا	I am generous	I became generous
Generous	كَرِيمٌ	You all are generous	You all became generous
-	-	We are generous	We became generous
to be generous	كَرَمٌ، كَرَامَةٌ	She is generous	She became generous

Verbs on كَرَمٌ pattern in the Qur'an:

Meaning	Name of the action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Rep.
to be generous	كَرَمٌ، كَرَامَةٌ	-	كَرِيمٌ	أُكْرِمُ	يَكْرُمُ	كَرَمَ	27
to be wise	حُكْمٌ، حِكْمَةٌ	-	حَكِيمٌ	أُحْكِمُ	يَحْكُمُ	حَكَمَ	197
to be great	عِظَمٌ، عِظَامَةٌ	-	عَظِيمٌ	أُعْظِمُ	يُعْظِمُ	عَظَمَ	107
to be more	كُثْرٌ، كَثْرَةٌ	-	كَثِيرٌ	أَكْثُرُ	يَكْثُرُ	كَثَرَ	78
to perceive	بَصَرٌ، بَصَارَةٌ	-	بَصِيرٌ	أَبْصُرُ	يَبْصُرُ	بَصَرَ	66
to be big	كِبَرٌ، كَبْرٌ	-	كَبِيرٌ	أَكْبُرُ	يَكْبُرُ	كَبَرَ	58
to be far	بُعْدٌ	-	بَعِيدٌ	أَبْعُدُ	يَبْعُدُ	بَعَدَ	33

Please note that...

- The above verbs do not have any object.
- Their name of فاعل is on the pattern of فعيل.
- Some of these اسم فاعل (like كَرِيمٌ، حَكِيمٌ etc.) are taken as attributes (صفات) about which you will study later.

Lesson  
8

Name of a place اسم مكان

In the Arabic language, there are many rules to make the name of a place or destination. Here, we will learn 3 rules in this lesson.

Rule: 1

➤ The plural form of مَخْرَج is مَخَارِج, not مَخْرَجُونَ or مَخْرَجِينَ. You already know that this is *Broken Plural*.

مَفَاعِلٌ +	Place of doing	مَفْعَلٌ	He did	فَعَلٌ
مَخَارِجٌ +	Exit	مَخْرَجٌ	he came out	خَرَجَ
مَذَاهِبٌ +	religion - path	مَذْهَبٌ	he went	ذَهَبَ
مَدَاخِلٌ +	entrance	مَدْخَلٌ	he entered	دَخَلَ

أَيْنَ الْمَدْخَلِ؟  
أَيْنَ الْمَخْرَجِ؟  
الْمَدْخَلِ إِلَى الْيَمِينِ.  
الْمَخْرَجِ إِلَى الْيَسَارِ.

Rule: 2

مَفَاعِلٌ +	Place of doing	مَفْعَلٌ	He did	فَعَلٌ
مَسَاجِدٌ +	place of prostration – Mosque	مَسْجِدٌ	he prostrated	سَجَدَ
مَشَارِقٌ +	the place of sunrise - East	مَشْرِقٌ	rose	شَرَقَ
مَغَارِبٌ +	the place of Sunset - West	مَغْرِبٌ	set	غَرَبَ

هَلْ صَلَّيْتَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ؟  
مَنْ أَيْنَ تَطْلُعُ الشَّمْسُ؟  
أَيْنَ تَغْرُبُ الشَّمْسُ؟  
نَعَمْ، صَلَّيْتُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ  
تَطْلُعُ الشَّمْسُ مِنَ الْمَشْرِقِ  
تَغْرُبُ الشَّمْسُ فِي الْمَغْرِبِ

Rule: 3

مَفَاعِلٌ +	Place of doing	مَفْعَلَةٌ	He did	فَعَلٌ
مَدَارِسٌ +	place of study, school	مَدْرَسَةٌ	he read/ studied	دَرَسَ
مَمَالِكٌ +	the place of possession, kingdom	مَمْلَكَةٌ	he possessed	مَلَكَ
مَكَاتِبٌ +	the place of writing, library	مَكْتَبَةٌ	he wrote	كَتَبَ

مَتَى تَذْهَبُ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ؟  
أَيْنَ الْمَكْتَبَةِ؟  
أَذْهَبُ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ فِي الصَّبَاحِ  
الْمَكْتَبَةُ أَمَامَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ

➤ A tip to remember these three rules: I come out of مَخْرَجِ of my house, I go to مَسْجِدِ and then to مَدْرَسَةِ.  
Their plural styles are same: مَخَارِجِ، مَسَاجِدِ، مَدَارِسِ.

**More Grammar:**

- You have already learnt فاعل (the doer). For example, ناصر is the one who helps. It is not necessary that he should always be helping.
- However, if he always does so then it becomes his attribute (صفة). In such a case, we use نصير, indicating that helping is his attribute. The pattern is فعيل.
- If he has this quality more than others, then the word will take the pattern of أفعل (more than فعيل).

تفضيل	صفة
bigger, biggest	أكبر big (كبير كَبِيرَة fg)
most	أكثر more (كثير كَثِيرَة fg)
more merciful	أرحم merciful (رحيم رَحِيم)
greater	أعظم great (عظيم عَظِيم)
more severe	أشد severe (شديد شَدِيد)
higher	أعلى high (علي عَلِي)
more Knowledgeable	أعلم Knowledgeable (علم عَلِيم)
nearer	أقرب near (قريب قَرِيب)
fewer	أقل few (قليل قَلِيلَة fg)
nobler	أكرم noble (كريم كَرِيم)
more praiseworthy	أحمد praiseworthy (حميد حَمِيد)
more majestic	أمجد majestic (مجيد مَجِيد)

**Other patterns of صفة**

كريم (كرم، يكرم)، لطيف (لطف، يلطف)، حكيم (حكم، يحكم)	فعيل (لازم)
كسلان، غضبان، فرحان، جوعان	فعلان

Sometimes, special words are used to express the intensity (مبالغة) of actions.

**words to express the intensity (مبالغة)**

غفار، تواب، علام	فعال
رحيم، سميع	فعيل (متعدي)
شكور، كفور، ودود، صبور	فعلول
قيوم، شوبح، قدوس	فُعُول، فُعُول

In this lesson, we will learn جمع تكسير. There are two types of plurals in Arabic language.

➤ جمع سالم (Sound plural):

- For masculine gender, add “ون” or “ين.” For example: مُسْلِمٌ → مُسْلِمُونَ، مُسْلِمِينَ.
- For feminine gender, replace “ة” by “ات.” For example: مُسْلِمَةٌ → مُسْلِمَاتٌ

➤ جمع تكسير (Broken Plural):

- It breaks the laws as mentioned above. For example: بَيْتٌ → بُيُوتٌ (not بَيْتُونَ or بَيْتِينَ) and therefore it is called Broken plural.
- Such ‘strange’ rules exist in every language, including English. For example, man → men (mæn), tooth → teeth (təʊθ’s), mouse → mice (maʊs).
- Take it as a challenge to remember the rule and expect more rewards from Allah, in-sha-Allah.
- You have already studied Broken plurals in Course-2. We will have a review and take additional examples of these types of plurals which have occurred in the Qur’an.
- Important note: You don’t have to memorize them. They are classified here just for your information and you already know their meanings of some of them from the verses that you studied earlier.

Example	Translation	Plural	Singular	Type No.
يُمَدِّدْكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِخَمْسَةِ آلْفٍ مِنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ مُسَوِّمِينَ	thousand	الآف	ألف	1- أفعال
☑	name	أَسْمَاء	إِسْم	
يُدْبِحُونَ أَبْنَاءَكُمْ وَيَسْتَحْيُونَ نِسَاءَكُمْ	son	أَبْنَاء	ابن	
فَتَحْنَا عَلَيْهِمُ أَبْوَابَ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ	door	أَبْوَاب	باب	
☑	sight	أَبْصَار	بَصْر	
لَا فَارِضٌ وَلَا بَكْرٌ	virgin	أَبْكَار	بِكْر	
وَلَا تَشْتَرُوا بِآيَاتِي ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا	price	أَثْمَان	ثَمَن	
فَقُلْنَا اضْرِبْ بِعَصَاكَ الْحَجَرَ	stone	أَحْجَار	حَجْر	
مَنْ كَانَ يُرِيدُ حَرْثَ الْآخِرَةِ نَزِدْ لَهُ فِي حَرْثِهِ	field	أَحْرَاث	حَرْث	
وَأَذْكَرٌ سَمْعِيلَ وَالْيَسَعَ وَذَا الْكِفْلِ وَكُلٌّ مِنَ الْأَخْيَارِ	better	أَخْيَار	خَيْر	
☑	Rabb	أَرْبَاب	رَب	
وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الرُّوحِ قُلِ الرُّوحُ مِنْ أَمْرِ رَبِّي	Ruh-ul-Qudus	أَرْوَاح	رُوح	

