

Learn Arabic Grammar – The Easy Way
UNIT - 1

Lesson 1

هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ، أَنَا، أَنْتُمْ، نَحْنُ

GRAMMAR:

In this lesson, we will learn 6 words: هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ، أَنَا، أَنْتُمْ، نَحْنُ. These six words occur **1295 times** in the Qur'an! Learn these words using TPI (Total Physical Interaction), i.e., using all your senses. You hear it, see it, think it, say it, and show it. Make sure that you do this practice with full attention and love.

- 1 When you say هُوَ (he), point the index finger of the right hand towards your right as if that person is sitting on your right. When you say هُمْ (they), point four fingers of your right hand towards your right. In a class, both the teacher and the student should practice this together.
- 2 When you say أَنْتَ (you), point the index finger of your right hand to someone sitting in front of you. When you say أَنَا (I), point the index finger of your right hand towards yourself.
- 3 When you say أَنْتُمْ (you all), point four fingers of your right hand to the front. When you say نَحْنُ (we) point the four fingers of your right hand towards yourself.

Guidelines for Practice: Make sure to learn two forms at a time to make it easy. For the first 3 times, practice these forms with translation, i.e., just show and say هُوَ he, هُمْ they. Since you will be showing what you mean by your hand, you don't need to translate each of them after 3 cycles. Just say it in Arabic, i.e., هُوَ، هُمْ. This is the immediate benefit of using TPI, among many others.

Continue the above steps without translating these words. After the first pair is learnt thoroughly, go for the next two, and so on. Just a few minutes of your practice using TPI will make the learning of these six words extremely easy!!!

At this point, don't worry about learning the terminologies (first person, singular, pronoun etc.). Just focus on these six words and their meanings. After learning the six words, you can practice spoken Arabic using the sentences given below. Note that مَنْ means who.

Spoken Arabic

هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ	مَنْ هُوَ؟ ⁸³¹
هُم مُسْلِمُونَ	مَنْ هُمْ؟
أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ	مَنْ أَنْتَ؟
نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ	مَنْ أَنْتُمْ؟

He, They...	
He	هُوَ ⁴⁸¹
They	هُم ⁴⁴⁴
You	أَنْتَ ⁸¹
I	أَنَا ⁶⁸
you all	أَنْتُمْ ¹³⁵
We	نَحْنُ ⁸⁶

Interestingly, commonly occurring words are joined with others in Arabic. For example: وَ: and; فَ: thus.

Let us take the first two words from the table above. In that case:

وَهُوَ: and he; وَهُمْ: and they; فَهُوَ: thus he; فَهُمْ: thus they

In a similar way, you can join وَ and فَ with other words too.

GRAMMAR: In Arabic, a word can be of one of the three types. The first is اسم

1. اسم (Noun): It can be a name (Ex: كِتَابٌ) or an attribute (Ex: مُسْلِمُونَ، مُسْلِمٌ).

Common noun and proper Noun: When the noun is referring to a specific person or thing, then لَ is added before the noun. Since Arabic words don't start with Sukoon letters, we add a temporary Hamzah there and say: اَلْ

the Muslim	اَلْمُسْلِمُ	a Muslim	مُسْلِمٌ ⁴²
the believer	اَلْمُؤْمِنُ	a believer	مُؤْمِنٌ ²³⁰
the pious person	اَلصَّالِحُ	a pious person	صَّالِحٌ ¹³⁶
the disbeliever	اَلْكَافِرُ	a disbeliever	كَافِرٌ ¹³⁴
the polytheist	اَلْمُشْرِكُ	a polytheist	مُشْرِكٌ ⁴⁹

Making Plurals: Let us take some nouns and learn how to make their plurals. Every language has its own way of making plurals. In English, we add "s" to a singular noun to make it plural. In Arabic, a plural is formed by adding وِن or يِن at the end of a word. There are other rules too for making plurals. We will learn them later, InshaAllah.

Let us practice the following at least three times:

Plural		Singular
مُسْلِمُونَ، مُسْلِمِينَ	←	مُسْلِمٌ
مُؤْمِنُونَ، مُؤْمِنِينَ	←	مُؤْمِنٌ
صَّالِحُونَ، صَّالِحِينَ	←	صَّالِحٌ
كَافِرُونَ، كَافِرِينَ	←	كَافِرٌ
مُشْرِكُونَ، مُشْرِكِينَ	←	مُشْرِكٌ

Signs for Nouns: They start with اَلْ or end with نَات، يِنِينَ، نُونَ، يِنِينَ، نَات etc.

Let us apply these rules to what we have learnt in the last lesson, i.e., أَنَا، أَنْتُمْ، أَنْتَ، هُمْ، هُوَ.

Spoken Arabic

93 هَلْ هُوَ مُسْلِمٍ؟ نَعَمْ، هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ 4

هَلْ هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ

هَلْ أَنْتَ مُسْلِمٌ؟

نَعَمْ، أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ

هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ؟

نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ

Pronouns (with examples)	
He is a Muslim.	هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ
They are Muslims.	هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ
You are a Muslim.	أَنْتَ مُسْلِمٌ
I am a Muslim.	أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ
You are Muslims.	أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ
We are Muslims.	نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ

For the first 3 times, repeat each sentence in the table along with its translation, i.e., show and say هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ He is a Muslim; هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ They are Muslims; etc. For the next 3 cycles, just repeat Arabic sentences using TPI, i.e., just say هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ، هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ, etc.

Continue the above steps without translation. Just five minutes of your practice using TPI will make the learning of these six sentences extremely easy!!! After you do that, practice sentences using Spoken Arabic dialogues given above.

GRAMMAR: In the last lessons, you learnt the words for *he, they, you, you all, I, and we*. In this lesson, we will learn the words for *his, their, your, your, my, and our*. In Arabic, these are not independent words; they are suffixed to nouns, verbs, or prepositions. We, therefore, learn these forms by attaching them to a noun رَبُّ (Lord; Sustainer and Cherisher; the One who takes care of us and helps us grow). Please note that these attachments occur in the Qur'an almost 8,000 times, i.e., almost once in every line! They are extremely important. Make sure that you practice them thoroughly using TPI. Make sure to learn two forms at a time to make it easy. After learning the six terms, you can then repeat the whole table.

Spoken Arabic

رَبُّهُ اللهُ مَنْ رَبُّهُ؟
 رَبُّهُمْ اللهُ مَنْ رَبُّهُمْ؟
 رَبِّي اللهُ مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟
 رَبُّنَا اللهُ مَنْ رَبُّكُمْ؟

773* رَبُّ... + (هُ، هُ، هُم، ...)	
His Rabb	رَبُّهُ
Their Rabb	رَبُّهُمْ
Your Rabb	رَبُّكَ
My Rabb	رَبِّي
Your Rabb	رَبُّكُمْ
Our Rabb	رَبُّنَا

His, their, your, ...	
His	هُ
Their	هُمْ
Your	كَ
My	ي
Your	كُمْ
Our	نَا

*We have already taken into count the word رَبُّ (199 times) in Lesson No. 2a, therefore the remaining words occur 772 times in the Qur'an.

Give special attention to نَا، كُ، ي، هُ، هُم (your, mine, your, our).

After learning the above words, practice spoken Arabic using the sentences above.

We can also have: دِينُكَ: Your Deen; دِينِي: My Deen.

Let us take two more dialogues: (مَا²¹⁵⁴: what)

مَا دِينُكَ؟ دِينِي الْإِسْلَامُ

GRAMMAR:

Let us learn Arabic words for she and her.

هي⁶⁴: she. when you say هي (she) or هَا (her) show towards your left using the pointing of your left hand; as if that lady is on your left side.

To make the feminine gender of most of the nouns, just add ة at the end. For example:

Spoken Arabic

هُوَ مُسَلِّم ← هِيَ مُسَلِّمَة
هُوَ مُؤْمِن ← هِيَ مُؤْمِنَة
هُوَ صَالِح ← هِيَ صَالِحَة

Singular Feminine		Singular Masculine
مُسَلِّمَة	←	مُسَلِّم
مُؤْمِنَة	←	مُؤْمِن
صَالِحَة	←	صَالِح
صَابِرَة	←	صَابِر
شَاكِرَة	←	شَاكِر

ها: her. (this word comes always in the last).

Memory tip: After any Sahabi's (companion of the Prophet ﷺ) names, we generally use رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ (may Allah be pleased with him). Similarly, for a woman of that group, we use رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا.

For example, أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ، عَائِشَةُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا.

Spoken Arabic

مَنْ رَبُّهَا؟ ← رَبُّهَا اللهُ
مَا دِينُهَا؟ ← دِينُهَا الإِسْلَامُ
مَا كِتَابُهَا؟ ← كِتَابُهَا الْقُرْآنُ

Feminine forms	
her Lord	رَبُّهَا
her way of life	دِينُهَا
her book	كِتَابُهَا

Plural Feminine: The rule for making their plurals is to replace ة with ات at the end. There are other rules as well that you will study later.

