

Learn Arabic Grammar – The Easy Way
UNIT - 3

Lesson 1

Introduction of مَزِيد فِيهِ

The verbs we have learned so far are called 3-letter verbs. In their different forms, the additions are those relating to person, gender, or number, as is apparent in the following example:

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
أَفْعَلُ	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ
أَفْعَلُوا	يَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلُوا
لَا تَفْعَلُ	تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتَ
لَا تَفْعَلُوا	أَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتُ
فَاعِلٌ	تَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلْتُمْ
مَفْعُولٌ	تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْنَا
فِعْلٌ	تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتُ

Introduction of Mazeed Feeh:

If a verb has extra letters to the 3-letter set (as seen in the ماضٍ key), it is called: مَزِيد فِيهِ (Mazeed Feeh), meaning “extra in it” verb. For example:

- عَلِمَ from عَلِمَ (shadda is added here), and
- أَسَلَمَ from سَلِمَ (Hamzah is added in the beginning).

English language also has “Mazeed feeh” verbs. Let us take an example from English. Take the verb ‘write.’ We can generate the whole table in our style as shown below.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Write!	He writes	He wrote
Write! (you all)	They write	They wrote
Don't write!	You write	You wrote
Don't write! (you all)	I write	I wrote
Writer	You all write	You all wrote
That which is written	We write	We wrote
To write	She writes	She wrote

Now let us add re- to the verb ‘write’: Rewrite. And let us make all the forms again!

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Rewrite!	He rewrites	He rewrote
Rewrite! (you all)	They rewrite	They rewrote
Don't rewrite!	You rewrite	You rewrote
Don't rewrite! (you all)	I rewrite	I rewrote
Rewriter	You all rewrite	You all rewrote
That which is rewritten	We rewrite	We rewrote
To rewrite	She rewrites	She rewrote

There are different styles of making “Mazeed feeh” verbs in English. They are made by adding a prefix.

- Prefix re: redo; rewrite; reestablish
- Prefix un: undo; unpack; unfold
- Prefix de: declassify; demotivate; degenerate
- Prefix mis: mislead; misalign; miscalculate
- Prefix over: overcook; overtake; overrate
- Prefix under: undercook; undertake; underestimate

In Arabic, the extra letters are added sometimes before the first letter and sometimes between the first and the second letter. Once they are added to the root letters, they stay in almost all the forms of مضارع , ماضٍ , etc. as shown above, i.e., rewrites, rewrote, rewritten, etc.

There are 14 derivative forms (مزید فیہ) in Arabic. Five of them are more common which are given below along with their occurrence in the Qur’an. To memorize these 5 types easily, memorize the 2 sentences given below:

- **تَعْلِيم** and **مُحَاسِبَة** are very important in **إِسْلَام**

تَعْلِيم	↔	عَلَّمَ	Extra shaddah	1660
مُحَاسِبَة	↔	حَاسَبَ	Extra Alif	500
إِسْلَام	↔	أَسْلَمَ	Extra Hamzah	4500

- Don't do **إِخْتِلَاف** do **إِسْتِغْفَار** (to ask for forgiveness).

إِخْتِلَاف	↔	إِخْتَلَفَ	Extra ا - ت	1200
إِسْتِغْفَار	↔	إِسْتَغْفَرَ	Extra اِسْت	400

Please note the following

- The numbers in the last column show the occurrence of such type of words, approximately, in the Qur’an.
- Please note that the ماضٍ key is the main key. مزید فیہ letters are shown in the مضارع key.
- Out of the 3 verb keys and 3 noun keys, you have already learnt one verb and one noun form (as shown in the tables above). The rest of the keys will be taught in the following lessons.
- Words on the above 5 patterns occur in the Qur’an almost **8200** times, i.e., almost once in every line of the Qur’an (in a 15-line Mushaf).

Lesson
2

مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ: عَلَّمَ

Let us make the verb table for the Mazeed-feeḥ verb, عَلَّمَ (عَلِمَ → عَلَّمَ). A shaddah is added to the second letter. Just carry the addition everywhere while making its different forms! Verbs on this pattern occur in the Qur'an almost 1700 times.

- Key of فعل ماضٍ: عَلَّمَ
- Key of مضارع يُعَلِّمُ (Ensure to note ُ in the beginning and Kasrah before the last letter)
- Key of أمرٍ عَلِّمُ (Take فعل ماضٍ form, put sukoon on the last letter and a Kasrah before it)
- اسم فاعل or اسم مفعول: Add م to the key of فعل ماضٍ and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter.

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

He taught: 41 عَلَّمَ

فعل أمرٍ فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Teach!	عَلِّمُ	He teaches	He taught
Teach!	عَلِّمُوا	They teach	They taught
Don't teach!	لَا تُعَلِّمُ	You teach	You taught
Don't teach!	لَا تُعَلِّمُوا	I teach	I taught
one who teaches	مُعَلِّمٌ	You all teach	You all taught
The one who is taught	مُعَلَّمٌ	We teach	We taught
to teach	تُعَلِّمُ	She teaches	She taught

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، عَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ.	هَلْ عَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ؟
نَعَمْ، عَلِّمُوا الْقُرْآنَ.	هَلْ عَلِّمُوا الْقُرْآنَ؟
نَعَمْ، عَلَّمْتُ الْقُرْآنَ.	هَلْ عَلَّمْتُ الْقُرْآنَ؟
نَعَمْ، عَلَّمْنَا الْقُرْآنَ.	هَلْ عَلَّمْنَا الْقُرْآنَ؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

نَعَمْ، أُعَلِّمُ الْقُرْآنَ.	هَلْ تُعَلِّمُ الْقُرْآنَ؟	• فعل مضارع:
أُعَلِّمُ الْقُرْآنَ.	عَلِّمِ الْقُرْآنَ!	• فعل أمر:
نَعَمْ، أَنَا مُعَلِّمٌ.	هَلْ أَنْتَ مُعَلِّمٌ؟	• اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول:

Just like عَلَّمَ, we can make the complete table for سَبَّحَ (he glorified). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 3

مَزِيد فِيهِ: حَاسَبَ

Let us take second مزِيد فِيهِ حَاسَبَ (حَاسَبَ → حَسَبَ). An alif is added to the second letter. Just carry the addition everywhere while making its different forms Verbs on this pattern occur in the Qur'an almost 500 time.

- Key of فعل ماضٍ: حَاسَبَ
- Key of مضارع يُحَاسِبُ (Ensure to note يُ in the beginning and Kasrah before the last letter)
- Key of أمر حَاسِبْ (Take فعل ماضٍ form, put sukoon on the last letter and a Kasrah before it)
- اسم فاعل or اسم مفعول: Add مُ to the key of فعل ماضٍ and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter.