فَأَنْزَلْنَا عَلَى الدِّينِ ظَلَمُوا رِجْزًا مِّنَ السَّمَاءِ	punishment	أَرْجَاز	رِجْز
كُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا مِنْ رِزْقِ اللَّهِ وَلَا تَعْنُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ مُفْسِدِينَ	provision	أَرْزَاق	رِزْق
☑	spouse	أَزْوَاج	زَوْج
يُعَلِّمُونَ النَّاسَ السِّحْرَ	magic	أَسْحَار	سِحْر
☑	thing	أَشْيَاء	شَيْء
أَوْلِيكَ أَصْحَابُ الْجَنَّةِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ	Owner	أَصْحَاب	صَاحِب
☑	enemy	أَعْدَاء	عَدُو
☑	deed	أَعْمَال	عَمَل
وَاللَّهُ ذُو الْفَضْلِ الْعَظِيمِ	grace	أَفْضَال	فَضْل
☑	troop	أَفْوَاج	فَوْج
☑	pen	أَقْلَام	قَلَم
قَوْلٌ مَّعْرُوفٌ وَمَغْفِرَةٌ خَيْرٌ مِّنْ صَدَقَةٍ يَتْبَعُهَا أَدَى	talk	أَقْوَال	قَوْل
وَإِذِ اسْتَسْقَى مُوسَى لِقَوْمِهِ فَقُلْنَا اضْرِبْ بِعَصَاكَ الْحَجَرَ	people	أَقْوَام	قَوْم
قَالُوا ادْعُ لَنَا رَبَّكَ يُبَيِّنْ لَنَا مَا لُونُهَا	color	أَلْوَان	لَوْن
☑	intellect	أَلْبَاب	لُب
☑	example	أَمْثَال	مَثَل
☑	death	أَمْوَات	مَوْت
إِهْبِطُوا مِصْرًا فَإِنَّ لَكُمْ مَّا سَأَلْتُمْ	town	أَمْصَار	مِصْر
☑	river	أَنْهَار	نَهْر
☑	light	أَنْوَار	نُور
☑	equal	أَنْدَاد	نِد
☑	day	أَيَّام	يَوْم
☑	ear	أَذَان	أُذُن

أَلْفٌ	أَلْفٌ	thousand	أَلَمْ تَرَ إِلَى الَّذِينَ خَرَجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ وَهُمْ أُلُوفٌ حَذَرَ الْمَوْتِ	2-فَعُول
أَجْرٌ	أُجُورٌ	reward	وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُضِيعُ أَجْرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ	
بَقْلٌ	بُقُولٌ	vegetable	مِمَّا تُنْبِتُ الْأَرْضُ مِنْ بَقْلِهَا	
سِحْرٌ	سُحُورٌ	magic	وَلَكِنَّ الشَّيَاطِينَ كَفَرُوا يُعَلِّمُونَ النَّاسَ السِّحْرَ	
صَدْرٌ	صُدُورٌ	chest	☑	
ظَهْرٌ	ظُهُورٌ	back	نَبَذَ فَرِيقٌ مِنَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ كِتَابَ اللَّهِ وَرَاءَ ظُهُورِهِمْ	
عَهْدٌ	عُهُودٌ	covenant	وَأَوْفُوا بِعَهْدِكُمْ	
عَيْنٌ	عُيُونٌ	eye	فَانفَجَرَتْ مِنْهُ اثْنَتَا عَشْرَةَ عَيْنًا	
عِجْلٌ	عُجُولٌ	calf	ثُمَّ اتَّخَذْتُمُ الْعِجْلَ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ	
قَلْبٌ	قُلُوبٌ	heart	☑	
مَلِكٌ	مُلُوكٌ	king	☑	
نَفْسٌ	نُفُوسٌ	soul, self	وَاتَّقُوا يَوْمًا لَا تَجْرِي نَفْسٌ عَنْ نَفْسٍ شَيْئًا	
عَبْدٌ	عِبَادٌ	slave	☑	3-فِعَال
دَارٌ	دِيَارٌ	home	أَلَمْ تَرَ إِلَى الَّذِينَ خَرَجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ وَهُمْ أُلُوفٌ حَذَرَ الْمَوْتِ	
دَمٌ	دِمَاءٌ	blood	☑	
بَحْرٌ	بِحَارٌ	sea	وَإِذَا الْبِحَارُ سُجِّرَتْ	
مَاءٌ	مِيَاهٌ	water	وَأَنَّ مِنْهَا لَمَّا يَشْقُقُ فَيَخْرُجُ مِنْهُ الْمَاءُ	
رَحِيمٌ	رُحَمَاءٌ	merciful	☑	4-فُعَلَاءٌ
شَرِيكٌ	شُرَكَاءٌ	partner	☑	
شَهِيدٌ	شُهَدَاءٌ	witness	☑	
فَرِيقٌ	فُرُقَاءٌ	party	وَتُخْرِجُونَ فَرِيقًا مِّنْكُمْ مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ	
عَلِيمٌ	عُلَمَاءٌ	scholars	إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَاءُ	



5-فُعَل	كِتَاب	كُتِبَ	book	☑
	رَسُول	رُسِلَ	messenger	☑
	ذُلُول	ذُلِّلَ	trained, tamed	☑
6-أَفْعَلَاء	نَبِيٍّ	أَنْبِيَاءَ	prophet	☑
	عَنِيٍّ	أَغْنِيَاءَ	rich, free of need	قَالُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ فَقِيرٌ وَنَحْنُ أَغْنِيَاءُ
	شَدِيدٍ	أَشَدَّاءَ	forceful, severe	وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعَذَابِ
7-فَعَل	بَصَلَةٌ	بَصَلَ	onion	مِنْ بَقْلِهَا وَقِثَّائِهَا وَفُومِهَا وَعَدَسِهَا وَبَصَلِهَا
	بَقْرَةٌ	بَقَرَ	cow	إِنَّ الْبَقَرَ تَشْبَهُ عَلَيْنَا
	عَدَسَةٌ	عَدَسَ	lentil	مِنْ بَقْلِهَا وَقِثَّائِهَا وَفُومِهَا وَعَدَسِهَا وَبَصَلِهَا
8-فُعَل	أَغْلَفَ	غُلِفَ	wrapping	وَقَالُوا قُلُوبُنَا غُلْفٌ
	فُومَةٌ	فُومَ	garlic	مِنْ بَقْلِهَا وَقِثَّائِهَا وَفُومِهَا وَعَدَسِهَا وَبَصَلِهَا
متفرقات	بَحْر	أَبْحَرَ	sea	وَإِذْ فَرَقْنَا بِكُمْ الْبَحْرَ فَأَنْجَيْنَاكُمْ
	نَفْس	أَنْفُسَ	soul, self	☑
	طَعَام	أَطْعَمَ	food	وَإِذْ قُلْتُمْ يَا مُوسَى لَنْ نَصْبِرَ عَلَىٰ طَعَامٍ وَاحِدٍ
	فَتِيٍّ	فَتِيَّةً	young man	إِنَّهُمْ فَتِيَّةٌ آمَنُوا بِرَبِّهِمْ وَزِدْنَاهُمْ هُدًى
	قِرْدٌ	قِرْدَةً	monkey	فَقُلْنَا لَهُمْ كُونُوا قِرَدَةً خَاسِئِينَ
	نَار	نَيْرَان	fire	مِثْلَهُمْ كَمِثْلِ الَّذِي اسْتَوْقَدَ نَارًا
	إِنْسَان	أَنَاسَ	man	☑
	حَجْر	حَجَارَةً	stone	☑
	أَسِير	أَسَارَى	captive	وَأَنْ يَأْتِيَنَّكُمْ أَسْرَىٰ تُفَدُّوهُمْ وَهُوَ مُحْرَمٌ عَلَيْكُمْ إِخْرَاجُهُمْ
	سَنَةٌ	سَنِينَ	year	وَقَدَرَهُ مَنَازِلَ لِتَعْلَمُوا عَدَدَ السِّنِينَ وَالْحِسَابِ

As you have seen earlier, there are two types of plurals in Arabic:

➤ جمع سالم (Sound plural)

➤ جمع مكسر (Broken Plural)

Grammatically, a broken plural of a thing (not a person) is treated as a singular feminine word! To remember this 'strange' rule, you can connect it to the punishment that the plurality of this plural is gone and its gender is changed to feminine.

Let us do some exercises to help us learn this rule.