Plural Feminine		Singular Feminine
مُسَلِّمَات	←	مُسَلِّمَة
مُؤْمِنَات	←	مُؤْمِنَة
صَالِحَات	←	صَالِحَة

GRAMMAR: In Arabic, a word can be of one of the three types:

- 1 اسم (Noun): Name (Ex: مَكَّة، كِتَاب) or an attribute (Ex: مُؤْمِن، مُسْلِم)
- 2 فِعْل (Verb): Indicates the action (Ex: فَتَح، نَصَرُوا)
- 3 حرف (Letter): Joins nouns and/or verbs (Ex: إِنَّ، مَعَ، عَنْ، لِي)

In previous lessons, we took a few **nouns** and made their plurals. In this lesson, we will learn **letters**: (لِ، مِنْ، عَنْ). These three are prepositions. Learn the meanings along with examples given below. These examples are very useful in remembering the meanings of these letters. In the examples given below.

دِينِ	وَلِي	دِينِكُمْ	لَكُمْ	for : لَ
My religion	and for me,	your religion	For you	
الرَّجِيمِ	مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ	بِاللَّهِ	أَعُوذُ	from : مِنْ
the outcast.	from Satan,	in Allah	I seek refuge	
عَنْهُ	اللَّهِ	رَضِي	عَنْ	with : عَنْ
with him	(May) Allah be pleased			

Spoken Arabic

The Qur'an is for everyone. Let's start by asking: Is it for him?

أَهَذَا لَهُ؟	نَعَمْ، هَذَا لَهُ
أَهَذَا لَهُمْ؟	نَعَمْ، هَذَا لَهُمْ
أَهَذَا لَكَ؟	نَعَمْ، هَذَا لِي
أَهَذَا لَكُمْ؟	نَعَمْ، هَذَا لَنَا

1361 for : لَ (الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ)	
لَهُ	for him
لَهُمْ	for them
لَكَ	for you
لِي	for me
لَكُمْ	for you all
لَنَا	for us

from... مِنْ: 744*	
We have already taken into count the word مِنْ (2471 times) in Lesson No.1a, therefore the remaining words occur 744 times.	
from him	مِنْهُ
from them	مِنْهُمْ
from you	مِنْكَ
from me	مِنِّي
from you all	مِنْكُمْ
from us	مِنَّا

with: عَنْ: 416	
with him	عَنْهُ
with them	عَنْهُمْ
with you	عَنْكَ
with me	عَنِّي
with you all	عَنْكُمْ
with us	عَنَّا

Before this, we have learnt رَبُّهُ: his Rabb; رَبُّهَا: her Rabb. Similarly,

لَهُ: for him; لَهَا: for her
 مِنْهُ: from him; مِنْهَا: from her
 عَنْهُ: with him; عَنْهَا: with her

Lesson
6

بِ، فِي، عَلَى

GRAMMAR: In this lesson, we will learn three more letters: بِ، فِي، عَلَى. These three prepositions occur 3617 times in Quran with 7 Pronouns. Example sentences given below are very useful for remembering the meanings of these letters. In the examples below, Use TPI here and practice them thoroughly.

اللَّهِ	بِسْمِ	in بِ :
of Allah	<u>In</u> the name	
اللَّهِ	فِي ¹⁷⁶ سَبِيلِ	in فِي :
of Allah	<u>In</u> the path	
عَلَيْكُمْ	السَّلَامُ	on عَلَى :
<u>on</u> you	Peace	

The word سَبِيلِ، سَبِيلِ (the way) occurs in the Qur'an 176 times.

with, in بِ : 510	
in him	بِهِ
in them	بِهِمْ
in you	بِكَ
in me	بِي
in you all	بِكُمْ
in us	بِنَا

Answer the following questions keeping in mind that Allah has kept something good in all of us.

هَلْ فِيهِ خَيْرٌ؟ نَعَمْ، فِيهِ خَيْرٌ

هَلْ فِيهِمْ خَيْرٌ؟ نَعَمْ، فِيهِمْ خَيْرٌ

هَلْ فِيكَ خَيْرٌ؟ نَعَمْ، فِيَّ خَيْرٌ

هَلْ فِيكُمْ خَيْرٌ؟ نَعَمْ، فِيْنَا خَيْرٌ

in : فِي : 1684	
in him	فِيهِ
in them	فِيهِمْ
in you	فِيكَ
in me	فِيَّ
in you all	فِيكُمْ
in us	فِيْنَا

on : عَلَى : 1207*	
We have already taken into count the word عَلَيْهِمْ (216 times) in Lesson No. 4a, therefore the remaining words occur 1207 times.	
on him	عَلَيْهِ
on them	عَلَيْهِمْ
on you	عَلَيْكَ
on me	عَلَيَّ
on you all	عَلَيْكُمْ
on us	عَلَيْْنَا

We have learnt رَبُّهُ: his Rabb; رَبُّهَا: her Rabb. Similarly,

بِهِ: in him;

بِهَا: in her

فِيهِ: in him;

فِيهَا: in her

عَلَيْهِ: on him;

عَلَيْهَا: on her

GRAMMAR: In this lesson, we will learn three more words: إِلَى، مَعَ، عِنْدَ. These three words occur 1096 times in Quran with 7 Pronouns. Example sentences given below are very useful for remembering the meanings of these words. In the examples below.

رَاجِعُونَ،	إِلَيْهِ	وَإِنَّا	لِلَّهِ	إِنَّا	إِلَى: to, toward
will return."	towards Him	and indeed we	belong to Allah	"Indeed, we	
الصَّابِرِينَ	مَعَ	اللَّهِ	إِنَّ		مَعَ: with
the patient ones.	(is) with	Allah	Indeed		
عِنْدَكَ؟	رِيَالًا	كَمْ			عِنْدَ: with
with you?	Riyals	How many			

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ عِنْدَهُ قَلَمٌ؟ نَعَمْ عِنْدَهُ قَلَمٌ
 هَلْ عِنْدَهُمْ قَلَمٌ؟ نَعَمْ عِنْدَهُمْ قَلَمٌ
 هَلْ عِنْدَكَ قَلَمٌ؟ نَعَمْ عِنْدِي قَلَمٌ
 هَلْ عِنْدَكُمْ قَلَمٌ؟ نَعَمْ عِنْدَنَا قَلَمٌ

عِنْدَ: with 197	
with him; near him; he has	عِنْدَهُ
with them; near them; they have	عِنْدَهُمْ
with you; near you; you have	عِنْدَكَ
with me; near me; I have	عِنْدِي
with you all; near you; you have	عِنْدَكُمْ
with us; near us; we have	عِنْدَنَا

to, toward : إِلَى 736	
to him	إِلَيْهِ
to them	إِلَيْهِمْ
to you	إِلَيْكَ
to me	إِلَيَّ
to you all	إِلَيْكُمْ
to us	إِلَيْنَا

with : مَعَ 163	
With him	مَعَهُ
With them	مَعَهُمْ
With you	مَعَكَ
With me	مَعِيَ
With you all	مَعَكُمْ
With us	مَعَنَا

We have learnt رَبُّهُ: his Rabb; رَبُّهَا: her Rabb. Similarly,

عِنْدَهُ: near him; عِنْدَهَا: near her

إِلَيْهِ: to him; إِلَيْهَا: to her

عَلَيْهِ: on him; عَلَيْهَا: on her

GRAMMAR - Three Tips on Prepositions:

You have learnt several prepositions in the last two lessons. Prepositions change their meanings depending upon the context. If you remember the following tips, you will know how to understand them.

- ① The Same thing is expressed in different languages using different prepositions. For example:

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ I believed in Allah; میں اللہ پر ایمان لایا (in Urdu)

The above 3 sentences in 3 different languages express the same fact, i.e., I believed, but the preposition in each language is different in its basic meanings (with, in, and on).

- ② For the same language, a preposition may be or may not be required depending upon the verb being used. Example: I said to him; I told him. Sometimes, a preposition may be there in Arabic but not required in English (or any other) language. For example

entering the religion of Allah (you don't need to translate for فِي because 'enter' means 'go in').	يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ
Forgive me (you don't need to translate for لِي)	اغْفِرْ لِي

- ③ Sometimes, a preposition may not be there in Arabic but required in English.

I ask forgiveness <u>of</u> Allah (you have to add 'of' in English)	أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ
And have mercy <u>on</u> me (you have to add 'on' in English)	وَارْحَمْنِي

- ④ Change of preposition leads to change in the meanings. This is true perhaps for any language. For example, in English, we have: get; get in; get out; get off; get on. Same is true for Arabic. Let us take just two examples.

<u>Pray to</u> your Rabb	صَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ (صَلِّ + لِ)
<u>Send peace on</u> Muhammad (ﷺ)	صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ (صَلِّ + عَلَى)

- ⑤ A preposition is followed by a noun and the noun is given by double kasrah on the noun. For example
فِي كِتَابٍ، إِلَى بَيْتٍ

If that noun is specific (i.e., has اَل on it), then we will have a single kasrah on it. For example:

فِي الْكِتَابِ، إِلَى الْمَيْمَةِ، بِاللَّهِ، مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ

As you study of the Qur'an progresses, you will be familiar with the use of prepositions, inShaAllah.