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

3 حَاسَبَ: he took account

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Take account!	حَاسِبْ	يُحَاسِبُ	حَاسَبَ
Take account!	حَاسِبُوا	يُحَاسِبُونَ	حَاسَبُوا
Don't take account!	لَا تُحَاسِبْ	تُحَاسِبُ	حَاسَبْتَ
Don't take account!	لَا تُحَاسِبُوا	أُحَاسِبُ	حَاسَبْتُ
one who takes account	مُحَاسِبٌ	تُحَاسِبُونَ	حَاسَبْتُمْ
The one who is taken to account	مُحَاسَبٌ	نُحَاسِبُ	حَاسَبْنَا
to take account	مُحَاسِبَةٌ	تُحَاسِبُ	حَاسَبْتُ

Spoken Arabic

- هَلْ يُحَاسِبُ نَفْسَهُ؟ نَعَمْ، يُحَاسِبُ نَفْسَهُ.
- هَلْ يُحَاسِبُونَ أَنْفُسَهُمْ؟ نَعَمْ، يُحَاسِبُونَ أَنْفُسَهُمْ.
- هَلْ تُحَاسِبُ نَفْسَكَ؟ نَعَمْ، أُحَاسِبُ نَفْسِي.
- هَلْ تُحَاسِبُونَ أَنْفُسَكُمْ؟ نَعَمْ، نُحَاسِبُ أَنْفُسَنَا.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ حَاسَبْتُمْ أَنْفُسَكُمْ؟ نَعَمْ، حَاسَبْنَا أَنْفُسَنَا.
- فعل أمر: حَاسِبْ! نَعَمْ، أُحَاسِبُ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُحَاسِبُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مُحَاسِبُونَ.

Just like حَاسَبَ, we can make the complete table for هَاجَرَ (he migrated). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson
4

مَزِيد فِيهِ: أَسْلَمَ

Let us take third مزید فيه (سَلِمَ → أَسْلَمَ). A Hamzah is added to the first letter. Verbs on this pattern occur in the Qur'an almost 4500 time.

- Key of مضارع: يُسَلِّمُ the Hamzah in the beginning dropped like a weak letter; for simplification. So, instead of يُأَسَلِّمُ it becomes يُسَلِّمُ.
- Key of ماضٍ: مُسَلِّمٌ Put Sukoon on the last letter and a Kasrah on the letter before it in the key of فعل ماضٍ.
- اسم فاعل or اسم مفعول: Add مُ to the key of فعل ماضٍ and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter: مُسَلِّمٌ, مُسَلِّمَةٌ (مُسَلِّمٌ, مُسَلِّمَةٌ, مُسَلِّمَةٌ, مُسَلِّمَةٌ, مُسَلِّمَةٌ, مُسَلِّمَةٌ).

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

72 أَسْلَمَ: He submitted

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
To whom one submits	أَسْلَمَ	He submits	He submitted
Submit! (you all)	أَسْلِمُوا	They submit	They all submitted.
Don't submit!	لَا تُسَلِّمِ	You submit	You submitted.
Don't submit! (you all)	لَا تُسَلِّمُوا	I submit	I submitted.
One who submits	مُسَلِّمٌ	You all submit	You all submitted.
To whom one submits	مُسَلِّمٌ	We submit	We submitted.
Submission	إِسْلَامٌ	She submits	She submitted.

Spoken Arabic

- هَلْ يُسَلِّمُ لِلَّهِ؟ نَعَمْ، يُسَلِّمُ لِلَّهِ.
 هَلْ يُسَلِّمُونَ لِلَّهِ؟ نَعَمْ، يُسَلِّمُونَ لِلَّهِ.
 هَلْ تُسَلِّمُ لِلَّهِ؟ نَعَمْ، أُسَلِّمُ لِلَّهِ.
 هَلْ تُسَلِّمُونَ لِلَّهِ؟ نَعَمْ، نُسَلِّمُ لِلَّهِ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ أَسْلَمُوا لِلَّهِ؟ نَعَمْ، أَسْلَمُوا لِلَّهِ.
- فعل أمر: أَسْلِمِ لِلَّهِ! نَعَمْ، أُسَلِّمُ لِلَّهِ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُسَلِّمُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مُسَلِّمُونَ.

Just like أَسْلَمَ, we can make the complete table for أَرْسَلَ (he sent). You can find other verbs too on this style.

forms of مزيد فيه of اِخْتَلَفَ (اِخْتَلَفَ → حَلَفَ). “Hamzah” and “Taa” are extra here and we keep them in all the forms. Verbs on this pattern occur in the Qur’an almost 1200 times.

- Key of فعل ماضٍ: اِخْتَلَفَ. It is a ‘joining’ Hamzah in the beginning, i.e., when this word is joined by others, the Hamzah drops. For example: فَاخْتَلَفَ، وَاخْتَلَفَ
- Key of فعل مضارع: يَخْتَلِفُ. To make مضارع “Hamzah” in the beginning is dropped (like a weak letter!).
- Key of فعل أمر: اِخْتَلِفْ. Put Sukoon on the last letter and a Kasrah on the letter before it in the key of فعل ماضٍ.
- مُخْتَلَفٌ، مُخْتَلِفٌ. Add مُ to the key of فعل ماضٍ and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter: مُخْتَلِفٌ، مُخْتَلَفٌ. Here again the starting Hamzah is dropped.

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

He differed: اِخْتَلَفَ 52

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Differ!	اِخْتَلِفْ	He differs	اِخْتَلَفَ
Differ (you all)!	اِخْتَلِفُوا	They differ	اِخْتَلَفُوا
Don't differ!	لَا تَخْتَلِفْ	You differ	اِخْتَلَفْتَ
Don't differ (you all)!	لَا تَخْتَلِفُوا	I differ	اِخْتَلَفْتُ
one who differs	مُخْتَلِفٌ	You all differ	اِخْتَلَفْتُمْ
that which is differed from	مُخْتَلَفٌ	We differ	اِخْتَلَفْنَا
Difference, to differ	اِخْتِلَافٌ	She differs	اِخْتَلَفَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلِ اِخْتَلَفَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟ مَا اِخْتَلَفَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ.
هَلِ اِخْتَلَفُوا فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟ مَا اِخْتَلَفُوا فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ.
هَلِ اِخْتَلَفْتَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟ مَا اِخْتَلَفْتُ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ.
هَلِ اِخْتَلَفْتُمْ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟ مَا اِخْتَلَفْنَا فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلِ تَخْتَلِفُ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟ لَا اِخْتَلِفُ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ.
- فعل أمر: لَا تَخْتَلِفْ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ!
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلِ أَنْتَ مُخْتَلِفٌ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟ مَا أَنَا بِمُخْتَلِفٍ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ.

Just like اِخْتَلَفَ, we can make the complete table for اِتَّخَذَ (he took). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Let us make different forms of مزید of اسْتَغْفَرَ (غَفَرَ → اسْتَغْفَرَ). keep “ اسْت ” in the beginning of its all forms. Verbs on this pattern occur in the Qur’an almost 400 time.