هِيَ بُيُوتٌ وَفِيهَا عِبَادٌ Those are houses and in them are slaves.	←	هُوَ بَيْتٌ وَفِيهِ عَبْدٌ It is a house and in it is a slave.
هَذِهِ بُيُوتٌ	←	هَذَا بَيْتٌ
تِلْكَ بُيُوتٌ	←	ذَلِكَ بَيْتٌ
الْبُيُوتُ الَّتِي --- The houses which...	←	الْبَيْتُ الَّذِي --- The house which...
أَصْبَحَتِ الْبُيُوتُ جَدِيدَةً The houses became new.	←	أَصْبَحَ الْبَيْتُ جَدِيدًا The house became new.
تُصْبِحُ الْبُيُوتُ جَدِيدَةً The houses become new.	←	يُصْبِحُ الْبَيْتُ جَدِيدًا The house becomes new.
بُيُوتٌ وَاسِعَةٌ	←	بَيْتٌ وَاسِعٌ

Let us take another word: كِتَابٌ

هِيَ كُتُبٌ وَعَلَيْهَا أَقْلَامٌ	←	هُوَ كِتَابٌ وَعَلَيْهِ قَلَمٌ
هَذِهِ كُتُبٌ	←	هَذَا كِتَابٌ
تِلْكَ كُتُبٌ	←	ذَلِكَ كِتَابٌ
الْكُتُبُ الَّتِي ---	←	الْكِتَابُ الَّذِي ---
أَصْبَحَتِ الْكُتُبُ قَدِيمَةً	←	أَصْبَحَ الْكِتَابُ قَدِيمًا
تُصْبِحُ الْكُتُبُ قَدِيمَةً	←	يُصْبِحُ الْكِتَابُ قَدِيمًا
كُتُبٌ جَدِيدَةٌ	←	كِتَابٌ جَدِيدٌ

Singular feminine words are used to refer to a Broken Plural. These words can be:

هِيَ، هَا، هَذِهِ، تِلْكَ، الَّتِي، فَعَلَتْ، تَفْعَلُ، فَاعِلَةٌ

You can practice this rule using different words that you studied in the last lesson. We will take 3 examples from the Qur'an:


أَزْوَاجٌ مُطَهَّرَةٌ	زَوْجٌ مُطَهَّرٌ
كَتَبْتُ أَيْدِي	كَتَبْتُ يَدٌ
تَجْرِي أَنْهَارٌ	يَجْرِي نَهْرٌ

Let us take 2 examples from the Qur'anic verses:

1. وَمَنْ أَظْلَمُ مِمَّنْ مَنَعَ مَسْجِدَ اللَّهِ أَنْ يُذْكَرَ فِيهَا اسْمُهُ وَسَعَى فِي خَرَابِهَا<sup>ط</sup>
2. هَلْ أَتَاكَ حَدِيثُ الْعَاشِيَةِ<sup>ط</sup> 1 وَجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ خَاشِعَةٌ<sup>ل</sup> 2 عَامِلَةٌ نَاصِبَةٌ<sup>ل</sup> 3
- تَصَلِي نَارًا حَامِيَةً<sup>ل</sup> 4 تُسْقَى<sup>ل</sup> مِنْ عَيْنٍ انِّيَّةٍ<sup>ط</sup> 5

In this lesson, we will learn the changes in **فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ**.

We know that:

Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلْ 	you do	تَفْعَلْ
Don't do! (you all)	لَا تَفْعَلُوا	you all do	تَفْعَلُونَ

لَا (Don't!) is a “scissor word” that prunes the endings of its neighbour. The scissor is shown above لَا. It prunes the Dhammah (ـُ) of يَفْعَلُ making it Sukoon (ـَ). It prunes the ن of يَفْعَلُونَ in the second case, a plural word.

Please note that we are using the term “scissor” for ease in learning.

We will study these rules one by one. Let us take the word لَمْ (did not) first.

**Spoken Arabic**

لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	أَلَمْ يَفْعَلْ؟
لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا	أَلَمْ يَفْعَلُوا؟
لَمْ أَفْعَلْ	أَلَمْ تَفْعَلْ؟
لَمْ نَفْعَلْ	أَلَمْ تَفْعَلُوا؟

**Example from the Qur'an:**

فَإِنْ لَمْ تَفْعَلُوا وَلَنْ تَفْعَلُوا

But if you do not - and you will never be able to

مُضَارِعٌ + 		
He did not do	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ =	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ
They did not do	لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا =	لَمْ يَفْعَلُونَ
You did not do	لَمْ تَفْعَلْ =	لَمْ تَفْعَلْ
I did not do	لَمْ أَفْعَلْ =	لَمْ أَفْعَلْ
You (all) did not do	لَمْ تَفْعَلُوا =	لَمْ تَفْعَلُونَ
We did not do	لَمْ نَفْعَلْ =	لَمْ نَفْعَلْ
She did not do	لَمْ تَفْعَلْ =	لَمْ تَفْعَلْ

Now, let us take 3-letter sound verbs **نَصَرَ** and **فَتَحَ**:

<b>Spoken Arabic</b> (Assume that we are talking about helping a bad person in committing a wrong act)	مُضَارِعٌ + 	<b>Spoken Arabic</b> (Assume that we are talking about opening a door)	مُضَارِعٌ + 
لَمْ يَنْصُرْ	أَلَمْ يَنْصُرْ؟	لَمْ يَفْتَحْ	أَلَمْ يَفْتَحْ؟
لَمْ يَنْصُرُوا	أَلَمْ يَنْصُرُوا؟	لَمْ يَفْتَحُوا	أَلَمْ يَفْتَحُوا؟
لَمْ أَنْصُرْ	أَلَمْ تَنْصُرْ؟	لَمْ أَفْتَحْ	أَلَمْ تَفْتَحْ؟
لَمْ نَنْصُرْ	أَلَمْ تَنْصُرُوا؟	لَمْ نَفْتَحْ	أَلَمْ تَفْتَحُوا؟
	You (all) did not help		You (all) did not open
	We did not help		We did not open
	She did not help		She did not open

Scissor words are every 'scary' to weak letters. They just run away as shown below.

Let us take a weak verb قَالَ.

**Spoken Arabic**

لَمْ يَقُلْ	أَلَمْ يَقُلْ؟
لَمْ يَقُولُوا	أَلَمْ يَقُولُوا؟
لَمْ أَقُلْ	أَلَمْ تَقُلْ؟
لَمْ نَقُلْ	أَلَمْ تَقُولُوا؟

**Example from the Qur'an:**

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

He did not beget and nor is He begotten.

<b>مُضَارِع + </b>		
He did not say.	لَمْ يَقُلْ =	لَمْ + يَقُولُ
They did not say.	لَمْ يَقُولُوا =	لَمْ + يَقُولُونَ
You did not say.	لَمْ تَقُلْ =	لَمْ + تَقُولُ
I did not say.	لَمْ أَقُلْ =	لَمْ + أَقُولُ
You (all) did not say.	لَمْ تَقُولُوا =	لَمْ + تَقُولُونَ
We did not say.	لَمْ نَقُلْ =	لَمْ + نَقُولُ
She did not say.	لَمْ تَقُلْ =	لَمْ + تَقُولُ

Now, let us take more 3-letter weak verbs **دَعَا** and **هَدَى**:

<b><u>Spoken Arabic</u></b> (No one can guide other than Allah)	<b>مُضَارِع + </b>	<b><u>Spoken Arabic</u></b> (Assume that we are talking about calling anyone except Allah)	<b>مُضَارِع + </b>
لَمْ يَهْدِ	أَلَمْ يَهْدِ؟	لَمْ يَدْعُ	أَلَمْ يَدْعُ؟
لَمْ يَهْدُوا	أَلَمْ يَهْدُوا؟	لَمْ يَدْعُوا	أَلَمْ يَدْعُوا؟
لَمْ أَهْدِ	أَلَمْ تَهْدِ؟	لَمْ أَدْعُ	أَلَمْ تَدْعُ؟
لَمْ نَهْدِ	أَلَمْ تَهْدُوا؟	لَمْ نَدْعُ	أَلَمْ تَدْعُوا؟
	لَمْ تَهْدُوا		لَمْ تَدْعُوا
	لَمْ نَهْدِ		لَمْ نَدْعُ
	لَمْ تَهْدِ		لَمْ تَدْعُ

Lesson  
13

With Mazed Feeh Verbs مُضَارِع + لَمْ

You saw the 'scissor' effect on 3-letter sound verbs (نَصَرَ، فَتَحَ) and on weak letter verbs (قَالَ، دَعَا، هَدَى).

In this lesson, we will learn مُضَارِع + لَمْ for Mazed Feeh verbs (Sound and weak).