Demonstrative Pronouns: Let us learn four words in Arabic that are used to show persons, objects, or actions. These four words occur **953 times** in the Qur'an. Practice them using TPI as described below.

- Point one finger to someone near you and say هَذَا. Point four fingers in the same direction and say هَؤُلَاءِ.
- Point one finger towards someone at a distance and say ذَلِكَ. The direction should not be to the right (for هُوَ، هُمْ) nor to the front (for أَنْتَ، أَنْتُمْ) but in between. Point four fingers in the same direction and say أُولَئِكَ.

***** (Spoken Arabic) *****

أَهَذَا مُسْلِمٌ؟	نَعَمْ، هَذَا مُسْلِمٌ
أَهَؤُلَاءِ مُسْلِمُونَ؟	نَعَمْ، هَؤُلَاءِ مُسْلِمُونَ
أَذَلِكَ مُسْلِمٌ؟	نَعَمْ، ذَلِكَ مُسْلِمٌ
أَأُولَئِكَ مُسْلِمُونَ؟	نَعَمْ، أُولَئِكَ مُسْلِمُونَ

(Demonstrative Pronouns)	
This	هَذَا 225
These	هَؤُلَاءِ 46
That	ذَلِكَ 478
Those	أُولَئِكَ 204

Note: The feminine of هَذَا is هَذِهِ⁴⁷ and feminine of ذَلِكَ is تِلْكَ⁴³ eg:

هَذِهِ كُرَّاسَةٌ: This is a notebook.

تِلْكَ مَدْرَسَةٌ: That is a school.

GRAMMAR: In the previous lessons, we learnt about nouns and letters. Starting with this lesson, we shall concentrate on the verb.

The verb is a word that shows action. For example فَتَحَ (he opened), نَصَرَ (he helped), يَشْرَبُ (he is drinking or he will drink), etc.

Verbs and nouns in Arabic are generally made up of three letters called root letters, for example, فَعَلَ، نَصَرَ، ضَرَبَ، etc. In the Arabic language, there are three tenses; فعل ماضٍ (Perfect tense), فعل مضارع (Imperfect tense), and فعل أمر (Imperative). In this lesson we shall study فعل ماضٍ (Perfect tense), meaning that the work is completed. Let us master the six forms of the فعل ماضٍ through the TPI. You can learn two forms at a time. The methodology is explained below:

- When you say فَعَلَ (He did), point the index finger of the right hand towards your right and imagine a person sitting on your right. Keep the forearm at chest level in a horizontal position. When you say فَعَلُوا (They did), point the four fingers of your right hand in the same direction.
- When you say فَعَلْتَ (You did), point the index finger of your right hand towards your front. When you say فَعَلْتُ (I did), point the index finger of your right hand towards yourself. In a class, the teacher should point his finger towards the students and the students should point their fingers towards the teacher.
- When you say فَعَلْتُمْ (You all did), point the four fingers of your right hand towards your front. When you say فَعَلْنَا (We did) point the four fingers of your right hand towards yourself.

Remember, right-hand directions represent the masculine gender and left hand for feminine gender. Make sure to keep the forearm at a horizontal level for all the directions in فعل ماضٍ.

Spoken Arabic

Everyone has done good works; so answer the following using “yes.”

- هَلْ فَعَلَ؟ نَعَمْ، فَعَلَ
- هَلْ فَعَلُوا؟ نَعَمْ، فَعَلُوا
- هَلْ فَعَلْتَ؟ نَعَمْ، فَعَلْتُ
- هَلْ فَعَلْتُمْ؟ نَعَمْ، فَعَلْنَا

فعل ماضٍ (ف ع ل) 26	
He did.	فَعَلَ
They all did.	فَعَلُوا
You did.	فَعَلْتَ
I did.	فَعَلْتُ
You all did.	فَعَلْتُمْ
We did.	فَعَلْنَا

هَلْ فَعَلْتُمْ؟ نَعَمْ، فَعَلْنَا

Depending upon the **person**, (3rd, 2nd, 1st) or **number** (singular or plural), the ending words of the past tense change. The change shows who has done the work.

If you are standing in the middle of a road, you can see the backside of a car, a truck or a jeep that is gone. Something that has taken off or has gone, represents the past. A look at the backside is enough for you to tell which type of vehicle has gone. Instead of drawing all these, we show an airplane taking off while you are standing in the middle of the runway. Looking at the ending letters, you can say who has done the work, you, him, or me. These ending words are: (، وَا، تَ، تُم، نَا)

Some more points to remember:

- **تُم تُم** and **تَ تَ**: You can notice the relationship clearly between **أَنْتَ فَعَلْتَ - أَنْتُمْ فَعَلْتُمْ**.
- **نَحْنُ فَعَلْنَا**: Both have the letter ن.

Let us take another verb **فَتَحَ**: he opened.

Spoken Arabic: You have opened the books before; so, answer the following using 'yes.'

هَلْ فَتَحَ؟ نَعَمْ، فَتَحَ
 هَلْ فَتَحُوا؟ نَعَمْ، فَتَحُوا
 هَلْ فَتَحْتَ؟ نَعَمْ، فَتَحْتُ
 هَلْ فَتَحْتُمْ؟ نَعَمْ، فَتَحْنَا

فعل ماضٍ (فاتح) 8	
He opened.	فَتَحَ
They all opened.	فَتَحُوا
You opened.	فَتَحْتَ
I opened.	فَتَحْتُ
You all opened.	فَتَحْتُمْ
We opened.	فَتَحْنَا

The verb **جَعَلَ**²³³ (He made) is similar to **فَعَلَ** and **فَتَحَ**. Make sure to practice its past tense forms as homework.

جَعَلْتُ جَعَلْتُمْ جَعَلْتُ جَعَلْتُمْ جَعَلْنَا جَعَلْنَا 233

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ نَصَرَ زَيْدًا؟*	نَعَمْ، نَصَرَ زَيْدًا
هَلْ نَصَرُوا زَيْدًا؟	نَعَمْ، نَصَرُوا زَيْدًا
هَلْ نَصَرْتَ زَيْدًا؟	نَعَمْ، نَصَرْتَ زَيْدًا
هَلْ نَصَرْتُمْ زَيْدًا؟	نَعَمْ، نَصَرْنَا زَيْدًا

فعل ماضٍ (ن ص ر) 10	
He helped	نَصَرَ
They helped	نَصَرُوا
You helped	نَصَرْتَ
I helped	نَصَرْتُ
You all helped	نَصَرْتُمْ
We helped	نَصَرْنَا

* If زَيْدٌ comes as the subject then it will be زَيْدًا, and when it comes as object then it will be زَيْدًا.

Did he help Zaid? * هَلْ نَصَرَ زَيْدًا؟

Let us take خَلَقَ, a verb similar to نَصَرَ. After learning the table, practice spoken Arabic sentences keeping in mind that only Allah is the Creator. Also, note that فعل ماضٍ is negated by مَا. Note: شَيْءٌ²⁸³: thing. Its plural is أَشْيَاءٌ. We have learnt this word in the prayer after Rukoo’.

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ خَلَقَ شَيْئًا؟*	مَا خَلَقَ شَيْئًا
هَلْ خَلَقُوا شَيْئًا؟	مَا خَلَقُوا شَيْئًا
هَلْ خَلَقْتَ شَيْئًا؟	مَا خَلَقْتَ شَيْئًا
هَلْ خَلَقْتُمْ شَيْئًا؟	مَا خَلَقْنَا شَيْئًا

فعل ماضٍ (خ ل ق) 150	
He created	خَلَقَ
They created	خَلَقُوا
You created	خَلَقْتَ
I created	خَلَقْتُ
You all created	خَلَقْتُمْ
We created	خَلَقْنَا

* If شَيْءٌ comes as the subject then it will be شَيْئًا, and when it comes as object then it will be شَيْئًا.

Did he create anything? هَلْ خَلَقَ شَيْئًا؟

Just like نَصَرَ and خَلَقَ forms written above, you can make different forms of ذَكَرَ (He remembered) and عَبَدَ (He worshipped). That is your homework!

ذَكَرْنَا	ذَكَرْتُمْ	ذَكَرْتُ	ذَكَرْتَ	ذَكَرُوا	ذَكَرَ	7
عَبَدْنَا	عَبَدْتُمْ	عَبَدْتُ	عَبَدْتَ	عَبَدُوا	عَبَدَ	5

Spoken Arabic

Answer the following questions keeping in mind that you did not hit anybody.