- Key of فعل ماضٍ: اسْتَغْفَرَ. It is a ‘joining’ Hamzah in the beginning, i.e., when this word is joined by others, the Hamzah drops. For example: فَاَسْتَغْفِرُ، وَاسْتَغْفِرُوا
- Key of مضارع: يَسْتَغْفِرُ. To make مضارع, Hamzah in the beginning is dropped.
- Key of أمر: اسْتَغْفِرْ. Put Sukoon on the last letter and a Kasrah on the letter before it in the key of فعل ماضٍ.
- مُسْتَغْفِرٌ، مُسْتَغْفِرَةٌ. Add مُ to the key of فعل ماضٍ and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter: Hamzah is dropped here too.

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

He asked for forgiveness

42 اسْتَغْفَرَ:

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Ask for forgiveness!	اسْتَغْفِرْ	He asks for forgiveness	اسْتَغْفَرَ
Ask for ... (you all)!	اسْتَغْفِرُوا	They ask for forgiveness	اسْتَغْفِرُوا
Don't ask for forgiveness!	لَا تَسْتَغْفِرْ	You ask for forgiveness	اسْتَغْفَرْتَ
Don't ask for ... (you all)!	لَا تَسْتَغْفِرُوا	I ask for forgiveness	اسْتَغْفَرْتُ
one who asks for forgiveness	مُسْتَغْفِرٌ	You all ask for forgiveness	اسْتَغْفَرْتُمْ
one who is asked for forgiveness,	مُسْتَغْفِرٌ	We ask for forgiveness	اسْتَغْفَرْنَا
to ask for forgiveness	اسْتَغْفَارٌ	She asks for forgiveness	اسْتَغْفَرَتْ

Spoken Arabic

- نَعَمْ، يَسْتَغْفِرُ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ. هَلْ يَسْتَغْفِرُ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ؟
- نَعَمْ، يَسْتَغْفِرُونَ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ. هَلْ يَسْتَغْفِرُونَ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ؟
- نَعَمْ، اسْتَغْفِرُ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ. هَلْ تَسْتَغْفِرُ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ؟
- نَعَمْ، نَسْتَغْفِرُ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ. هَلْ تَسْتَغْفِرُونَ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ اسْتَغْفِرُوا مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ؟ نَعَمْ، اسْتَغْفِرُوا مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ.
- فعل أمر: اسْتَغْفِرْ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ! نَعَمْ، اسْتَغْفِرُ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتَ مُسْتَغْفِرٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا مُسْتَغْفِرٌ.

Just like اسْتَغْفَرَ, we can make the complete table for اسْتَكَبَرَ (he was arrogant). You can find other verbs too on this style.

In previous lessons, we have studied the five most important styles of مزيد فيه. In the following lessons, we will take 3 styles which are not that common. We start with تَدَبَّرَ (دَبَّرَ → تَدَبَّرَ). keep “ت” and the Shaddah in all the forms. Verbs on this pattern occur in the Qur’an almost 400 time.

- Key of يَتَدَبَّرُ: مضارع
- Key of تَدَبَّرَ: أمر Put Sukoon on the last letter. Note that this does not have any Kasrah on the letter before the last letter.
- اسم فاعل or اسم مفعول: Add مُ to the key of فعل ماضٍ and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter: مُتَدَبَّرَ، مُتَدَبَّرَ.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and 3 noun keys) He pondered 4 تَدَبَّرَ:

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Ponder!	تَدَبَّرْ	He ponders	يَتَدَبَّرُ	He pondered	تَدَبَّرَ
Ponder!	تَدَبَّرُوا	They ponder	يَتَدَبَّرُونَ	They pondered	تَدَبَّرُوا
Don't Ponder!	لَا تَدَبَّرْ	You ponder	تَدَبَّرُ	You pondered	تَدَبَّرْتَ
Don't Ponder!	لَا تَدَبَّرُوا	I ponder	أَتَدَبَّرُ	I pondered	تَدَبَّرْتُ
one who ponders that which is pondered on	مُتَدَبِّرٍ	You all ponder	تَدَبَّرُونَ	You all pondered	تَدَبَّرْتُمْ
to ponder	مُتَدَبَّرٍ	We ponder	نَتَدَبَّرُ	We pondered	تَدَبَّرْنَا
	تَدَبَّرٍ	She ponders	تَدَبَّرُ	She pondered	تَدَبَّرَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَتَدَبَّرُ فِي الْقُرْآنِ؟ نَعَمْ، يَتَدَبَّرُ فِي الْقُرْآنِ.

هَلْ يَتَدَبَّرُونَ فِي الْقُرْآنِ؟ نَعَمْ، يَتَدَبَّرُونَ فِي الْقُرْآنِ.

هَلْ تَدَبَّرُ فِي الْقُرْآنِ؟ نَعَمْ، أَتَدَبَّرُ فِي الْقُرْآنِ.

هَلْ تَدَبَّرُونَ فِي الْقُرْآنِ؟ نَعَمْ، نَتَدَبَّرُ فِي الْقُرْآنِ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ تَدَبَّرْتَ فِي الْقُرْآنِ؟ نَعَمْ، تَدَبَّرْتُ فِي الْقُرْآنِ.
- فعل أمر: تَدَبَّرْ فِي الْقُرْآنِ! أَتَدَبَّرُ فِي الْقُرْآنِ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتَ مُتَدَبِّرٌ فِي الْقُرْآنِ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا مُتَدَبِّرٌ فِي الْقُرْآنِ.

Just like تَدَبَّرَ, we can make the complete table for تَوَكَّلَ (he put trust). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson
8

مَزِيد فِيهِ: تَدَارَسَ، انْقَلَبَ

Let us take a Mazed-feeh verb تَدَارَسَ (دَرَسَ → تَدَارَسَ). keep “ت” and the Alif in all the forms. Verbs on this pattern occur in the Qur’an almost 100 time.