Now, let us take Mazed fee sound verb: عَلَّمَ، يُعَلِّمُ، عَلَّمَ، مُعَلِّمٌ، مُعَلِّمٌ، تَعَلَّمَ، تُعَلِّمُ.

**Spoken Arabic**

(Assume that we are talking about teaching bad habits)

أَلَمْ يُعَلِّمْ؟ لَمْ يُعَلِّمْ

أَلَمْ يُعَلِّمُوا؟ لَمْ يُعَلِّمُوا

أَلَمْ تُعَلِّمْ؟ لَمْ أُعَلِّمْ

أَلَمْ تُعَلِّمُوا؟ لَمْ نُعَلِّمْ

**مُضَارِع + لَمْ**

He did not teach	لَمْ يُعَلِّمْ = لَمْ يُعَلِّمْ
They did not teach	لَمْ يُعَلِّمُونَ = لَمْ يُعَلِّمُوا
You did not teach	لَمْ تُعَلِّمْ = لَمْ تُعَلِّمْ
I did not teach	لَمْ أُعَلِّمْ = لَمْ أُعَلِّمْ
You (all) did not teach	لَمْ تُعَلِّمُونَ = لَمْ تُعَلِّمُوا
We did not teach	لَمْ نُعَلِّمْ = لَمْ نُعَلِّمْ
She did not teach	لَمْ تُعَلِّمْ = لَمْ تُعَلِّمْ

Now, let us take Mazed fee sound verb: أَسْلَمَ، يُسَلِّمُ، أَسْلَمَ، مُسَلِّمٌ، مُسَلِّمٌ، إِسْلَامٌ، يُسَلِّمُ.

**Spoken Arabic**

هَلْ أَسْلَمَ؟ لَمْ يُسَلِّمْ.

هَلْ أَسْلَمُوا؟ لَمْ يُسَلِّمُوا.

هَلْ أَسْلَمْتَ؟ لَمْ أُسَلِّمْ.

هَلْ أَسْلَمْتُمْ؟ لَمْ نُسَلِّمْ.

Example from the Qur'an:

ءَأَنْذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ

**مُضَارِع + لَمْ**

He did not submit	لَمْ يُسَلِّمْ = لَمْ يُسَلِّمْ
They did not submit	لَمْ يُسَلِّمُونَ = لَمْ يُسَلِّمُوا
You did not submit	لَمْ تُسَلِّمْ = لَمْ تُسَلِّمْ
I did not submit	لَمْ أُسَلِّمْ = لَمْ أُسَلِّمْ
You (all) did not submit	لَمْ تُسَلِّمُونَ = لَمْ تُسَلِّمُوا
We did not submit	لَمْ نُسَلِّمْ = لَمْ نُسَلِّمْ
She did not submit	لَمْ تُسَلِّمْ = لَمْ تُسَلِّمْ



**Lesson  
14**


**Conditional words: مَا، مَنْ، إِنَّ  
with 3-Letter Verbs**

In this lesson, we will learn conditional words (مَا، مَنْ، إِنَّ) for 3-Letter Verbs (Sound & weak).

**conditional sentences:**

If you do, I will do.	إِنَّ تَفْعَلُ أَفْعَلُ
Whoever does (it), succeeds	مَنْ يَفْعَلْ، يَنْجَحْ
Whatever you do, I will do	مَا تَفْعَلْ، أَفْعَلُ


Words such as إِنَّ work as ‘double scissors’ on فعل مضارع in a conditional sentence. The answer to the condition will also be affected the same way. For example:

	pruned	
	يَفْعَلُ	يَفْعَلُ
	يَفْعَلُونَ	يَفْعَلُونَ
إِنَّ تَفْعَلُ أَفْعَلُ  If you do, I will do.	تَفْعَلُ	تَفْعَلُ
	أَفْعَلُ	أَفْعَلُ
إِنَّ تَفْعَلُوا نَفْعَلُ If you all do, we will do.	تَفْعَلُوا	تَفْعَلُونَ
	نَفْعَلُ	نَفْعَلُ
	تَفْعَلُ	تَفْعَلُ


Let us practice this for a few cases:


	pruned			pruned	
	يَنْصُرُ	يَنْصُرُ		يَفْتَحُ	يَفْتَحُ
	يَنْصُرُونَ	يَنْصُرُونَ		يَفْتَحُونَ	يَفْتَحُونَ
إِنَّ تَنْصُرَ أَنْصُرَ  If you help, I will help.	تَنْصُرُ	تَنْصُرُ	إِنَّ تَفْتَحَ أَفْتَحَ  If you open, I will open.	تَفْتَحُ	تَفْتَحُ
	أَنْصُرُ	أَنْصُرُ		أَفْتَحُ	أَفْتَحُ
إِنَّ تَنْصُرُوا نَنْصُرُ If you all help, we will help.	تَنْصُرُوا	تَنْصُرُونَ	إِنَّ تَفْتَحُوا نَفْتَحَ If you all open, we will open.	تَفْتَحُوا	تَفْتَحُونَ
	نَنْصُرُ	نَنْصُرُ		نَفْتَحُ	نَفْتَحُ
	تَنْصُرُ	تَنْصُرُ		تَفْتَحُ	تَفْتَحُ



	pruned	
	يَضْرِبُ	يَضْرِبُ
	يَضْرِبُوا	يَضْرِبُونَ
 إِنَّ تَضْرِبَ أَضْرِبُ If you hit, I will hit.	تَضْرِبُ	تَضْرِبُ
	أَضْرِبُ	أَضْرِبُ
إِنَّ تَضْرِبُوا نَضْرِبُ If you all hit, we will hit.	تَضْرِبُوا	تَضْرِبُونَ
	نَضْرِبُ	نَضْرِبُ
	تَضْرِبُ	تَضْرِبُ

Let us take 3-letter weak verbs:

	pruned		pruned	
	يَعِدُّ	يَعِدُّ	يَقُولُ	يَقُولُ
	يَعِدُّوا	يَعِدُّونَ	يَقُولُوا	يَقُولُونَ
 إِنَّ تَعِدَّ أَعِدُّ If you promise, I will promise.	تَعِدُّ	تَعِدُّ	تَقُولُ	تَقُولُ
	أَعِدُّ	أَعِدُّ	أَقُولُ	أَقُولُ
إِنَّ تَعِدُّوا نَعِدُّ If you all promise, we will promise.	تَعِدُّوا	تَعِدُّونَ	تَقُولُوا	تَقُولُونَ
	نَعِدُّ	نَعِدُّ	نَقُولُ	نَقُولُ
	تَعِدُّ	تَعِدُّ	تَقُولُ	تَقُولُ

	pruned	
	يَدْعُو	يَدْعُو
	يَدْعُوا	يَدْعُونَ
 إِنَّ تَدْعُ أَدْعُو If you call upon, I will call upon.	تَدْعُ	تَدْعُو
	أَدْعُو	أَدْعُو
إِنَّ تَدْعُوا نَدْعُو If you all call upon, we will call upon.	تَدْعُوا	تَدْعُونَ
	نَدْعُو	نَدْعُو
	تَدْعُو	تَدْعُو

Other words are also used to state a condition such as:

<p>وَمَا تَفْعَلُوا مِنْ خَيْرٍ يَعْلَمُهُ اللَّهُ And whatever good you do - Allah knows it.</p>	<p>whateveer</p>	<p>مَا</p>
<p>مَنْ يَعْمَلْ سُوءًا يُجْزَ بِهِ Whoever does a wrong will be recompensed for it</p>	<p>who</p>	<p>مَنْ</p>

Some other conditional words are followed by فعل ماضٍ. In such cases no changes are made to فعل ماضٍ.



<p>إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ When the help of Allah and victory comes</p>	<p>when</p>	<p>إِذَا</p>
<p>وَأَنَّا لَمَّا سَمِعْنَا الْهُدَىٰ آمَنَّا بِهِ And when we heard the guidance, we believed in it.</p>	<p>when</p>	<p>لَمَّا</p>

**Lesson  
15**



**Conditional words: إِنَّ، مَنْ، مَا  
with Mazeed Feeh Verbs**

In this lesson, we will learn conditional words (إِنَّ، مَنْ، مَا) for Mazeed Feeh Verbs (Sound & weak).