- هَلْ ضَرَبَ زَيْدًا؟ مَا ضَرَبَ زَيْدًا*
 هَلْ ضَرَبُوا زَيْدًا؟ مَا ضَرَبُوا زَيْدًا
 هَلْ ضَرَبْتَ زَيْدًا؟ مَا ضَرَبْتَ زَيْدًا
 هَلْ ضَرَبْتُمْ زَيْدًا؟ مَا ضَرَبْنَا زَيْدًا

فعل ماضٍ (ف ت ح) 22

He hit.	ضَرَبَ
They hit.	ضَرَبُوا
You hit.	ضَرَبْتَ
I hit.	ضَرَبْتُ
You all hit.	ضَرَبْتُمْ
We hit.	ضَرَبْنَا

To answer in negative for فعل ماضٍ, use مَا. Therefore مَا ضَرَبَ زَيْدًا : He did not hit Zaid.

In other words ماضٍ is negated with مَا. For example,

مَا ضَرَبَ، مَا ضَرَبُوا، مَا ضَرَبْتَ، مَا ضَرَبْتُمْ، مَا ضَرَبْنَا.

Spoken Arabic

Answer the following questions keeping in mind that you heard the Qur'an

- هَلْ سَمِعَ الْقُرْآنَ؟ نَعَمْ، سَمِعَ الْقُرْآنَ
 هَلْ سَمِعُوا الْقُرْآنَ؟ نَعَمْ، سَمِعُوا الْقُرْآنَ
 هَلْ سَمِعْتَ الْقُرْآنَ؟ نَعَمْ، سَمِعْتَ الْقُرْآنَ
 هَلْ سَمِعْتُمْ الْقُرْآنَ؟ نَعَمْ، سَمِعْنَا الْقُرْآنَ

فعل ماضٍ (س م ع) 30

He listened.	سَمِعَ
They listened.	سَمِعُوا
You listened.	سَمِعْتَ
I listened.	سَمِعْتُ
You all listened.	سَمِعْتُمْ
We listened.	سَمِعْنَا

* If الْقُرْآنَ comes as a subject, it will be الْقُرْآنُ, and when it comes as object, it will be الْقُرْآنَ.

Did he listen to the Qur'an?

هَلْ سَمِعَ الْقُرْآنَ؟

Just like سَمِعَ forms written above, you can make different forms of عَلِمَ (He Knew) and عَمِلَ (He did). That is your homework!

عَلِمْنَا	عَلِمْتُمْ	عَلِمْتُ	عَلِمْتَ	عَلِمُوا	عَلِمَ	35
عَمِلْنَا	عَمِلْتُمْ	عَمِلْتُ	عَمِلْتَ	عَمِلُوا	عَمِلَ	99

GRAMMAR: In the last three lessons, we learnt فعل ماضٍ (Perfect Tense) representing the action which has been done. Now let us learn فعل مضارع (Imperfect tense). It includes present as well as future tense. It represents the action which is not done yet; it is being done or will be done.

Approximately 8500 words of the Qur'an are in an Imperfect tense, i.e., almost one in every line of the Qur'an! Learn them thoroughly.

Practice the فعل مضارع forms using TPI just like you practiced the فعل ماضٍ except the following:

- Keep your hand at eye level as opposed to chest level. In فعل ماضٍ, the work was completed and therefore the hand level is down. In فعل مضارع, the work will start or is going on and therefore the hand level is high.
- Practice in a louder pitch for فعل مضارع as opposed to a lower pitch for فعل ماضٍ. What is done is past, gone. So, the voice is low for فعل ماضٍ.
- Make sure to learn two forms at a time to make it easy. After learning the six terms, you can then repeat the whole table of فعل مضارع.

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَفْعَلُ؟ نَعَمْ، يَفْعَلُ
هَلْ يَفْعَلُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، يَفْعَلُونَ
هَلْ تَفْعَلُ؟ نَعَمْ، أَفْعَلُ
هَلْ تَفْعَلُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَفْعَلُ

فعل ماضٍ	فعل مضارع (ف ع ل) 54
فَعَلَ	يَفْعَلُ He does / will do.
فَعَلُوا	يَفْعَلُونَ They do / will do.
فَعَلْتَ	تَفْعَلُ You do / will do.
فَعَلْتُ	أَفْعَلُ I do / will do.
فَعَلْتُمْ	تَفْعَلُونَ You all do / will do
فَعَلْنَا	نَفْعَلُ We do / will do.



In case of فعل ماضٍ forms, the endings were changing. For فعل مضارع forms, the change occurs at the start. To remember this, use the following tip.

If you are standing in the middle of a road, you can see only the front end of a car, truck or jeep that is coming towards you. Something that is coming represents فعل مضارع. A look at the front end is enough for you to tell which type of vehicle is coming. Instead of drawing different vehicles, we show a landing airplane while you are standing in the middle of the runway. Looking at the starting letters, you can say who is doing or will do the work, you, him, or me. These starting letters are: (ي ت أ ن).

Another tip to remember the imperfect tense:

- Imagine your friend Yasir sitting on your right planting a small plant. Yasir appears very big next to the small sapling and therefore you see him first. Remember the ي of ياسر. This ي corresponds to the first letter of يَفْعَلُ. When too many ‘Yasirs’ work, we would hear the sounds ون, corresponding to the ending in يَفْعَلُونَ!
- Likewise, imagine Mr. Tawfeeq in front of you, planting a sapling. Tawfeeq would appear very big in front of the small plant and therefore you see him first. The ت of ترفيق corresponds to the ت of تَفْعَلُ. When too many ‘Tawfeeqs’ work, we would again hear the sounds ون, corresponding to the ending in تَفْعَلُونَ!
- We have انا for I. The ا from انا corresponds to the ا of اَفْعَلُ.
- The ن of نَحْنُ corresponds to the ن of نَفْعَلُ. Remember that the word is نَفْعَلُ and not نَفْعَلُونَ. When we (نَحْنُ) work, we should do it quietly! Do not make any sounds (ون)!
- In short, in the perfect tense, the endings change (وا ت تُمُّ ث نا) whereas, in the imperfect tense, it is the beginnings that change (ي ت ا ن).

Spoken Arabic

Answer the following questions keeping in mind that you are opening the book or will open the book.

- هَلْ يَفْتَحُ؟ نَعَمْ، يَفْتَحُ
- هَلْ يَفْتَحُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، يَفْتَحُونَ
- هَلْ تَفْتَحُ؟ نَعَمْ، أَفْتَحُ
- هَلْ تَفْتَحُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَفْتَحُ

فعل مضارع (ف ت ح) 2	فعل ماضٍ
He opens/ will open	فَتَحَ
They open/ will open	فَتَحُوا
You open/ will open	فَتَحْتَ
I open/ will open	فَتَحْتُ
You all open/ will open	فَتَحْتُمْ
We open/ will open	فَتَحْنَا

Just like فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ forms written above, you can make different forms of جَعَلَ يَجْعَلُ (He makes/ will make). That is your homework!

يَجْعَلُ يَجْعَلُونَ تَجْعَلُ تَجْعَلُونَ أَجْعَلُ نَجْعَلُ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا؟ * نَعَمْ، يَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا
 هَلْ يَنْصُرُونَ زَيْدًا؟ نَعَمْ، يَنْصُرُونَ زَيْدًا
 هَلْ تَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا؟
 نَعَمْ، أَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا
 هَلْ تَنْصُرُونَ زَيْدًا؟
 نَعَمْ، نَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا

فعل ماضٍ	فعل مضارع (ن ص ر) 28
نَصَرَ	يَنْصُرُ He helps/ will help
نَصَرُوا	يَنْصُرُونَ They help/ will help
نَصَرْتَ	تَنْصُرُ You help/ will help
نَصَرْتُ	أَنْصُرُ I help/ will help
نَصَرْتُمْ	تَنْصُرُونَ You all help/ will help
نَصَرْنَا	نَنْصُرُ We help/ will help

* If زَيْدٌ comes as the subject then it will be زَيْدًا, and when it comes as object then it will be زَيْدًا.

Does he help Zaid?

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَخْلُقُ شَيْئًا؟ * لَا يَخْلُقُ شَيْئًا
 هَلْ يَخْلُقُونَ شَيْئًا؟ لَا يَخْلُقُونَ شَيْئًا
 هَلْ تَخْلُقُ شَيْئًا؟
 لَا أَخْلُقُ شَيْئًا
 هَلْ تَخْلُقُونَ شَيْئًا؟
 لَا نَخْلُقُ شَيْئًا

هَلْ يَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا؟*

فعل ماضٍ	فعل مضارع (خ ل ق) 23
خَلَقَ	يَخْلُقُ He creates/ will create
خَلَقُوا	يَخْلُقُونَ They create/ will create
خَلَقْتَ	تَخْلُقُ You create/ will create
خَلَقْتُ	أَخْلُقُ I create/ will create
خَلَقْتُمْ	تَخْلُقُونَ You all create/ will create
خَلَقْنَا	نَخْلُقُ We create/ will create

When you want to negate, you may use لَا or مَا, as shown below:

لَا يَخْلُقُ، لَا يَخْلُقُونَ، لَا تَخْلُقُ، لَا تَخْلُقُونَ، لَا أَخْلُقُ، لَا أَخْلُقُونَ، مَا يَخْلُقُ، مَا يَخْلُقُونَ، مَا تَخْلُقُ، مَا تَخْلُقُونَ، مَا أَخْلُقُ، مَا أَخْلُقُونَ

* If شَيْءٌ comes as the subject then it will be شَيْئًا, and when it comes as object then it will be شَيْئًا.