- Key of مضارع: يَتَدَارَسُ
- Key of أمر: تَدَارَسْ Put Sukoon on the last letter. Note that this does not have any Kasrah on the letter before the last letter.
- مُتَدَارِسٌ، مُتَدَارِسٌ: Add مُ to the key of فعل ماضٍ and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter: اسم مفعول or اسم فاعل

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

0 تَدَارَسَ: He studied together

فعل أمر فعل نهي، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Study together!	تَدَارَسْ	He studies together	يَتَدَارَسُ	He studied together	تَدَارَسَ
Study you all together	تَدَارَسُوا	They study together	يَتَدَارَسُونَ	They studied together	تَدَارَسُوا
Don't study together!	لَا تَدَارَسْ	You study together	تَدَارَسْ	You studied together	تَدَارَسْتَ
Don't study you all together	لَا تَدَارَسُوا	I study together	أَتَدَارَسُ	I studied together	تَدَارَسْتُ
one who studies	مُتَدَارِسٌ	You all study together	تَدَارَسُونَ	You all studied together	تَدَارَسْتُمْ
-	-	We study together	نَتَدَارَسُ	We studied together	تَدَارَسْنَا
to study together	تَدَارَسَ	She studies together	تَدَارَسْ	She studied together	تَدَارَسَتْ

Spoken Arabic

- هَلْ تَدَارَسَ الْقُرْآنَ؟ نَعَمْ، تَدَارَسَ الْقُرْآنَ.
 هَلْ تَدَارَسُوا الْقُرْآنَ؟ نَعَمْ، تَدَارَسُوا الْقُرْآنَ.
 هَلْ تَدَارَسْتَ الْقُرْآنَ؟ نَعَمْ، تَدَارَسْتَ الْقُرْآنَ.
 هَلْ تَدَارَسْتُمْ الْقُرْآنَ؟ نَعَمْ، تَدَارَسْنَا الْقُرْآنَ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ يَتَدَارَسُونَ الْقُرْآنَ؟ نَعَمْ، يَتَدَارَسُونَ الْقُرْآنَ.
- فعل أمر: تَدَارَسُوا الْقُرْآنَ! نَتَدَارَسُ الْقُرْآنَ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُتَدَارِسُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مُتَدَارِسُونَ.

Just like تَدَارَسَ, we can make the complete table for تَشَابَهَ (he looked alike/he seemed alike). You can find other verbs too on this style.

مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ: اِنْقَلَبَ

Let us take a Mazeed-feeH verb اِنْقَلَبَ (اِنْقَلَبَ → قَلَبَ). Keep "اِنْ" in all the forms. Verbs on this pattern occur in the Qur'an almost 100 time.

- Key of مضارع: يَنْقَلِبُ. To make مضارع, Hamzah in the beginning is dropped.
- Key of امر: اِنْقَلِبْ. Put Sukoon on the last letter and Kasrah before the last letter of ماضٍ.
- مُنْقَلِبٌ، مُنْقَلَبٌ: Add مُ to the key of ماضٍ فعل and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter: اسم مفعول or اسم فاعل.

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

He turned
around

22 اِنْقَلَبَ:

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Turn around!	اِنْقَلِبْ	يَنْقَلِبُ	اِنْقَلَبَ
Turn around!	اِنْقَلِبُوا	يَنْقَلِبُونَ	اِنْقَلَبُوا
Don't turn around!	لَا تَنْقَلِبْ	تَنْقَلِبُ	اِنْقَلَبْتَ
Don't turn around!	لَا تَنْقَلِبُوا	اِنْقَلِبْ	اِنْقَلَبْتُ
one who turns around	مُنْقَلِبٌ	تَنْقَلِبُونَ	اِنْقَلَبْتُمْ
-	-	نَنْقَلِبُ	اِنْقَلَبْنَا
to turn over	اِنْقِلَابٌ	تَنْقَلِبُ	اِنْقَلَبْتُ

Spoken Arabic

- هَلِ اِنْقَلَبَ اِلَى اللّٰهِ؟ نَعَمْ، اِنْقَلَبَ اِلَى اللّٰهِ.
- هَلِ اِنْقَلَبُوا اِلَى اللّٰهِ؟ نَعَمْ، اِنْقَلَبُوا اِلَى اللّٰهِ.
- هَلِ اِنْقَلَبْتَ اِلَى اللّٰهِ؟ نَعَمْ، اِنْقَلَبْتُ اِلَى اللّٰهِ.
- هَلِ اِنْقَلَبْتُمْ اِلَى اللّٰهِ؟ نَعَمْ، اِنْقَلَبْنَا اِلَى اللّٰهِ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلِ تَنْقَلِبُونَ اِلَى اللّٰهِ؟ نَعَمْ، نَنْقَلِبُ اِلَى اللّٰهِ.
- فعل أمر: اِنْقَلِبُوا اِلَى اللّٰهِ! نَعَمْ، اِنْقَلِبُوا اِلَى اللّٰهِ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلِ اَنْتَ مُنْقَلِبٌ اِلَى اللّٰهِ؟ نَعَمْ، اَنَا مُنْقَلِبٌ اِلَى اللّٰهِ.

Just like اِنْقَلَبَ, we can make the complete table for اِنطَلَقَ (he went). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 9

Introduction of Mazeed Feeh with weak verbs

Arabic words are of 3 types: Noun (اسم), Verb (فعل), and particle (حرف)

- In Course-1, we learnt 3-letter sound verbs: سَمِعَ، ضَرَبَ، نَصَرَ، فَتَحَ
- In Course-2, we learnt:
 - Weak verbs such as وَهَبَ، وَعَدَ، قَالَ، زَادَ، دَعَا، هَدَى
 - Verbs with repeated letters such as ظَنَّ، ضَلَّ and
 - Verbs with hamza such as قَرَأَ، سَأَلَ، أَمَرَ.

Below is the table of the verbs that we learnt in Course-1 and Course-2. All these verbs are 3-letter verbs.

	& have good opinion Otherwise you will be lost	Therefore pray to him for guidance	In fact, He said: He will give more	Allah will give; it is a promise.	
سَأَلَ		سَعَى		وَهَبَ	فَتَحَ
أَمَرَ	ظَنَّ	دَعَا	قَالَ	—	نَصَرَ
أَتَى	ضَلَّ	هَدَى	زَادَ	وَعَدَ	ضَرَبَ
	مَسَّ	رَضِيَ	شَاءَ	وَسِعَ	سَمِعَ

Till the previous lessons of this book, we learnt sound Mazeed-feeH verbs such as عَلَّمَ، حَاسَبَ، أَسْلَمَ، اِخْتَلَفَ، اسْتَعْفَرَ، تَدَبَّرَ، تَدَارَسَ، اِنْقَلَبَ

We have seen sound verbs, weak verbs, double-letter verbs, and verbs with Hamzah in 3-letter verbs. Similarly, Mazeed-feeH verbs also the above categories.

In next lesson we will study those مزید فيه verbs which have weak letters, Hamzah, or repeated root letters. Both sound verbs and the other types are important. Sound verbs occur 4500 times and the rest occur 4500 times. Together, they make up around 9000 times, i.e., almost once in every line of the Qur'an.

Below is a glimpse of these types of verbs in Mazeed feeh style. You don't have to memorize anything now. We will learn them in the next 11 lessons.