Let us take Mazeed feeh verbs:

	pruned		pruned	
	يُحَاسِبُ	يُحَاسِبُ	يُعَلِّمُ	يُعَلِّمُ
	يُحَاسِبُوا	يُحَاسِبُونَ	يُعَلِّمُوا	يُعَلِّمُونَ
 <p>إِنَّ تُحَاسِبَ يُحَاسِبُ If you take account, he will take account.</p>	تُحَاسِبُ	تُحَاسِبُ	 <p>إِنَّ تُعَلِّمَ أُعَلِّمُ If you teach, I will teach.</p>	تُعَلِّمُ
	أُحَاسِبُ	أُحَاسِبُ	أُعَلِّمُ	أُعَلِّمُ
<p>إِنَّ تُحَاسِبُوا يُحَاسِبُوا If you all take account, they will take account.</p>	تُحَاسِبُوا	تُحَاسِبُونَ	<p>إِنَّ تُعَلِّمُوا نُعَلِّمُ If you all teach, we will teach.</p>	تُعَلِّمُوا
	نُحَاسِبُ	نُحَاسِبُ	نُعَلِّمُ	نُعَلِّمُ
	تُحَاسِبُ	تُحَاسِبُ	تُعَلِّمُ	تُعَلِّمُ

Let us take two more Mazeed feeh verbs:

	pruned		pruned	
	يَخْتَلِفُ	يَخْتَلِفُ	يُسَلِّمُ	يُسَلِّمُ
	يَخْتَلِفُوا	يَخْتَلِفُونَ	يُسَلِّمُوا	يُسَلِّمُونَ
 <p>إِنَّ تَخْتَلِفَ أَذْهَبُ If you differ, I will go.</p>	تَخْتَلِفُ	تَخْتَلِفُ	 <p>إِنَّ تُسَلِّمَ يُسَلِّمُ If you submit, he will submit.</p>	تُسَلِّمُ
	أَخْتَلِفُ	أَخْتَلِفُ	أُسَلِّمُ	أُسَلِّمُ
<p>إِنَّ تَخْتَلِفُوا نَذْهَبُ If you all differ, we will go.</p>	تَخْتَلِفُوا	تَخْتَلِفُونَ	<p>إِنَّ تُسَلِّمُوا يُسَلِّمُوا If you all submit, they will submit.</p>	تُسَلِّمُوا
	نَخْتَلِفُ	نَخْتَلِفُ	نُسَلِّمُ	نُسَلِّمُ
	تَخْتَلِفُ	تَخْتَلِفُ	تُسَلِّمُ	تُسَلِّمُ

Now, let us take Mazed feeh weak verb: اتَّقَى، يَتَّقِي، اتَّقِ، مُتَّقِي، مُتَّقِي، اتَّقَاء (اتَّقَى: he feared)

	pruned	
	يَتَّقِي	يَتَّقِي
	يَتَّقُوا	يَتَّقُونَ
 <p>إِنْ تَتَّقِ اللَّهَ تَفْلِحْ If you fear Allah, you will succeed.</p>	تَتَّقِي أَتَّقِي	تَتَّقِي أَتَّقِي
<p>إِنْ تَتَّقُوا اللَّهَ تَفْلِحُوا If you all fear Allah, you will succeed.</p>	تَتَّقُوا نَتَّقِي	تَتَّقُونَ نَتَّقِي
	تَتَّقِي	تَتَّقِي

Examples from the Qur'an:

وَأَنْ تُوْمِنُوا وَتَتَّقُوا يُؤْتِكُمْ أَجْرَكُمْ وَلَا يَسْأَلْكُمْ أَمْوَالَكُمْ

And if you believe and fear Allah,  
He will give you your rewards and not ask you for your properties.

وَمَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ مَخْرَجًا

And whoever fears Allah – He will make for him a way out

فَمَنْ يُرِدِ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَهْدِيَهُ يَشْرَحْ صَدْرَهُ لِلْإِسْلَامِ

So whoever Allah wants to guide – He expands his chest for Islam

Sometimes the second part of the conditional sentence does not have فعل مضارع:

وَمَنْ يَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ فَهُوَ حَسْبُهُ

And whoever relies upon Allah – then He is sufficient for him

وَأَنْ تَنْتَهُوا فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكُمْ

And if you desist [from hostilities], it is best for you


**Lesson  
16**

**Types of ل with فعل مضارع**


If you want to say that someone should do it, then use ل (should). ل works as a scissor! Generally, this ل is preceded by و or ف. In that case, it becomes: فَد (so he should) or وَد (and he should do). It is the 1<sup>st</sup> type of ل with فعل مضارع, it is called: لَامُ الأَمْرِ. Below is an example with فَد.

<u>See the translation in the following</u>		فَد + مُضَارِع 	
and he should write; and let him write	وَلْيَكْتُبْ	so, he should do	فَد + يَفْعَلُ = فَلْيَفْعَلْ
and they should ask; and let them ask	وَلْيَسْأَلُوا	so, they should do	فَد + يَفْعَلُونَ = فَلْيَفْعَلُوا
So he should fast (صوم)	فَلْيَصُمْ	so, you should do	فَد + تَفْعَلُ = فَلتَفْعَلْ
So they should worship	فَلْيَعْبُدُوا	so, I should do	فَد + أَفْعَلُ = فَلاَفْعَلْ
<u>Examples from the Qur'an</u>		so, you all should do	فَد + تَفْعَلُونَ = فَلتَفْعَلُوا
فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ So they should worship the Lord of this House		so, we should do	فَد + نَفْعَلُ = فَلْنَفْعَلْ
		so, she should do	فَد + تَفْعَلُ = فَلتَفْعَلْ

2<sup>nd</sup> type of ل with فعل مضارع, which is called: لَامُ التَّغْلِيلِ. We are using hammer sign for this type of laam because a hammer flattens the ending Dhammah for words such as تَفْعَلُ، يَفْعَلُ etc. and makes it Fathah! It also flattens the noon (vertically) of تَفْعَلُونَ، يَفْعَلُونَ, so that noon becomes Alif! This is just a tip to remember the effect of the hammer. Please note that the effect of scissor and hammer is the same on تَفْعَلُونَ، يَفْعَلُونَ.

<u>See the translation in the following</u>		ل + مُضَارِع 	
so that he makes.	لِيَجْعَلَ	so that he does	ل + يَفْعَلُ = لِيَفْعَلْ
so that you all eat.	لِتَأْكُلُوا	so that they do	ل + يَفْعَلُونَ = لِيَفْعَلُوا
so that we know.	لِنَعْلَمَ	so that you do	ل + تَفْعَلُ = لِنَفْعَلْ
so that I become.	لَأَكُونَنَّ	so that I do	ل + أَفْعَلُ = لَأَفْعَلَنَّ
<u>Examples from the Qur'an</u>		so that you all do	ل + تَفْعَلُونَ = لِنَفْعَلُوا
وَكَذَلِكَ جَعَلْنَاكُمْ أُمَّةً وَسَطًا لِتَكُونُوا شُهَدَاءَ عَلَى النَّاسِ And thus we have made you a just community so that you may be witnesses in regard to mankind		so that we do	ل + نَفْعَلُ = لِنَفْعَلْ
		so that she does	ل + تَفْعَلُ = لِنَفْعَلْ

3<sup>rd</sup> type of ل with فعل مضارع, is: لام+نُونُ التَّأَكِيدِ.

ل + يَفْعَلُ + نَ 

He will surely surely surely <sup>+</sup> do	لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	=	ل+يَفْعَلُ+نَ
They will surely surely surely <sup>+</sup> do	لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	=	ل+يَفْعَلُونَ+نَ
You will surely surely surely <sup>+</sup> do	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	=	ل+تَفْعَلُ+نَ
I will surely surely surely <sup>+</sup> do	لَأَفْعَلَنَّ	=	ل+أَفْعَلُ+نَ
You will surely surely surely <sup>+</sup> do	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	=	ل+تَفْعَلُونَ+نَ
We will surely surely surely <sup>+</sup> do	لَنَفْعَلَنَّ	=	ل+نَفْعَلُ+نَ
She will surely surely surely <sup>+</sup> do	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	=	ل+تَفْعَلُ+نَ

**Translate the following:**

He will surely surely surely <sup>+</sup> help.	لَيَنْصُرَنَّ
We will surely surely surely <sup>+</sup> become.	لَنَكُونَنَّ
You all will surely surely surely <sup>+</sup> enter.	لَتَدْخُلَنَّ
I will surely surely surely <sup>+</sup> ask for forgiveness.	لَأَسْتَغْفِرَنَّ

Example from the Qur'an:

وَالَّذِينَ جَاهَدُوا فِينَا لَنَهْدِيَنَّهُمْ سُبُلَنَا



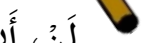
And those who strive for Us - We will surely guide them to Our ways.