Does he create anything?

هَلْ يَخْلُقُ شَيْئًا؟

Just like نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ forms written above, you can make different forms of يَذْكُرُ يَذْكُرُ (He remembers/ will remember) and يَعْبُدُ يَعْبُدُ (He worships/ will worship). That is your homework!

يَذْكُرُ	يَذْكُرُونَ	تَذْكُرُ	تَذْكُرُونَ	أَذْكُرُ	أَذْكُرُونَ	نَذْكُرُ	نَذْكُرُونَ	17
يَعْبُدُ	يَعْبُدُونَ	تَعْبُدُ	تَعْبُدُونَ	أَعْبُدُ	أَعْبُدُونَ	نَعْبُدُ	نَعْبُدُونَ	80

You have learnt يَفْتَحُ and يَنْصُرُ. Now, let us take the third style: يَضْرِبُ، يَضْرَبُ.

فعل مضارع (ف ع ل) 13		فعل ماضٍ
He hits/ will hit.	يَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبَ
They hit/ will hit.	يَضْرِبُونَ	ضَرَبُوا
You hit/ will hit.	تَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْتَ
I hit/ will hit.	أَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْتُ
You all hit/ will hit.	تَضْرِبُونَ	ضَرَبْتُمْ
We hit/ will hit.	نَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْنَا

The last style is: يَسْمَعُ، يَسْمَعُ. Let us learn all the forms for this verb.

Spoken Arabic

مَاذَا يَسْمَعُ؟ * يَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ
 مَاذَا يَسْمَعُونَ؟ يَسْمَعُونَ الْقُرْآنَ
 مَاذَا تَسْمَعُ؟ ← أَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ
 مَاذَا تَسْمَعُونَ؟ ← نَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ

فعل مضارع (س م ع) 39		فعل ماضٍ
He listens/ will listen.	يَسْمَعُ	سَمِعَ
They listen/ will listen.	يَسْمَعُونَ	سَمِعُوا
You listen/ will listen.	تَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْتَ
I listen/ will listen.	أَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْتُ
You all listen/ will listen.	تَسْمَعُونَ	سَمِعْتُمْ
We listen/ will listen.	نَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْنَا

* If you want to ask regarding the action, you should use مَاذَا (what).

What does he listen to? مَاذَا يَسْمَعُ؟

Just like يَسْمَعُ سَمِعَ forms written above, you can make different forms of يَعْلَمُ عَلِمَ (He knows/ will know). and يَعْمَلُ عَمِلَ (He does/ will do). That is your homework!

يَعْلَمُ	يَعْلَمُونَ	تَعْلَمُ	تَعْلَمُونَ	أَعْلَمُ	أَعْلَمُونَ	نَعْلَمُ	نَعْلَمُونَ	362
يَعْمَلُ	يَعْمَلُونَ	تَعْمَلُ	تَعْمَلُونَ	أَعْمَلُ	أَعْمَلُونَ	نَعْمَلُ	نَعْمَلُونَ	166

GRAMMAR: In this lesson, we will learn to make **imperative** and **prohibitive** forms of a verb.

- When you say اِفْعَلْ, point the index finger of your right hand toward the one in front of you and move your hand down from a raised position as if you are giving a command to somebody in front of you. When you say اِفْعَلُوا, repeat the same with four fingers.
- When you say لَا تَفْعَلْ, point the index finger of your right hand and move the hand from left to right as if you are asking somebody not to do something. When you say لَا تَفْعَلُوا, repeat the same with four fingers.
- سَوْفَ: Soon; سَ: Very soon; لَنْ: never

Spoken Arabic

اِفْعَلْ! سَوْفَ اِفْعَلُ
اِفْعَلُوا سَوْفَ نَفْعَلُ

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، (3) اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
اِفْعَلْ	Do!
اِفْعَلُوا	Do! (you all)
لَا تَفْعَلْ	Don't do!
لَا تَفْعَلُوا	Don't do!

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ
يَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلُوا
تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتَ
أَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتُ
تَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلْتُمْ
نَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْنَا

Spoken Arabic

اِفْتَحْ! سَوْفَ اِفْتَحُ
اِفْتَحُوا! سَوْفَ نَفْتَحُ

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، (2) اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
اِفْتَحْ	Open!
اِفْتَحُوا	Open! (you all)
لَا تَفْتَحْ	Don't open!
لَا تَفْتَحُوا	Don't open!

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَفْتَحُ	فَتَحَ
يَفْتَحُونَ	فَتَحُوا
تَفْتَحُ	فَتَحْتَ
أَفْتَحُ	فَتَحْتُ
تَفْتَحُونَ	فَتَحْتُمْ
نَفْتَحُ	فَتَحْنَا

Just like فَتَحَ forms written above, you can make different forms of اِجْعَلْ. That is your homework!

Don't make! لَا تَجْعَلُوا Don't make! لَا تَجْعَلُ Make! (you all) اِجْعَلُوا Make! اِجْعَلْ

Lesson
16

فعل أمر ونهي: أَنْصُرُ، أَذْكَرُ، أَعْبُدُ، أَخْلُقُ

Let us learn the أمر and نهي forms of the four verbs: خَلَقَ، عَبَدَ، ذَكَرَ، نَصَرَ.

Spoken Arabic

أَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا! 42 سَوْفَ أَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا
أَنْصُرُوا زَيْدًا! سَوْفَ نَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا

فعل أمر، فعل نهي، (7) اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Help!	أَنْصُرُ
Help! (You all)	أَنْصُرُوا
Don't help!	لَا تَنْصُرُ
Don't help!	لَا تَنْصُرُوا

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَنْصُرُ	نَصَرَ
يَنْصُرُونَ	نَصَرُوا
تَنْصُرُ	نَصَرْتَ
أَنْصُرُ	نَصَرْتُ
تَنْصُرُونَ	نَصَرْتُمْ
نَنْصُرُ	نَصَرْنَا

Spoken Arabic

أَذْكَرُ الرَّحْمَنَ! سَوْفَ أَذْكَرُ الرَّحْمَنَ
أَذْكَرُوا الرَّحْمَنَ! سَوْفَ نَذْكَرُ الرَّحْمَنَ

فعل أمر، فعل نهي، (48) اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Remember!	أَذْكَرُ
Remember! (you all)	أَذْكَرُوا
Don't Remember!	لَا تَذْكَرُ
Don't Remember!	لَا تَذْكَرُوا

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَذْكَرُ	ذَكَرَ
يَذْكَرُونَ	ذَكَرُوا
تَذْكَرُ	ذَكَرْتَ
أَذْكَرُ	ذَكَرْتُ
تَذْكَرُونَ	ذَكَرْتُمْ
نَذْكَرُ	ذَكَرْنَا

Just like نَصَرَ and خَلَقَ forms written above, you can make different forms of عَبَدَ and خَلَقَ. That is your homework!

Don't Worship! You all لَا تَعْبُدُوا Don't Worship! لَا تَعْبُدُ Worship! You all أَعْبُدُوا Worship! أَعْبُدُ 37
Don't Create! You all لَا تَخْلُقُوا Don't Create! لَا تَخْلُقُ Create! You all أَخْلُقُوا Create! أَخْلُقُ

Lesson
17

فعل أمر ونهي: اضرب، اسمع، اعلم، اعمل

Let us learn the أمر and نهي forms of the verb: ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ.

Spoken Arabic

اضرب الكرة! سوف اضرب الكرة
اضربوا الكرة! سوف نضرب الكرة

فعل أمر. فعل نهي، (12)	
اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Hit!	اضرب
Hit! (You all)	اضربوا
Don't hit!	لا تضرب
Don't hit! (You all)	لا تضربوا

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبَ
يَضْرِبُونَ	ضَرَبُوا
تَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْتَ
أَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْتُ
تَضْرِبُونَ	ضَرَبْتُمْ
نَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْنَا

Let us learn the أمر and نهي forms of the verb سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ.

Spoken Arabic

اسمع القرآن! سوف اسمع القرآن
اسمعوا القرآن! سوف نسمع القرآن

فعل أمر. فعل نهي، (7)	
اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Listen!	اسمع
Listen! (You all)	اسمعوا
Don't Listen!	لا تسمع
Don't Listen (You all)	لا تسمعوا

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَسْمَعُ	سَمِعَ
يَسْمَعُونَ	سَمِعُوا
تَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْتَ
أَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْتُ
تَسْمَعُونَ	سَمِعْتُمْ
نَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْنَا

Just like سَمِعَ forms written above, you can make different forms of عَمِلَ and عَلِمَ. That is your homework!