ظَلَّلَ	وَلَّى	بَيَّنَ صَوَّرَ	وَفَّقَ	عَلَّمَ
شَاقَّ	نَادَى	بَايَعَ جَاوَزَ	وَأَعَدَّ	حَاسَبَ
أَضَلَّ	أَلْقَى	أَقَامَ	أَوْحَى	أَسْلَمَ
إِخْتَصَّ	إِهْتَدَى	إِخْتَارَ	إِتَّقَى إِرْتَقَى	إِخْتَلَفَ
إِسْتَقَرَّ	إِسْتَسْقَى	إِسْتَقَامَ	إِسْتَوْقَدَ	إِسْتَغْفَرَ
			تَدَبَّرَ، تَدَارَسَ، انْقَلَبَ	

While making the verb table, the changes that occur in Mazeed feeh weak verbs is similar to those you saw in 3-letter weak verbs. It will be very helpful if you remember how you prepared the verb tables of different types of weak verbs, Hamzah verbs, and repeated root letter verbs. For, example, let us revise the table of هدى that you learnt in Course-2. Its features are very useful when you prepare similar tables in مزيد فيه. Notice how the plurals (هَدَى، هَدُوا، يَهْدِي، يَهْدُونَ، اِهْدِ، اِهْدُوا، هَادِ، هَادُونَ) and the feminine form هَدَتْ were made.

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

He guided

هَدَى:

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، Name of action، اسم مفعول، اسم فاعل	
Guide!	إِهْدِ
Guide! (you all)	إِهْدُوا
Don't guide	لَا تَهْدِ
Don't guide! (you all)	لَا تَهْدُوا
the one who guides	هَادٍ
The one who is guided	مَهْدِي
Guidance, to guide	هَدَى/هِدَايَة

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
He guides / will guide	يَهْدِي
They guide / will guide	يَهْدُونَ
You guide / will guide	تَهْدِي
I guide / will guide,	أَهْدِي
You all guide / will guide	تَهْدُونَ
We guide / will guide	نَهْدِي
She guides / will guide	تَهْدِي
He guided	هَدَى
They guided	هَدُوا
You guided	هَدَيْتَ
I guided,	هَدَيْتُ
You all guided	هَدَيْتُمْ
We guided,	هَدَيْنَا
She guided	هَدَتْ

Lesson
10

مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ: وَئِي

This verb is on the pattern of عَلَّمَ but has a weak letter (وَيُّ → وَئِي).

It is similar to هَدَى because it ends with standing Fathah (written as ي). Therefore, a number of features that you learnt in هَدَى table can be used here such as the approach to make plurals (هَدَى، هَدَا، يَهْدِي، يَهْدُونَ، اهْدِ، اهْدُوا، هَادِ، هَادُونَ)

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

31 وَئِي: He turned away

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Turn!	وَلِّ
Turn! (you all)	وَلُّوا
Don't turn!	لَا تُوَلِّ
Don't turn! (you all)	لَا تُوَلُّوا
One who turns	مُوَلِّ
That which is turned	مُوَلَّى عَنْهُ
To turn	تَوَلَّى

فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
He turns	يُوَلِّي	He turned	وَلَّى
They turn	يُوَلُّونَ	They turned	وَلُّوا
You turn	تُوَلِّي	You turned	وَلَّيْتَ
I turn	أُوَلِّي	I turned	وَلَّيْتُ
You all turn	تُوَلُّونَ	You all turned	وَلَّيْتُمْ
We turn	نُوَلِّي	We turned	وَلَّيْنَا
She turns	تُوَلِّي	She turned	وَلَّتْ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، وَئِي وَجْهَهُ.	هَلْ وَئِي وَجْهَهُ؟
نَعَمْ، وَلُّوا وَجُوهَهُمْ.	هَلْ وَلُّوا وَجُوهَهُمْ؟
نَعَمْ، وَلَّيْتُ وَجْهِي.	هَلْ وَلَّيْتُ وَجْهَكَ؟
نَعَمْ، وَلَّيْنَا وَجُوهَنَا.	هَلْ وَلَّيْتُمْ وَجُوهَكُمْ؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ يُوَلِّي وَجْهَهُ؟ نَعَمْ، يُوَلِّي وَجْهَهُ.
- فعل أمر: لَا تُوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ! لَا تُوَلِّ وَجُوهَنَا.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتَ مُوَلِّ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا مُوَلِّ.

Just like وَئِي, we can make the complete table for نَجَّى (he saved). You can find other verbs too on this style.

This verb is on the pattern of حَاسَبَ but has a weak letter (نَادَى → نَادَى).

It is similar to هَدَى because it ends with standing Fathah (written as ي). Therefore, a number of features that you learnt in هَدَى table can be used here such as the approach to make plurals (هَدَى، هَدَوْا، يَهْدِي، يَهْدُونَ، إهْدِ، إهْدُوا، هَادِ، هَادُونَ)

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

48 نَادَى: He called out

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Call out!	نَادِ	يُنَادِي	نَادَى
Call out (you all)!	نَادُوا	يُنَادُونَ	نَادَوْا
Don't call out!	لَا تُنَادِ	تُنَادِي	نَادَيْتَ
Don't (you all) call out!	لَا تُنَادُوا	أُنَادِي	نَادَيْتُ
One who calls out	مُنَادٍ	تُنَادُونَ	نَادَيْتُمْ
One who is called out	مُنَادَى	نُنَادِي	نَادَيْنَا
to call out	مُنَادَاةً	تُنَادِي	نَادَتْ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، نَادَى اللهُ.	هَلْ نَادَى اللهُ؟
نَعَمْ، نَادُوا اللهُ.	هَلْ نَادُوا اللهُ؟
نَعَمْ، نَادَيْتُ اللهُ.	هَلْ نَادَيْتَ اللهُ؟
نَعَمْ، نَادَيْنَا اللهُ.	هَلْ نَادَيْتُمْ اللهُ؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ تُنَادُونَ اللهُ؟ نَعَمْ، تُنَادِي اللهُ.
- فعل أمر: نَادُوا اللهُ! نُنَادِي اللهُ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُنَادُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مُنَادُونَ.

Just like نَادَى, we can make the complete table for لَاقَى (he met). You can find other verbs too on this style.

This verb is on the pattern of أَسَلَّمَ but has a weak letter. (قَامَ → قَامَ).

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

He established 71 أَقَامَ:

فعل أمر فعل نهي، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Establish!	أَقِمْ	يُقِيمُ	أَقَامَ
Establish! (you all)	أَقِيمُوا	يُقِيمُونَ	أَقَامُوا
Don't establish!	لَا تُقِمْ	تُقِيمُ	أَقَمْتَ
Don't establish! (you all)	لَا تُقِيمُوا	أَقِيمُ	أَقَمْتُ
One who establishes	مُقِيمٌ	تُقِيمُونَ	أَقَمْتُمْ
To establish	مُقَامٌ	نُقِيمُ	أَقَمْنَا
To establish	إِقَامَةٌ	تُقِيمُ	أَقَامَتْ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، أَقَامَ الصَّلَاةَ.	هَلْ أَقَامَ الصَّلَاةَ؟
نَعَمْ، أَقَامُوا الصَّلَاةَ.	هَلْ أَقَامُوا الصَّلَاةَ؟
نَعَمْ، أَقَمْتُ الصَّلَاةَ.	هَلْ أَقَمْتُ الصَّلَاةَ؟
نَعَمْ، أَقَمْنَا الصَّلَاةَ.	هَلْ أَقَمْتُمْ الصَّلَاةَ؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ تُقِيمُ الصَّلَاةَ؟ نَعَمْ، أُقِيمُ الصَّلَاةَ.
- فعل أمر: أَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ! نَعَمْ، أَقِيمُ الصَّلَاةَ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْعَمُ مُقِيمُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مُقِيمُونَ.