Changes in فعل مُضَارِع



ل - نَ (ultimate emphasis)	لَنَ، أُنَ، أَلَا، لَ 	لَمْ، لَمَّا، ... شرط: إِنَّ، مَنْ، مَا، لَ، فُلْ، وَ 	فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ (Normal)
لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	يَفْعَلُ	يَفْعَلُ	يَفْعَلُ
لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	يَفْعَلُوا	يَفْعَلُوا	يَفْعَلُونَ
لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	تَفْعَلُ	تَفْعَلُ	تَفْعَلُ
لَأَفْعَلَنَّ	أَفْعَلُ	أَفْعَلُ	أَفْعَلُ
لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	تَفْعَلُوا	تَفْعَلُوا	تَفْعَلُونَ
لَنَفْعَلَنَّ	نَفْعَلُ	نَفْعَلُ	نَفْعَلُ
لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	تَفْعَلُ	تَفْعَلُ	تَفْعَلُ




By these sentences, you can remember the changes of فعل مُضارع due to scissor and hammer words:

Don't do bad!	لَا تَفْعَلْ شَرًّا	
He did not do good	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ خَيْرًا	لَمْ، لَمَّا 
If he did, he will get reward	إِنْ يَفْعَلْ، يَكْسِبُ أَجْرًا	إِنْ، مَنْ، مَا 
So, he should do good	فَلْيَفْعَلْ خَيْرًا	فَدُ، وَدُ

(so he do good) لِيَفْعَلْ خَيْرًا	Man is created	لِ 
(will surely do good) لَيَفْعَلَنَّ خَيْرًا	A good person	لَ --- نَّ 
(will never do good) لَنْ يَفْعَلْ خَيْرًا	and a bad person	لَنْ، أَنْ، حَتَّى 

All these sentences will be like this in plural form:

لَا تَفْعَلُوا شَرًّا	
لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا خَيْرًا	لَمْ، لَمَّا 
إِنْ يَفْعَلُوا، يَكْسِبُوا أَجْرًا	Those who إِنْ، مَنْ، مَا 
فَلْيَفْعَلُوا خَيْرًا	فَدُ، وَدُ

لِيَفْعَلُوا خَيْرًا	لِ 
لَيَفْعَلَنَّ خَيْرًا	لَ --- نَّ 
لَنْ يَفْعَلُوا خَيْرًا	لَنْ، أَنْ، حَتَّى 

In this lesson, we will learn لَنْ + مُضَارِعٌ for 3-Letter Verbs (Sound and Weak). This لَنْ works like a hammer, We have seen in the last lesson that it flattens the ending Dhammah and makes it fathah! It also flattens the noon (vertically) of تَفْعَلُونَ، يَفْعَلُونَ، so that noon becomes Alif! The effect of scissor and hammer is the same on تَفْعَلُونَ، يَفْعَلُونَ. Now, let us take 3-Letter sound verb: “يَفْعَلُ”.

**Spoken Arabic**

لَنْ يَفْعَلُ	هَلْ يَفْعَلُ؟
لَنْ يَفْعَلُوا	هَلْ يَفْعَلُونَ؟
لَنْ أَفْعَلُ	هَلْ تَفْعَلُ؟
لَنْ نَفْعَلُ	هَلْ تَفْعَلُونَ؟

لَنْ + مُضَارِعٌ		
He will never do	لَنْ يَفْعَلُ =	لَنْ + يَفْعَلُ
They will never do	لَنْ يَفْعَلُوا =	لَنْ + يَفْعَلُونَ
You will never do	لَنْ تَفْعَلُ =	لَنْ + تَفْعَلُ
I will never do	لَنْ أَفْعَلُ =	لَنْ + أَفْعَلُ
You will never do	لَنْ تَفْعَلُوا =	لَنْ + تَفْعَلُونَ
We will never do	لَنْ نَفْعَلُ =	لَنْ + نَفْعَلُ
She will never do	لَنْ تَفْعَلِ =	لَنْ + تَفْعَلُ

Scissor or hammer have same effect on يَفْعَلُونَ or تَفْعَلُونَ, as shown in the first of these Qur’anic examples:

وَأَذِّقْتُمْ يَمُوسَى لَنْ نَصْبِرَ عَلَى طَعَامٍ وَاحِدٍ

And [recall] when you said, "O Moses, we can never endure one [kind of] food.

فَإِنْ لَمْ تَفْعَلُوا وَلَنْ تَفْعَلُوا

But if you do not - and you will never be able to

Now, let us take another 3-Letter sound verb: “يَسْمَعُ”.

**Spoken Arabic**

(Assume that we are talking about evil talks)

لَنْ يَسْمَعُ	هَلْ يَسْمَعُ؟
لَنْ يَسْمَعُوا	هَلْ يَسْمَعُونَ؟
لَنْ أَسْمَعُ	هَلْ تَسْمَعُ؟
لَنْ نَسْمَعُ	هَلْ تَسْمَعُونَ؟

لَنْ + مُضَارِعٌ		
He will never listen	لَنْ يَسْمَعُ =	لَنْ + يَسْمَعُ
They will never listen	لَنْ يَسْمَعُوا =	لَنْ + يَسْمَعُونَ
You will never listen	لَنْ تَسْمَعُ =	لَنْ + تَسْمَعُ
I will never listen	لَنْ أَسْمَعُ =	لَنْ + أَسْمَعُ
You all will never listen	لَنْ تَسْمَعُوا =	لَنْ + تَسْمَعُونَ
We will never listen	لَنْ نَسْمَعُ =	لَنْ + نَسْمَعُ
She will never listen	لَنْ تَسْمَعِ =	لَنْ + تَسْمَعُ



Now, let us take a 3-Letter weak verb: “يَقُولُ”.

### Spoken Arabic

(Assume that we are talking about saying bad words)

هَلْ يَقُولُ؟ لَنْ يَقُولَ  
هَلْ يَقُولُونَ؟ لَنْ يَقُولُوا  
هَلْ تَقُولُ؟ لَنْ أَقُولَ  
هَلْ تَقُولُونَ؟ لَنْ نَقُولَ

لَنْ + فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	
He will never say	لَنْ يَقُولُ = لَنْ يَقُولُ
They will never say	لَنْ يَقُولُونَ = لَنْ يَقُولُوا
You will never say	لَنْ تَقُولُ = لَنْ تَقُولُ
I will never say	لَنْ أَقُولُ = لَنْ أَقُولُ
You all will never say	لَنْ تَقُولُونَ = لَنْ تَقُولُوا
We will never say	لَنْ نَقُولُ = لَنْ نَقُولُ
She will never say	لَنْ تَقُولُ = لَنْ تَقُولُ

Examples from the Qur'an for لَنْ، أَنْ:

وَأَنَّا ظَنَنَّا أَنْ لَنْ تَقُولَ الْإِنْسُ وَالْجِنُّ عَلَى اللَّهِ كَذِبًا

And we had thought that mankind and the jinn would never speak about Allah a lie.

أَحْسِبَ النَّاسُ أَنْ يُتْرَكُوا أَنْ يَقُولُوا آمَنَّا وَهُمْ لَا يُفْتَنُونَ

Do the people think that they will be left to say, "We believe" and they will not be tried?

Now, let us take another 3-Letter weak verb: “يَأْتِي” (أَتَى He came, بِ، أَتَى He came with)

Examples from the Qur'an for أَنْ:

هَلْ يَنْظُرُونَ إِلَّا أَنْ تَأْتِيَهُمُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ

أَوْ يَأْتِيَ رَبُّكَ أَوْ يَأْتِيَ بَعْضُ آيَاتِ رَبِّكَ

Do they wait either for the angels to appear before them or for your Lord to come unto them or for some clear signs of your Lord to appear before them?

لَنْ + فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	
He will never come	لَنْ يَأْتِيَ = لَنْ يَأْتِيَ
They will never come	لَنْ يَأْتُوا = لَنْ يَأْتُوا
You will never come	لَنْ تَأْتِيَ = لَنْ تَأْتِيَ
I will never come	لَنْ أَتِيَ = لَنْ أَتِيَ
You all will never come	لَنْ تَأْتُونَ = لَنْ تَأْتُوا
We will never come	لَنْ نَأْتِيَ = لَنْ نَأْتِيَ
She will never come	لَنْ تَأْتِيَ = لَنْ تَأْتِيَ



Now, let us take Mazeed Feeh weak verb: اِنْعَاء، مُؤْتِي، مُؤْتِي، ات، مُؤْتِ، مُؤْتِي، اِنْعَاء (التي: he gave)

### Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يُؤْتِي؟ لَنْ يُؤْتِي  
 هَلْ يُؤْتُونَ؟ لَنْ يُؤْتُوا  
 هَلْ تُؤْتِي؟ لَنْ أُوتِي  
 هَلْ تُؤْتُونَ؟ لَنْ نُؤْتِي

### Example from the Qur'an for اَنْ:

مَا كَانَ لِبَشَرٍ اَنْ يُؤْتِيَهُ اللهُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحُكْمَ وَالنَّبِيَّةَ ثُمَّ يَقُولَ لِلنَّاسِ كُونُوا عِبَادًا لِي مِنْ دُونِ اللهِ

It does not befit a man that Allah should grant him His Book and sound judgement and prophet-hood, and thereafter he should say to men: 'Become servants to me apart from Allah.