Don't know! (You all) لا تعلموا Don't Know! لا تعلم Know! (You all) اعلموا Know! اعلم 31

Don't Do (You all) لا تعملوا Don't Do! لا تعمل Do! (you all) اعملوا Do! اعمل 11

GRAMMAR: Let us learn to make the 3 forms: فاعل، مفعول، فعل

There was a time when Muslims used to give knowledge, art, technology, to the world. Now the opposite is happening because we left the Qur'an. Remember "to give."

When you say فاعل (doer), show it with your right hand as if you are giving, i.e., doing something good. Giving a coin to someone in charity!

When you say مفعول (the one who is affected), show it with your right hand as if you are receiving something. Receive a coin in your palm!

While saying فعل (to do), move your right hand by making a fist raised high as if you are showing the power of the action.

The plural of فاعل is فاعِلُونَ or فاعِلِينَ.

The plural of مفعول is مَفْعُولُونَ or مَفْعُولِينَ.

The number written next to the فاعل indicates the occurrence of the words فعل، مفعول، فاعل (i.e., the 3 forms) in the Qur'an.

Spoken Arabic

All of us are doing some good work, الحمد لله

هَلْ أَنْتَ فَاعِلٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا فَاعِلٌ
هَلْ أَنْتُمْ فَاعِلُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ فَاعِلُونَ

Spoken Arabic

You must have opened a door.

هَلْ أَنْتَ فَاتِحٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا فَاتِحٌ
هَلِ الْمَسْجِدُ مَفْتُوحٌ؟ نَعَمْ، الْمَسْجِدُ مَفْتُوحٌ

فعل أمر، فعل نهي، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Do! Do! (you all)	افْعَلْ افْعَلُوا	فَعَلَ فَعَلُوا
Don't do! Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلْ لَا تَفْعَلُوا	فَعَلْتَ فَعَلْتُمْ
Doer the one who is affected to do	17 فاعِل مَفْعُول فِعْل	تَفَعَّلُونَ نَفَعَلْنَا
فعل أمر، فعل نهي، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Open! Open! (you all)	افتَحْ افتَحُوا	فَتَحَ فَتَحُوا
Don't open! Don't open!	لَا تَفْتَحْ لَا تَفْتَحُوا	فَتَحْتَ فَتَحْتُمْ
Opener The one which is opened To open	13 فاتِح مَفْتُوح فَتَح	تَفَتَّحُونَ فَتَّحْنَا

Spoken Arabic

You might have made something good!
Therefore, answer in yes!

فعل أمر فعل نهي، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Make! اجْعَلْ	يَجْعَلُ	جَعَلَ
Make! (you all) اجْعَلُوا	يَجْعَلُونَ	جَعَلُوا
Don't make! لَا تَجْعَلْ	تَجْعَلُ	جَعَلْتَ
Don't make! لَا تَجْعَلُوا	أَجْعَلُ	جَعَلْتُ
Maker That which is made To make	6 جَاعِلٌ مَجْعُولٌ جَعَلٌ	جَعَلْتُمْ جَعَلْنَا

هَلْ أَنْتَ جَاعِلٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا جَاعِلٌ
هَلْ أَنْتُمْ جَاعِلُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ جَاعِلُونَ

Spoken Arabic

The real helper is Allah. He is نَاصِرٌ. All of us are helped by Allah. We are مَنْصُورُونَ.

فعل أمر فعل نهي، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Help! اُنْصُرْ	يَنْصُرُ	نَصَرَ
(You Help! all) اُنْصُرُوا	يَنْصُرُونَ	نَصَرُوا
Don't help! لَا تَنْصُرْ	تَنْصُرُ	نَصَرْتَ
Don't help! لَا تَنْصُرُوا	أَنْصُرُ	نَصَرْتُ
Helper The one who is helped Help, to help	35 نَاصِرٌ مَنْصُورٌ نَصْرٌ	نَصَرْتُمْ نَصَرْنَا

هَلْ هُوَ نَاصِرٌ؟ نَعَمْ، هُوَ نَاصِرٌ
هَلْ أَنْتَ مَنْصُورٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا مَنْصُورٌ

Following the same style, you can make the forms for خَلَقَ and ذَكَرَ. That is your homework!

Creation, to create	خَلَقَ	The one who is created	مَخْلُوقٌ	Creator	خَالِقٌ
To remember, remembrance	ذَكَرَ	The one who is remembered	مَذْكُورٌ	One who remembers	ذَاكِرٌ

Spoken Arabic

We are the worshippers of Allah.

هَلْ أَنْتَ عَابِدٌ؟ نَعَمْ أَنَا عَابِدٌ

هَلْ أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ؟ نَعَمْ نَحْنُ عَابِدُونَ

Spoken Arabic

Spoken Arabic

Are you all listening? Hope your mind is not somewhere else.

هَلْ أَنْتَ سَامِعٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا سَامِعٌ

هَلْ أَنْتُمْ سَامِعُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ سَامِعُونَ

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، فعل أمر، فعل نهي، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Worship! أُعْبُدُ	يَعْبُدُ	عَبَدَ
Worship! You all أُعْبُدُوا	يَعْبُدُونَ	عَبَدُوا
Don't Worship! لَا تَعْبُدُ	تَعْبُدُ	عَبَدْتَ
Don't Worship! You all لَا تَعْبُدُوا	أَعْبُدُ	عَبَدْتُ
One who worships The one who is worshipped 20 مُعْبُود Worship, to worship عِبَادَةٌ	تَعْبُدُونَ	عَبَدْتُمْ
	نَعْبُدُ	عَبَدْنَا

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، فعل أمر، فعل نهي، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Hit! إِضْرِبُ	يَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبَ
Hit! (You all) إِضْرِبُوا	يَضْرِبُونَ	ضَرَبُوا
Don't hit! Don't hit! (You all) لَا تَضْرِبُ	تَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْتَ
Don't hit! (You all) لَا تَضْرِبُوا	أَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْتُ
one who hits the one who is hit 3 مَضْرُوب ضَرْبُ to hit, hit	تَضْرِبُونَ	ضَرَبْتُمْ
	نَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْنَا

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، فعل أمر، فعل نهي، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Listen! اِسْمَعُ	يَسْمَعُ	سَمِعَ
Listen! (You all) اِسْمَعُوا	يَسْمَعُونَ	سَمِعُوا
Don't Listen! Don't Listen (You all) لَا تَسْمَعُ	تَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْتَ
Don't Listen (You all) لَا تَسْمَعُوا	أَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْتُ
One who listens 22 مَسْمُوع The one who is listened to To listen سَمِعَ	تَسْمَعُونَ	سَمِعْتُمْ
	نَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْنَا

Just like سَمِعَ forms written above, you can make different forms of عَلِمَ and عَمِلَ. That is your homework!

To know, knowledge	عَلِمَ	that which is known To know	مَعْلُومٌ	The one who knows, scholar	عَالِمٌ	134
To act, to do, work	عَمِلَ	the one is worked upon	مَعْمُولٌ	the worker, labour	عَامِلٌ	42

Feminine forms

Since the feminine gender is rarely used in the Qur'an, we will learn only one form (3rd person) for the feminine gender using TPI. We use the right hand for masculine gender and left hand for feminine gender for TPI.

(she does) هُوَ يَفْعَلُ - هِيَ تَفْعَلُ (she did) هُوَ فَعَلَ - هِيَ فَعَلَتْ

Let us take some more verbs.

(she opens) هُوَ يَفْتَحُ - هِيَ تَفْتَحُ (she opened) هُوَ فَتَحَ - هِيَ فَتَحَتْ

(she helps) هُوَ يَنْصُرُ - هِيَ تَنْصُرُ (she helped) هُوَ نَصَرَ - هِيَ نَصَرَتْ

(she hits) هُوَ يَضْرِبُ - هِيَ تَضْرِبُ (she hit) هُوَ ضَرَبَ - هِيَ ضَرَبَتْ

(she hears) هُوَ يَسْمَعُ - هِيَ تَسْمَعُ (she heard) هُوَ سَمِعَ - هِيَ سَمِعَتْ

The short formula for remembering the verb forms (Short conjugation):

You have learnt 7 forms for فعل ماضٍ and 7 forms for فعل مضارع and four for أمر ونهي. If we pick up

- فَعَلَ: the key for all فعل ماضٍ forms;
- يَفْعَلُ: the key for all فعل مضارع forms;
- اِفْعَلْ: the key for all أمر فعل forms;

and add the three nouns فاعِل، مَفْعُول، فِعْل to it, we get the short table for all the basic forms that are made from فَعَلَ.