Just like أَقَامَ, we can make the complete table for أَرَادَ (he wanted). You can find other verbs too on this style.

This verb is on the pattern of أَسْلَمَ but has a weak letter. (أَلْقَى → لَقِيَ).

It is similar to هَدَى because it ends with standing Fathah (written as ي). Therefore, a number of features that you learnt in هَدَى table can be used here such as the approach to make plurals (هَدَى، هَدَوْا، يَهْدِي، يَهْدُونَ، إهْدِ، إهْدُوا، هَادِ، هَادُونَ)

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

75 أَلْقَى: He threw

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Throw!	أَلْقِ
Throw! (you all)	أَلْقُوا
Don't throw!	لَا تُلْقِ
Don't throw! (you all)	لَا تُلْقُوا
One who throws	مُلْقٍ
That which is thrown	مُلْقَى
To throw	إِلْقَاءً

فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
He throws	يُلْقِي	He threw	أَلْقَى
They throw	يُلْقُونَ	They threw	أَلْقَوْا
You throw	تُلْقِي	You threw	أَلْقَيْتَ
I throw	أَلْقِي	I threw	أَلْقَيْتُ
You all throw	تُلْقُونَ	You all threw	أَلْقَيْتُمْ
We throw	نُلْقِي	We threw	أَلْقَيْنَا
She throws	تُلْقِي	She threw	أَلْقَتْ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، أَلْقَى الْعَصَا.	هَلْ أَلْقَى الْعَصَا؟
نَعَمْ، أَلْقُوا الْعَصَا.	هَلْ أَلْقُوا الْعَصَا؟
نَعَمْ، أَلْقَيْتُ الْعَصَا.	هَلْ أَلْقَيْتَ الْعَصَا؟
نَعَمْ، أَلْقَيْنَا الْعَصَا.	هَلْ أَلْقَيْتُمْ الْعَصَا؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

نَعَمْ، نُلْقِي الْعَصَا.	هَلْ تُلْقُونَ الْعَصَا؟	• فعل مضارع:
أَلْقَى الْعَصَا.	أَلْقِ الْعَصَا!	• فعل أمر:
نَعَمْ، أَنَا مُلْقٍ الْعَصَا.	هَلْ أَنْتَ مُلْقٍ الْعَصَا؟	• اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول:

Just like أَلْقَى, we can make the complete table for أَوْحَى (he revealed). You can find other verbs too on this style.

**Lesson
14**

مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ: اٰمَنَ

Now we will make different forms of مزيد فيه of اٰمَنَ (اٰمَنَ → اٰمِنَ). This is on the pattern of اٰسَلَمَ but it has a Hamzah.

- Key of فعل ماضٍ: when two Hamzah join they become Madd for ease. Like: اٰمَنَ → اٰمِنَ rest of forms will be alike.
- Key of فعل مضارع: يُؤْمِنُ. Note one more change: اٰمِنُ → اٰؤْمِنُ; the second Hamzah becomes Madd.
- Key of فعل امر: اٰمِنِ Kasrah before the last letter of the key of فعل ماضٍ.
- اسم فاعل or اسم مفعول: Add مُ to the key of فعل مضارع and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter: مُؤْمِنٌ, مُؤْمِنَةٌ.

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

He believed : 812 اٰمَنَ

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول،		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Believe!	اٰمِنُ	He believes	اٰمِنَ
Believe! (you all)!	اٰمِنُوْا	They believe	اٰمِنُوْا
Don't believe!	لَا تُؤْمِنُ	You believe	اٰمَنْتَ
Don't believe (you all)!	لَا تُؤْمِنُوْا	I believe	اٰمَنْتُ
One who believes	مُؤْمِنٌ	You all believe	اٰمَنْتُمْ
One who is believed	مُؤْمِنٌ	We believe	اٰمَنْتَا
To believes	اِيْمَانٌ	She believes	اٰمَنْتْ

Spoken Arabic

- هَلْ اٰمَنَ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ؟ نَعَمْ، اٰمَنَ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ.
 هَلْ اٰمِنُوْا بِالْاٰخِرَةِ؟ نَعَمْ، اٰمِنُوْا بِالْاٰخِرَةِ.
 هَلْ اٰمَنْتَ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ؟ نَعَمْ، اٰمَنْتُ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ.
 هَلْ اٰمَنَ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ؟ نَعَمْ، اٰمَنَ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ يُؤْمِنُوْنَ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ؟ نَعَمْ، يُؤْمِنُوْنَ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ.
- فعل أمر: اٰمِنُوْا بِالْاٰخِرَةِ! نُوْمِنُ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ اَنْتَ مُؤْمِنٌ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ؟ نَعَمْ، اَنَا مُؤْمِنٌ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ.

Just like اٰمَنَ, we can make the complete table for اٰنْفَقَ (he spent). You can find other verbs too on this style.

This verb is on the pattern of أَضَلَّ but has repeated root letters (ضَلَّ → أَضَلَّ).

It is similar to the 3-letter verb ضَلَّ in the sense that the laam with shaddah splits into two in some cases to make it easy to say it. For example أَضَلَلْتُ، أَضَلَلْتُمْ etc.

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

68 أَضَلَّ: He misguides

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Misguide!	أَضَلَّ	He misguides	يُضِلُّ	He misguides	أَضَلَّ
Misguide! (you all)	أَضَلُّوا	They misguide	يُضِلُّونَ	They misguides	أَضَلُّوا
Don't misguide!	لَا تُضِلَّ	You misguide	تُضِلُّ	You misguides	أَضَلَلْتُ
Don't misguide! (you all)	لَا تُضِلُّوا	I misguide	أُضِلُّ	I misguides	أَضَلَلْتُ
one who misguides	مُضِلٌّ	You all misguide	تُضِلُّونَ	You all misguides	أَضَلَلْتُمْ
The one who is misguides	مُضِلٌّ	We misguide	نُضِلُّ	We misguides	أَضَلَلْنَا
to misguide	إِضْلَالٌ	She misguides	تُضِلُّ	She misguides	أَضَلَّتْ

Spoken Arabic

مَا أَضَلَّ الْقَوْمَ.	هَلْ أَضَلَّ الْقَوْمَ؟
مَا أَضَلُّوا الْقَوْمَ.	هَلْ أَضَلُّوا الْقَوْمَ؟
مَا أَضَلَلْتُ الْقَوْمَ.	هَلْ أَضَلَلْتُ الْقَوْمَ؟
مَا أَضَلَلْنَا الْقَوْمَ.	هَلْ أَضَلَلْتُمْ الْقَوْمَ؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ يُضِلُّ الْقَوْمَ؟ نَعَمْ، يُضِلُّ الْقَوْمَ.
- فعل نهى: لَا تُضِلُّ الْقَوْمَ! لَا أَضِلُّ الْقَوْمَ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتَ مُضِلُّ الْقَوْمَ؟ مَا أَنَا بِمُضِلِّ الْقَوْمَ.

