

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 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 69

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فاعل		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Think!	ظَنَّ	He thinks/ Will think	He thought
Think (You all)!	ظَنُّوا	They think/ Will think	They thought
Don't think!	لَا تَظَنَّ	You think/ Will think	You thought
Don't think! (You all)	لَا تَظَنُّوا	I think/ Will think	I thought
One who thinks/ believes	ظَانٌّ	You all think/ Will think	You all thought
What is though/believed	مَظْنُونٌ	I think/ will think	We thought
To think	ظَنَّ	She thinks/ will think	She thought

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ ظَنَّ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، ظَنَّ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ ظَنُّوا خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، ظَنُّوا خَيْرًا.
هَلْ ظَنَّتُ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، ظَنَّتُ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ ظَنَنْتُمْ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، ظَنَنْتُمْ خَيْرًا.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ تَظَنُّونَ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، نَظُنُّ خَيْرًا.
- فعل أمر: ظَنُّوا خَيْرًا! سَوْفَ نَظُنُّ خَيْرًا.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ ظَانُّونَ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ ظَانُّونَ خَيْرًا.

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