اسم (أَنْ يَفْعَلُ)	اسم (أَنْ يَفْعَلُ)	اسم (أَنْ يَفْعَلُ)	فعل أمر key	فعل مضارع key	فعل ماضي key
فِعْل to do, action	مَفْعُول the one who is affected	فَاعِل Doer	اِفْعَلْ Do!	يَفْعَلُ He does will do	فَعَلَ He did
فَتَح To open	مَفْتُوح The one which is opened	فَاتِح Opener	اِفْتَحْ Open!	يَفْتَحُ He opens will open	فَتَحَ He opened
نَصْر Help, to help	مَنْصُور The one who is helped	نَاصِر Helper	اُنْصُرْ Help!	يَنْصُرُ He helps will help	نَصَرَ He helped
ضَرَب to hit, hit	مَضْرُوب the one who is hit	ضَارِب one who hits	اِضْرِبْ Hit!	يَضْرِبُ He hits. will hit.	ضَرَبَ He hit.
سَمِع To listen	مَسْمُوع The one who is listened to	سَامِع One who listens	اِسْمَعْ Listen!	يَسْمَعُ He listens. will listen	سَمِعَ He listened

(Work Book)

**Lesson
1**

هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ، أَنَا، أَنْتُمْ، نَحْنُ

Q1: Write the six Arabic words that you have learnt for "He, they, ..." in the first column. Write the same six words starting with وَ in the second column and with فَ in the third column.

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

فَهُمْ	
وَنَحْنُ	
وَهُوَ	
وَأَنْتُمْ	
وَأَنْتَ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

They	
So I	
And you all	
So he	
And we	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

مَنْ أَنْتَ؟	
مَنْ أَنْتُمْ؟	
مَنْ هُمْ؟	
مَنْ هُوَ؟	
مَنْ مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ؟	

Lesson
2

هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ، هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ...

Q1: Make plural of the following nouns adding "ون" and "ين" .

واحد	Plural with ون	Plural with ين
مُؤْمِنٌ		
صَالِحٌ		
مُشْرِكٌ		
مُسْلِمٌ		
كَافِرٌ		

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

فَأَنْتَ صَالِحٌ	
مِنْ مُشْرِكٍ	
وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ	
وَأَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ	
وَهُمْ صَالِحُونَ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

He is a believer	
We are Muslims	
And he is righteous	
They are righteous	
You are a believer	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

مَنْ أَنْتُمْ؟	
هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنُونَ؟	
مَنْ هُوَ؟	
هَلْ أَنْتَ صَالِحٌ؟	
هَلْ هُمْ مُؤْمِنُونَ؟	

Q1: Fill up the following table by attaching ... هُ، هُمْ، ... etc. to the words رَبِّ، دِينَ and كِتَاب. The first row is filled up for your ease.

رَبُّهُ	دِينُهُ	كِتَابُهُ

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write their meanings.

دِينُكُمْ	
وَهُوَ رَبُّنَا	
دِينُهُمْ	
رَبُّكُمْ	
اللَّهُ رَبُّهُمْ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

His Lord	
And our Lord	
Their religion	
Your religion	
My pen	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟	
مَنْ رَسُولُهُمْ؟	
مَا دِينُهُ؟	
مَنْ رَبُّهُمْ؟	
مَا دِينُكُمْ؟	

Lesson
4

هِيَ، هِا، مُسْلِمَة، مُسْلِمَات

Q1: Write the feminine gender of the following nouns and write their plurals too.

Masculine gender	Feminine gender (singular)	Feminine gender (plural)
صَالِح		
كَافِر		
مُؤْمِن		
عَالِم		
مُسْلِم		

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

مَنْ رَبُّهَا؟	
هِيَ صَالِحَة	
قَلَمُهَا	
وَهِيَ مُؤْمِنَة	
فَهِيَ مُسْلِمَة	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

She is a Muslim.	
We are righteous women.	
Her book	
Her pen	
She is a believer.	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

مَا دِينُهَا؟	
مَنْ هِيَ؟	
مَا كِتَابُهَا؟	
هَلْ هِيَ مُسْلِمَة؟	
مَا كِتَابُهُمْ؟	

Q1: Translate the following into Arabic using the words that you learnt in Lesson 5.

for him	from him	with him
for them	from them	with them
for you	from you	with you
for I	from me	with me
for you all	from you all	with you all
for us	from us	with us

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ	
وَمِنْكُمْ	
مِنَ الرَّسُولِ	
الْكِتَابِ لَهَا	
هَذَا لَكُمْ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

For her	
From you all	
And from me	
For us	
So from them	

Q4: Answer the following using "نَعَمْ".

أَهَذَا لَكَ؟	
أَهَذَا مِنْكُمْ؟	
أَهَذَا لِي؟	
أَذَلِكَ لَهُمْ؟	
أَهَذَا لَهَا؟	

Q1: Translate the following into Arabic using the words that you learnt in Lesson 6.

in him	in him	on him
in them	in them	on them
in you	in you	on you
in me	in me	on me
in you all	in you all	on you all
in us	in us	on us

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ	
هَذَا فِي الْكِتَابِ	
مَنْ فِي الْبَيْتِ؟	
رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهَا	
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

In the masjid	
On her	
on the book	
From the Qur'an	
From us	

Q4: Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

هَلْ فِيكَ خَيْرٌ؟	
هَلْ فِيهِمْ خَيْرٌ؟	
هَلْ فِيكُمْ خَيْرٌ؟	
هَلْ فِيهِ خَيْرٌ؟	
هَلْ فِيهَا خَيْرٌ؟	

Q1: Translate the following into Arabic using the words that you learnt in Lesson 7.

with / near him	with him	to him
with / near them	with them	to them
with / near you	with you	to you
with / near me	with me	to me
with / near you all	with you all	to you all
with / near us	with us	to us

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

اللَّهُ مَعَنَا	
عِنْدَ اللَّهِ	
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	
هَلِ الْقُرْآنُ مَعَهَا؟	
إِلَى اللَّهِ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

Towards Islam	
Allah is with you all.	
Near the house	
Is the book with you?	
They all are with us.	

Q4: Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

هَلِ اللَّهُ مَعَكُمْ؟	
هَلْ عِنْدَهُ كِتَابٌ؟	
هَلْ عِنْدَكَ قَلَمٌ؟	
هَلِ اللَّهُ مَعَكَ؟	
هَلِ الْكِتَابُ مَعَكَ؟	

Q1: Write the following words "this, these, that, those, this (feminine)" in Arabic in the first column. And write them with وَ and فَ in the 2nd and 3rd column.

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write their meanings.

فَأُولَئِكَ مَعَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ	
هَؤُلَاءِ لَصَالِحُونَ	
هَذَا مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ	
أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ	
ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

This is a book.	
They are Muslims.	
Towards them	
He is righteous.	
These are believers.	

Q4: Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

أَهَؤُلَاءِ مُسْلِمُونَ؟	
أَهَذَا مُؤْمِنٌ؟	
أَذَلِكَ مُسْلِمٌ؟	
هَلْ أُولَئِكَ صَابِرُونَ؟	
أَهَذِهِ صَالِحَةٌ؟	

Lesson
9

فعل ماضٍ: فَعَلَ، فَتَحَ، جَعَلَ

Q1: Complete the following table with the six forms of فعل ماضٍ for the verbs جعل، فتح، جعل that you have learnt in Lesson 9.

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمْ	
فَجَعَلْنَا لَهُ	
فَتَحَ لِي	
إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ	
فَجَعَلْتُمْ مِنْهُ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

We opened the book.	
I made for him	
we opened for you	
we made for you	
They made for you all	

Q4: Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

هَلْ جَعَلَ؟	
هَلْ جَعَلْتَ؟	
هَلْ جَعَلْتُمْ؟	
هَلْ فَتَحْتُمْ؟	

Q1: Complete the following table with the six forms of فعل ماضٍ for the verbs ذكر، خلق، عبد، نصر that you have learnt in Lesson 10.

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

وَلَقَدْ نَصَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ	
وَذَكَرُوا اللَّهَ	
لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ	
مَا عَبَدْنَاَهُمْ	
فَقَدْ نَصَرَهُ اللَّهُ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

We helped Zaid.	
You all worshipped Allah	
He created the man	
You all remembered Allah	
I worshipped Allah	

Q4: Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

	هَلْ نَصَرُوا مَحْمُودًا؟
	هَلْ خَلَقْتُمْ شَيْئًا؟
	هَلْ ذَكَرَ الرَّحْمَنُ؟
	هَلْ عَبَدَتِ اللَّهُ؟
	هَلْ نَصَرَتِ النَّاسُ؟

Lesson
11

فعل ماضٍ: ضَرَبَ، سَمِعَ، عَلِمَ، عَمِلَ

Q1: Complete the following table with the six forms of فعل ماضٍ for the verbs عمل، علم، سمع، ضرب that you have learnt in Lesson 11.