Just like أَضَلَّ، we can make the complete table for أَحَبَّ (he liked). You can find other verbs too on this style.

This verb is on the pattern of أَسْلَمَ but has a Hamzah and a weak letter (أَتَى → اَتَى).

It is similar to هَدَى because it ends with standing Fathah (written as ى). Therefore, a number of features that you learnt in هَدَى table can be used here such as the approach to make plurals (هَدَى، هَدَوْا، يَهْدِي، يَهْدُونَ، أَهْدِ، أَهْدُوا، هَادٍ، هَادُونَ)

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

He gave 275 اَتَى:

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Give!	اَتِ	He gives	يُؤْتِي
Give! (you all)	اَتُوا	They give	يُؤْتُونَ
Don't give!	لَا تُؤْتِ	You give	تُؤْتِي
Don't give! (you all)	لَا تُؤْتُوا	I give	أُؤْتِي
One who gives	مُؤْتٍ	You all give	تُؤْتُونَ
One who is given	مُؤْتَى	We give	نُؤْتِي
To give	إِيتَاءٌ	She gives	تُؤْتِي

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يُؤْتِي الزَّكَاةَ؟ نَعَمْ، يُؤْتِي الزَّكَاةَ.
هَلْ يُؤْتُونَ الزَّكَاةَ؟ نَعَمْ، يُؤْتُونَ الزَّكَاةَ.
هَلْ تُؤْتِي الزَّكَاةَ؟ نَعَمْ، أُؤْتِي الزَّكَاةَ.
هَلْ تُؤْتُونَ الزَّكَاةَ؟ نَعَمْ، نُؤْتِي الزَّكَاةَ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ اَتَيْتَ الزَّكَاةَ؟ نَعَمْ، اَتَيْتَ الزَّكَاةَ.
- فعل أمر: اَتِ الزَّكَاةَ! أُؤْتِي الزَّكَاةَ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ اَنْتَ مُؤْتٍ الزَّكَاةَ؟ اَنَا مُؤْتٍ الزَّكَاةَ.

Just like اَتَى, we can make the complete table for اَذَى (he harmed). You can find other verbs too on this style.

This verb is on the pattern of اِخْتَلَفَ but has a weak letter (اِهْتَدَى → هَدَى).

It is similar to هَدَى because it ends with standing Fathah (written as ى). Therefore, a number of features that you learnt in هَدَى table can be used here such as the approach to make plurals (هَدَى، هَدَوْا، يَهْدِي، يَهْدُونَ، اِهْدِ، اِهْدُوا، هَادٍ، هَادُونَ)

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

He received guidance: 61 اِهْتَدَى

فعل أمر فعل نهي، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Receive guidance!	اِهْتَدِ	يَهْتَدِي	اِهْتَدَى
Receive guidance! (you all)	اِهْتَدُوا	يَهْتَدُونَ	اِهْتَدَوْا
Don't receive guidance!	لَا تَهْتَدِ	تَهْتَدِي	اِهْتَدَيْتِ
Don't receive guidance! (you all)	لَا تَهْتَدُوا	أَهْتَدِي	اِهْتَدَيْتُ
The one who receives guidance	مُهْتَدٍ	تَهْتَدُونَ	اِهْتَدَيْتُمْ
The one who received guidance	مُهْتَدَى	نَهْتَدِي	اِهْتَدَيْنَا
To receive guidance	اِهْتِدَاءً	تَهْتَدِي	اِهْتَدَتْ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، اِهْتَدَى لِنَفْسِهِ.	هَلِ اِهْتَدَى لِنَفْسِهِ؟
نَعَمْ، اِهْتَدَوْا لِأَنْفُسِهِمْ.	هَلِ اِهْتَدَوْا لِأَنْفُسِهِمْ؟
نَعَمْ، اِهْتَدَيْتُ لِنَفْسِي.	هَلِ اِهْتَدَيْتُ لِنَفْسِكَ؟
نَعَمْ، اِهْتَدَيْنَا لِأَنْفُسِنَا.	هَلِ اِهْتَدَيْتُمْ لِأَنْفُسِكُمْ؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلِ يَهْتَدِي لِنَفْسِهِ؟ نَعَمْ، يَهْتَدِي لِنَفْسِهِ.
- فعل أمر: اِهْتَدُوا لِأَنْفُسِكُمْ! نَهْتَدِي لِأَنْفُسِنَا.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلِ هُوَ مُهْتَدٍ؟ نَعَمْ، هُوَ مُهْتَدٍ.

Just like اِهْتَدَى, we can make the complete table for اِبْتَغَى (he desired). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Let's make the complete table of اِتَّقَى (→ وَقَى) اِتَّقَى. This is on the pattern of اِخْتَلَفَ. it should have been اِوْتَقَى but it has been made اِتَّقَى for ease.

It is similar to هَدَى because it ends with standing Fathah (written as ى). Therefore, a number of features that you learnt in هَدَى table can be used here such as the approach to make plurals (هَدَى، هَدَوْا، يَهْدِي، يَهْدُونَ، اِهْدِ، اِهْدُوا، هَادِ، هَادُونَ)

- Key of مضارع: يَتَّقِي
- Key of امر: اِتَّقِ Kasrah before the last letter and weak letter dropped
- اسم فاعل or اسم مفعول: Add مُم to the key of فعل ماضٍ and add double Fathah or double Kasrah on the last letter: مُتَّقِي، مُتَّقَى

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

215 اِتَّقَى: He feared

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول،		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Fear!	اِتَّقِ	He fears	اِتَّقَى
Fear! (you all)	اِتَّقُوا	They fear	اِتَّقَوْا
Don't fear!	لَا تَتَّقِ	You fear	اِتَّقَيْتَ
Don't fear! (you all)	لَا تَتَّقُوا	I fear	اِتَّقَيْتُ
One who fears	مُتَّقِي	You all fear	اِتَّقَيْتُمْ
That which is feared	مُتَّقَى	We fear	اِتَّقَيْنَا
To fear	اِتِّقَاءً	She fears	اِتَّقَتْ

Spoken Arabic

- هَلِ اِتَّقَى اللهُ؟ نَعَمْ، اِتَّقَى اللهُ.
هَلِ اِتَّقَوْا اللهُ؟ نَعَمْ، اِتَّقَوْا اللهُ.
هَلِ اِتَّقَيْتَ اللهُ؟ نَعَمْ، اِتَّقَيْتَ اللهُ.
هَلِ اِتَّقَيْتُمْ اللهُ؟ نَعَمْ، اِتَّقَيْنَا اللهُ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلِ يَتَّقَى اللهُ؟ نَعَمْ، يَتَّقَى اللهُ.
- فعل أمر: اِتَّقِ اللهُ! نَعَمْ، اِتَّقَى اللهُ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلِ اَنْتُمْ مُتَّقُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مُتَّقُونَ.