لَنْ + فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	
He will never give	لَنْ + يُؤْتِي = لَنْ يُؤْتِي
They will never give	لَنْ + يُؤْتُونَ = لَنْ يُؤْتُوا
You will never give	لَنْ + تُؤْتِي = لَنْ تُؤْتِي
I will never give	لَنْ + أُوتِي = لَنْ أُوتِي
You (all) will never give	لَنْ + تُؤْتُونَ = لَنْ تُؤْتُوا
We will never give	لَنْ + نُؤْتِي = لَنْ نُؤْتِي
She will never give	لَنْ + تُؤْتِي = لَنْ تُؤْتِي

Below is a summary of what we have learnt about the changes in فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ.

ن - نَ (ultimate emphasis)	لَنْ، اَنْ، اَلَّا، لَ	لَمْ، لَمَّا، ... شرط: اِنْ، مَنْ، مَا، لَ، فُلْ، وَ	فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ (Normal)
لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	يَفْعَلُ	يَفْعَلُ	يَفْعَلُ
لَيَفْعَلُنَّ	يَفْعَلُوا	يَفْعَلُوا	يَفْعَلُونَ
لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	تَفْعَلُ	تَفْعَلُ	تَفْعَلُ
لَأَفْعَلَنَّ	أَفْعَلُ	أَفْعَلُ	أَفْعَلُ
لَتَفْعَلُنَّ	تَفْعَلُوا	تَفْعَلُوا	تَفْعَلُونَ
لَنَفْعَلَنَّ	نَفْعَلُ	نَفْعَلُ	نَفْعَلُ
لَتَفْعَلُنَّ	تَفْعَلُ	تَفْعَلُ	تَفْعَلُ

## Lesson 19

## Nominal Sentence (Masculine Gender)

Arabic Grammar is divided into two important parts: Sarf and Nahw. Let us take very simplified definitions.

- **Sarf** (صَرَف): How to make a word from letters (generally 3 letters constitute a word) and
- **Nahw** (نَحْو): How to join words to make pairs and sentences.

In this lesson, we will learn how to make a simple sentence that starts with a noun. Such a sentence is called **Nominal sentence** (جمله اسميه). For example:

كَبِيرٌ	الْبَيْتُ
is big.	The house
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This word gives the news that the house is big.</li> <li>• It is therefore called خَبْر (news).</li> <li>• It does not have ال before it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is the first 'اسم'.</li> <li>• Because you know the house that you are talking about, therefore it is الْبَيْتُ (The house).</li> </ul>

The Arabic nouns by default have Dhammah (◌ُ) or double Dhammah (◌ُ◌ُ) on them as if they are always standing and are ready to work. For example, اللَّهُ، خَالِدٌ، الْبَيْتُ.

- This status is called رَفْع status. To show it using TPI, we can use the right-hand finger pointing upwards.
- Both the اسم and the خَبْر in جمله اسميه have رَفْع status.

Learn the translation in the following sentences:

The believer is pious.	الْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحٌ
The believers are pious.	الْمُؤْمِنُونَ صَالِحُونَ
The hypocrite is disobedient.	الْمُنَافِقُ فَاسِقٌ
The hypocrites are disobedient.	الْمُنَافِقُونَ فَاسِقُونَ



Allah is forgiving.	اللَّهُ غَفُورٌ
The house is big.	الْبَيْتُ كَبِيرٌ
The Muslim is truthful.	الْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ
The Muslims are truthful.	الْمُسْلِمُونَ صَادِقُونَ

Learn to make the plural in the following sentences:

الْمُسْلِمُونَ صَادِقُونَ	الْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ
الْمُؤْمِنُونَ صَالِحُونَ	الْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحٌ
الْمُنَافِقُونَ فَاسِقُونَ	الْمُنَافِقُ فَاسِقٌ

With proper names, we don't need ال because the name itself shows that we are talking of a specific person.

For example:

Muhammad ﷺ is a Messenger.	مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولٌ
Hood AS is a Prophet.	هُودٌ نَبِيٌّ
Zaid is small.	زَيْدٌ صَغِيرٌ
Sa'd is big.	سَعْدٌ كَبِيرٌ

Now, we will learn Nominal sentence for Feminine gender. Let us take examples of Feminine words:

The school is big.	الْمَدْرَسَةُ كَبِيرَةٌ
The Muslim (lady) is truthful.	الْمُسْلِمَةُ صَادِقَةٌ
The Muslim women are truthful.	الْمُسْلِمَاتُ صَادِقَاتُ

Note that مدرسة (school) in Arabic is a feminine word because it has the round taa (ة) at its end.

Learn the translation in the following sentences:

The believer (lady) is pious.	الْمُؤْمِنَةُ صَالِحَةٌ
The believer women are pious.	الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ صَالِحَاتُ
The hypocrite (lady) is disobedient.	الْمُنَافِقَةُ فَاسِقَةٌ
The hypocrite women are disobedient.	الْمُنَافِقَاتُ فَاسِقَاتُ

Learn the plural in the following sentences:

الْمُسْلِمَاتُ صَادِقَاتُ	الْمُسْلِمَةُ صَادِقَةٌ
الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ صَالِحَاتُ	الْمُؤْمِنَةُ صَالِحَةٌ
الْمُنَافِقَاتُ فَاسِقَاتُ	الْمُنَافِقَةُ فَاسِقَةٌ

Learn the feminine gender in the following sentences:

الْمُسْلِمَةُ صَادِقَةٌ	الْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ
الْمُؤْمِنَةُ صَالِحَةٌ	الْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحٌ
الْمُنَافِقَةُ فَاسِقَةٌ	الْمُنَافِقُ فَاسِقٌ

In Grammar lesson 13d, we have learnt that the broken plural act as singular feminine nouns. For example:

بَيْتٌ، بُيُوتٌ، مَسْجِدٌ، مَسَاجِدٌ، جَبَلٌ، جِبَالٌ.

Learn to translate the following sentences:

The mosques are old.	الْمَسَاجِدُ قَدِيمَةٌ
The houses are new.	الْبُيُوتُ جَدِيدَةٌ
The mountains are big.	الْجِبَالُ كَبِيرَةٌ

Learn to make the plural in the following sentences:

الْمَسَاجِدُ قَدِيمَةٌ	الْمَسْجِدُ قَدِيمٌ
الْبُيُوتُ جَدِيدَةٌ	الْبَيْتُ جَدِيدٌ
الْجِبَالُ كَبِيرَةٌ	الْجَبَلُ كَبِيرٌ

# Workbook

## (Qur'an Part)

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 01 - Introduction & Feminine Pronouns

**Q-1:** What we have learnt in the previous courses and what we will learn in this one?

**Ans:**

**Q-2:** What will be feminine of هُمْ and أَنْتُمْ?

**Ans:**

**Q-3:** Write the Arabic of “Their (women) Rabb.”

**Ans:**

**Q-4:** Complete the table given below:

رَبُّنَا		رَبِّي		رَبُّهَا
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## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 02 - 3-Letter Verb table for feminine gender

**Q-1:** Answer the following questions:

- Translate into Arabic: Did you all (women) do good deeds?
- Translate into English: نَعَمْ، أَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا
- Answer with ‘yes’ in Arabic: هَلْ تَفْعَلِينَ خَيْرًا؟

**Q-2:** Write the complete table of “فَعَلَ” (feminine gender).

فعل أمر فعل نهى (مؤنث)	فعل مضارع (مؤنث)	فعل ماضٍ (مؤنث)

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 03 - Mazeed Feeh Verb table for feminine gender

**Q-1:** Answer the following questions:

- Translate into Arabic: Did they (women) submitted to Allah?
- Translate into English: نَعَمْ، يُسَلِمْنَ لِلَّهِ
- Answer with ‘yes’ in Arabic: هَلْ تُسَلِمْنَ لِلَّهِ؟

**Q-2:** Write the complete table of “أَسْلَمَ” (feminine gender).

فعل أمر فعل نهى (مؤنث)	فعل مضارع (مؤنث)	فعل ماضٍ (مؤنث)

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 04 - Dual forms (Pronouns & Past tense)

**Q-1:** Answer the following questions:

- Translate into Arabic: Their (two) Rabb is Allah
- Translate into English: مَنْ رَبُّكُمَا؟
- Answer with ‘yes’ in Arabic: هَلْ فَعَلْتُمَا خَيْرًا؟

**Q-2:** Fill in the blanks by writing appropriate Arabic or English words:

	They (two)
	رَبُّهُمَا
	You two did
	أَنْتُمَا
	فَعَلَا
	Your <sup>2</sup> Rabb



## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 05 - Dual forms: اسم فاعل ومفعول، أمر ونهي، فعل مضارع

Q-1: Answer the following questions:

- Translate into Arabic: Do they (two) do good deeds?
- Translate into English: نَعَمْ! نَفَعَلُ خَيْرًا.
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ أَنْتُمَا نَاصِرَانِ؟

Q-2: Write the dual forms for فَعَلَ.