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

مَنْ ضَرَبَ سَعْدًا؟	
الَّذِينَ سَمِعُوا الْقُرْآنَ	
وَلَقَدْ عَلِمْتُمُ الرَّسُولَ	
لَقَدْ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ	
الَّذِينَ سَمِعُوا وَعَمِلُوا	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

Did you listen to the Qur'an?	
They did not beat/hit Zaid	
We did righteous deed	
I knew Islam	
She did good deeds	

Q4: Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

هَلْ عَلِمْتَ الْحَدِيثَ؟	
هَلْ سَمِعْتُمُ الْقُرْآنَ؟	
هَلْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا؟	
هَلْ عَمِلْتَ صَالِحًا؟	
هَلْ سَمِعْتَ تِلَاوَةَ الْقُرْآنِ؟	

Q1: Complete the following table with the six forms of فعل مضارع for the verbs فتح، جعل، فعل that you have learnt in Lesson 12.

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

مَنْ يَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ؟	
أَتَجْعَلُ فِيهَا؟	
اللَّهُ يَجْعَلُ فِيهِ خَيْرًا	
الَّذِي يَجْعَلُ لَكُمْ	
تَفْتَحُونَ الْكِتَابَ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

I do good deeds	
We make for him	
Do you open the book?	
He made for you	
She opens the book	

Q4: Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

هَلْ تَجْعَلُ؟	
هَلْ تَفْتَحُ الْكِتَابَ؟	
هَلْ تَجْعَلُونَ الْبَيْتَ؟	
هَلْ يَجْعَلُ شَيْئًا؟	
هَلْ تَفْعَلُونَ خَيْرًا؟	

Lesson
13

فعل مضارع: يَنْصُرُ، يَخْلُقُ، يَذْكُرُ، يَعْبُدُ

Q1: Complete the following table with the six forms of فعل مضارع for the verbs ذكر، عبد، خلق، نصر that you have learnt in Lesson 13.

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

مَنْ يَنْصُرُهُ؟	
لَا يَخْلُقُونَ شَيْئًا	
الَّذِينَ يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ	
مَنْ يَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ؟	
لَا يَعْبُدُونَ غَيْرَ اللَّهِ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

And he helps Zaid	
And he creates men	
They all remember Allah	
You worship Allah	
She will help Khalid	

Q4: Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

هَلْ تَعْبُدُونَ اللَّهَ؟	
هَلْ تَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ؟	
هَلْ اللَّهُ يَخْلُقُنَا؟	
هَلْ يَنْصُرُونَ خَالِدًا؟	
هَلْ تَذْكُرُونَ الرَّحْمَنَ؟	

Lesson
14

فعل مضارع: يَضْرِبُ، يَسْمَعُ، يَعْلَمُ، يَعْمَلُ

Q1: Complete the following table with the six forms of فعل مضارع for the verbs عمل، علم، سمع، ضرب that you have learnt in Lesson 14.

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

النَّاسُ يَضْرِبُونَ	
وَأَنْتُمْ تَسْمَعُونَ الْقُرْآنَ	
إِنَّهُ يَعْلَمُ الْخَيْرَ وَالشَّرَّ	
اللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا تَعْمَلُونَ	
لَا يَسْمَعُونَ فِيهَا	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

He does not beat/hit	
They listen to Al-Qur'an	
Do you all know Zaid?	
You all do good deeds	
They all act on this	

Q4: Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

هَلْ تَضْرِبُ زَيْدًا؟	
هَلْ تَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ فِي الصَّلَاةِ؟	
هَلْ تَعْمَلُ صَالِحًا؟	
هَلِ اللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا تَعْمَلُونَ؟	
هَلْ تَعْلَمُ النَّاسُ؟	

Q1: Complete the following table for the verbs فتح and جعل similar to what is done for فعل.

		افعل
		افعلوا
		لا تفعل
		لا تفعلوا

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

فافعل خيرا!	
افتح الكتاب!	
وافعلوا الخيرا!	
ولا تجعلوا!	
لا تفعلوا شرا!	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

You all do good work	
You don't open	
You all don't do evil deeds	
You all open the book	
You don't make anything	

Q4: Answer the following in Arabic.

افعلوا خيرا!	
اجعل!	
افتحوا الكتاب!	
افعل خيرا!	
افتح الكتاب!	

Lesson
16

فعل أمر ونهى: أَنْصَرَ، أَذْكَرُ، أَعْبُدُ، أَخْلَقُ

Q1: Complete the following table using what you learnt in Lesson 16.

			أَنْصَرَ
	أَعْبُدُوا		
		لَا تَذْكَرُ	
لَا تَخْلُقُوا			

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

أَذْكَرُوا آيَةَ الْقُرْآنِ!	
أَعْبُدُوا رَبَّكُمْ!	
لَا تَنْصُرْ ظَالِمًا!	
وَأَنْصُرُوا زَيْدًا!	
أَذْكَرْ رَبِّكَ!	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

You all remember Allah	
You remember Rahman	
You all worship Allah	
You all don't help the wrongdoer	
You all help Zaid	

Q4: Answer the following in Arabic.

أَعْبُدِ اللَّهَ!	
أَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ!	
أَذْكَرِ الرَّحْمَنَ!	
أَنْصُرْ وَلَدًا!	
أَذْكَرُوا اللَّهَ!	

Lesson
17

فعل أمر ونهى: اضرب، اسمع، اعلم، اعمل

Q1: Complete the following table using what you learnt in Lesson 17.

			اضرب
اعملوا			
		لا تسمع	
	لا تعلموا		

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

لا تضربوا زيداً!	
لا تسمعوا شراً!	
واسمع تلاوة القرآن!	
واعلموا أن الله رحيم!	
واعملوا صالحاً!	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

Listen (all of you) to the Qur'an	
Don't do wrong!	
Do (all of you) good work!	
Don't (all of you) beat Zaid!	
And you all know	

Q4: Answer the following in Arabic.

اعلم الحديث!	
اسمعوا القرآن!	
اضرب الظالم!	
لا تعملوا شراً!	
اعملوا الصالحات!	

Active participle, passive participle & Masdar

Q1: Write the Active participle, passive participle & Masdar with plurals of the verbs given below.

نَصَرَ	جَعَلَ	فَتَحَ	فَعَلَ
			فَاعِلٌ
			مَفْعُولٌ
			فِعْلٌ
			فَاعِلُونَ، فَاعِلِينَ
			مَفْعُولُونَ، مَفْعُولِينَ

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

إِنِّي فَاعِلٌ ذَلِكَ	
أَنْتُمْ فَاعِلُونَ	
أَنْتَ فَاتِحٌ	
الْمُسْلِمُونَ مَنْصُورُونَ	
الْكِتَابُ مَفْتُوحٌ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

You are the openers	
Masjid is opened	
Believers are the doers	
We are being helped	
I am doer	

Q4: Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

هَلْ أَنْتَ فَاعِلٌ؟	
هَلِ الْمَدْرَسَةُ مَفْتُوحَةٌ؟	
هَلْ أَنْتَ نَاصِرٌ؟	
هَلْ أَنْتُمْ جَاعِلُونَ؟	
هَلْ هِيَ فَاعِلَةٌ؟	

Lesson
19

عَبَدَ، ضَرَبَ، سَمِعَ... Name of action: اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول،

Q1: Write the Active participle, passive participle & Masdar with plurals of the verbs given below.

عَمِلَ	عَلِمَ	سَمِعَ	ضَرَبَ	عَبَدَ
				عَابِد
				مَعْبُود
				عِبَادَة
				عَابِدُونَ، عَابِدِينَ
				مَعْبُودُونَ، مَعْبُودِينَ

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

عَلِمَهَا عِنْدَ رَبِّي	
لِي عَمَلِي وَلَكُمْ عَمَلِكُمْ	
وَنَحْنُ لَهُ عِبْدُونَ	
فَاعْمَلْ إِنَّا عَمِلُونَ	
وَالذَّاكِرُونَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

We are the listeners	
We are the doers.	
Indeed Allah is the knower.	
The Salah is a worship.	
She is a worshipper.	

Q4: Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

هَلِ اللَّهُ مَعْبُودُنَا؟	
هَلْ هُمْ عَالِمُونَ؟	
هَلْ أَنْتَ عَامِلٌ خَيْرًا؟	
هَلْ عِنْدَكُمْ مِنْ عِلْمٍ؟	
هَلْ هَذَا الْعَمَلُ الصَّالِحُ؟	

Q1: Write the short table of the verbs given below.

ماضٍ	مضارع	أمر	نهي	فاعل	مفعول	فعل
فَعَلَ						
ضَرَبَ						
سَمِعَ						
خَلَقَ						
ذَكَرَ						

Q2: Write the following forms joined with attached pronouns.

يُنْصِرُهُ	يَعْلَمُهُ	يَسْمَعُهُ	ذَكَرَتْهُ
يُنْصِرُهُمْ	يَعْلَمُهُمْ	يَسْمَعُهُمْ	ذَكَرَتْهُمْ

Q4: Answer the following in Arabic using "نَعَمْ".

هَلْ تُنْصِرُنِي؟	
هَلْ تَسْمَعُونَنَا؟	
هَلْ ذَكَرْتَنِي؟	
هَلْ تَعْلَمُونَهُ؟	
هَلْ سَمِعْتَنِي؟	