اسم فاعل ومفعول	فعل أمر ونهي	فعل مضارع

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 06 - Passive voice فعل مجهول

Q-1: Answer the following questions:

- Translate into Arabic: Are you all being provided?
- Translate into English: نَعَمْ رُزِقْتُ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ رُزِقْتُمْ؟

Q-2: Write the complete tables for the verbs: سَمِعَ and أَنْزَلَ in passive voice.

(Mazeed Feeh verbs) فعل مجهول	فعل مجهول (3-letter verbs)
يُنزَلُ      أَنْزِلَ	يُسْمَعُ      سَمِعَ

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 07 - كَرَّمَ، حَسِبَ Pattern

**Q-1:** Write the 6 keys and translation of the words given below:

Translation	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
						حَكَّمَ
						بَصَّرَ
						بَعَدَ

**Q-2:** Write the full table for the verb عَظَّمَ (He was great), which is similar to كَرَّمَ and circle the 6 keys. No need for the translation.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		عَظَّمَ
عَظَّمَ، عَظَامَةٌ		

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 08 - Name of a place (اسم مكان)

**Q-1:** Answer the following questions:

- What are the 3 rules (patterns) of “name of a place”?
- What will be plural of “name of place”?
- What is the simple sentence to remember the 3 patterns of name of place?

**Q-2:** Some verbs are mentioned below, write its “name of place” with its plural.

Plural	Name of a place (اسم مكان)	Verbs
		ذَهَبَ
		دَخَلَ
		شَرَفَ
		سَجَدَ
		دَرَسَ
		مَلَكَ

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 09 - Words for صفة، تفضيل، مبالغة

**Q-1:** which pattern will be used when doing something becomes someone's habit, give an example too?

**Ans:**

**Q-2:** If someone has the quality more than others, then which pattern will be used, explain with an example.

**Ans:**

**Q-3:** Identify the words given below and put the correct mark on appropriate word:

صِفَّة	تَفْضِيل	مُبَالَغَة	شَكُور	صِفَّة	تَفْضِيل	مُبَالَغَة	تَوَّاب
صِفَّة	تَفْضِيل	مُبَالَغَة	فَرَحَان	صِفَّة	تَفْضِيل	مُبَالَغَة	لَطِيف
صِفَّة	تَفْضِيل	مُبَالَغَة	قُدُّوس	صِفَّة	تَفْضِيل	مُبَالَغَة	أَمَّجَد

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 10 - Broken Plural جمع تكسير (1)

**Q-1:** How many types of plural in Arabic language?

**Ans:**

**Q-2:** Write some patterns of broken plural in Arabic.

**Ans:**

**Q-3:** Write the singular/ plural of the words given below with its meanings.

Meanings	singular/ plural	words
		نَفْس
		أَخْيَار
		زَوْج
		فَرْد
		قُلُوب
		عَهْد
		نَيْرَان
		رَسُول
		شُرَكَاء
		عَجْد

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 11 - Broken Plural جمع تكسير (2)

**Q-1:** How a broken plural of a thing (not a person) is treated?

**Ans:**

**Q-2:** Underline the broken plural words and feminine gender verbs in the Qur’anic verses given below:

هَلْ أَتَاكَ حَدِيثُ الْعَاشِيَةِ (1) وَجُوهٌ يَوْمِئِذٍ خَاشِعَةٌ (2) عَامِلَةٌ نَّاصِبَةٌ (3)  
تَصَلَّى نَارًا حَامِيَةً (4) تُسْقَى مِنْ عَيْنِ النَّبِيِّ (5)

**Q-3:** Convert the given singular sentences into plural:

	بَيْتٌ وَاسِعٌ
	كِتَابٌ جَدِيدٌ
	الْبَيْتُ الَّذِي---
	هَذَا كِتَابٌ
	الْكِتَابُ الَّذِي---

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 12 - لم + مُضَارِعٌ with 3-Letter Verbs

**Q-1:** Answer the following questions:

- Translate into Arabic: Did you not do?
- Translate into English: فَإِنْ لَمْ تَفْعَلُوا وَلَنْ تَفْعَلُوا
- Answer with ‘no’ in Arabic: أَلَمْ يَقُولُوا؟

**Q-2:** Complete the table given below:

لَمْ يَنْصُرْ	لَمْ يَفْتَحْ

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 13 - لَمْ + مُضَارِع with Mazed Feeh verbs

**Q-1:** Answer the following questions:

- Translate into Arabic: Did we not teach?
- Translate into English: ءَأَنْذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ
- Answer with “no” in Arabic: أَلَمْ يُرِيدُوا؟

**Q-2:** Complete the table given below:

لَمْ يُرِدْ	لَمْ يُسَلِّمْ

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 14 - Conditional words: إِنْ، مَنْ، مَا with 3-Letter Verbs

**Q-1:** What happens to “فعل مضارع” because of conditional words?

**Ans:**

**Q-2:** Translate into Arabic: “If you all promise, we will promise”.

**Ans:**

**Q-3:** Translate this sentence into Arabic: “if you promise then I will also promise”.

**Ans:**

**Q-4:** Translate into English: “إِنْ تَدَّعُ أَدَّعُ”.

**Ans:**

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 15 - Conditional words: **إِنْ، مَنْ، مَا** with Mazed Feeh verbs

**Q-1:** Translate into English: “إِنْ تَتَّقِ اللَّهَ تُفْلِحْ”.

**Ans:**

**Q-2:** Translate into Arabic: “If you differ, I will go”.

**Ans:**

**Q-3:** Is it compulsory to have “فعل مضارع” in the second part of conditional sentences?

**Ans:**

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 16 - Types of **ل** with فعل مضارع

**Q-1:** How many types of “ل” mentioned in this lesson, and what are they?

**Ans:**

**Q-2:** Translate into English: “لَيَنْصُرَنَّ”.

**Ans:**

**Q-3:** Complete the table given below:

لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	لَنْ يَفْعَلَ	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	يَفْعَلُ

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 17 - كُنْ + مُضَارِعٌ with 3-Letter Verbs

Q-1: Which type of changes happens when كُنْ occur before “يَفْعَلُونَ” and “تَفْعَلُونَ”?

Ans:

Q-2: Add كُنْ before given verbs with the changes happening in it:

After adding كُنْ	Normal status of verbs
	يَقُولُونَ
	نَأْتِي
	تَسْمَعُ
	تَفْعَلُونَ
	نَقُولُ

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 18 - كُنْ + مُضَارِعٌ with Mazeed Feeh Verbs

Q-1: Complete the table given below:

لَنْ يُؤْتِي	لَنْ يَخْتَلِفَ

Q-2: Scissor and Hammer words are given below, keep it in its appropriate boxes:

Hammer words	Scissor words	Words
		لِ، لَمْ، أَنْ، لَمَّا، إِنَّ، لِ - نَّ، أَلَّا، وَلَدٌ، مَنْ، مَا، فَدَى، لَنْ، لِي

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 19 - Nominal Sentence (Masculine Gender)

**Q-1:** Write the simplified definitions of Sarf and Nahw.

**Ans:**

**Q-2:** What is “Nominal sentence”, explain with example.

**Ans:**

**Q-3:** What is the default status of nouns in Arabic and what it indicates?

**Ans:**

**Q-4:** Translate the following sentences into English.

	الْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ		اللَّهُ غَفُورٌ
	الْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحٌ		الْبَيْتُ كَبِيرٌ

## Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 20 - Nominal Sentence (Feminine Gender)

**Q-1:** Convert the following sentences into feminine gender.

	الْمُسْلِمَةُ صَادِقَةٌ
	الْمُؤْمِنَةُ صَالِحَةٌ
	الْمُنَافِقَةُ فَاسِقَةٌ

**Q-2:** Translate the following sentences into English.

	الْجِبَالُ كَبِيرَةٌ
	الْمَسْجِدُ قَدِيمٌ
	الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ صَالِحَاتٌ
	الْبَيْتُ جَدِيدٌ
	الْمَسَاجِدُ قَدِيمَةٌ