Just like اِتَّقَى, we can make the complete table for اِفْتَرَى (he fabricated). You can find other verbs too on this style.

This verb is on the pattern of اِسْتَعْفَرَ but has a weak letter (قَامَ → اِسْتَقَامَ).

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

He was straight: اِسْتَقَامَ 47

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول،		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Be straight!	اِسْتَقِمْ	يَسْتَقِيمُ	اِسْتَقَامَ
Be straight! (you all)	اِسْتَقِيمُوا	يَسْتَقِيمُونَ	اِسْتَقَامُوا
Don't be straight!	لَا تَسْتَقِمْ	تَسْتَقِيمُ	اِسْتَقَمْتَ
Don't be straight! (you all)	لَا تَسْتَقِيمُوا	اَسْتَقِيمُ	اِسْتَقَمْتُ
One who is straight	مُسْتَقِيمٌ	تَسْتَقِيمُونَ	اِسْتَقَمْتُمْ
-	-	نَسْتَقِيمُ	اِسْتَقَمْنَا
To be straight	اِسْتِقَامَةٌ	تَسْتَقِيمُ	اِسْتَقَامَتْ

Spoken Arabic

- هَلْ اِسْتَقَامَ عَلَى الدِّينِ؟ نَعَمْ، اِسْتَقَامَ عَلَى الدِّينِ.
 هَلْ اِسْتَقَامُوا عَلَى الدِّينِ؟ نَعَمْ، اِسْتَقَامُوا عَلَى الدِّينِ.
 هَلْ اِسْتَقَمْتَ عَلَى الدِّينِ؟ نَعَمْ، اِسْتَقَمْتُ عَلَى الدِّينِ.
 هَلْ اِسْتَقَمْتُمْ عَلَى الدِّينِ؟ نَعَمْ، اِسْتَقَمْنَا عَلَى الدِّينِ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ يَسْتَقِيمُونَ عَلَى الدِّينِ؟ نَعَمْ، يَسْتَقِيمُونَ عَلَى الدِّينِ.
- فعل أمر: اِسْتَقِيمُوا عَلَى الدِّينِ؟ نَسْتَقِيمُ عَلَى الدِّينِ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ هُمْ مُسْتَقِيمُونَ عَلَى الدِّينِ؟ نَعَمْ، هُمْ مُسْتَقِيمُونَ عَلَى الدِّينِ.

Just like اِسْتَقَامَ, we can make the complete table for اِسْتَطَاعَ (he was able). You can find other verbs too on this style.

This verb is on the pattern of تَدَبَّرَ but has two weak letters (تَوَلَّى → تَوَلَّى).

It is similar to هَدَى because it ends with standing Fathah (written as ى). Therefore, a number of features that you learnt in هَدَى table can be used here such as the approach to make plurals (هَدَى، هَدَوْا، يَهْدِي، يَهْدُونَ، إهد، إهدوا، هاد، هادون)

Make special note of the plurals of: تَوَلَّى، يَتَوَلَّى، تَوَلَّوْا.

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

He turned away: 79 تَوَلَّى

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Turn away!	تَوَلَّى	يَتَوَلَّى	تَوَلَّى
Turn away! (you all)	تَوَلَّوْا	يَتَوَلَّوْنَ	تَوَلَّوْا
Don't turn away	لَا تَتَوَلَّى	تَتَوَلَّى	تَوَلَّيْتَ
Don't turn away (you all)	لَا تَتَوَلَّوْا	أَتَوَلَّى	تَوَلَّيْتُ
one who turns away	مُتَوَلِّ	تَتَوَلَّوْنَ	تَوَلَّيْتُمْ
-	مُتَوَلَّى	نَتَوَلَّى	تَوَلَّيْنَا
to turn away	تَوَلَّى	تَتَوَلَّى	تَوَلَّتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَتَوَلَّى؟ لَا يَتَوَلَّى.
هَلْ يَتَوَلَّوْنَ؟ لَا يَتَوَلَّوْنَ.
هَلْ تَتَوَلَّى؟ لَا أَتَوَلَّى.
هَلْ تَتَوَلَّوْنَ؟ لَا نَتَوَلَّى.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ تَوَلَّيْتُمْ؟ نَعَمْ، تَوَلَّيْنَا.
- فعل أمر: تَوَلَّوْا! نَتَوَلَّى.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ هُوَ مُتَوَلِّ؟ نَعَمْ، هُوَ مُتَوَلِّ.

Just like تَوَلَّى, we can make the complete table for تَوَلَّى (he took {in death}). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Workbook

(Qur'an Part)

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 01 - Introduction of مزيد فيه

Q1-: Why letters are added to the end of different verb forms?

Q2-: What type of verbs are called مزيد فيه?

Q3-: How many sentences are made to remember 5 types of مزيد فيه?

Q4-: How many times مزيد فيه are used in each line of the Qur'an?

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 02 - مزيد فيه: عَلَّمَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for عَلَّمَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: He taught people
- Translate into English: وَعَلَّمَ اَدَمَ الْاَسْمَاءَ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ عَلَّمُوا الْقُرْآنَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb سَبَّحَ (he glorified), which is similar to عَلَّمَ and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
تَسْبِيح

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	سَبَّحَ

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 03 - مزید فیہ: حاسب

Q-1: Memorize the table for حاسب thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: Take account of yourself!
- Translate into English: يُحَاسِبِكُمْ بِهِ اللّٰهُ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ حَاسَبْتُمْ اَنْفُسَكُمْ!

Q-2: Write full table for the verb هَاجَرَ (He migrated), which is similar to حاسب and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		هَاجَرَ
مُهَاجِرَةٌ		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 04 - مزید فیہ: أسلم

Q-1: Memorize the table for أسلم thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: Submit you all to the lord of the worlds
- Translate into English: وَنَحْنُ لَهُ مُسْلِمُونَ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ اَسْلَمْتُمْ لِلّٰهِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb أَرْسَلَ (he sent), which is similar to أسلم and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		أَرْسَلَ
إِرْسَالٌ		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 05 - مزید فیہ: اِخْتَلَفَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for اِخْتَلَفَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: You all are who differs in the religion
- Translate into English: فَلَا تَخْتَلِفُوا فِي الدِّينِ!
- Answer with 'No' in Arabic: هَلْ تَخْتَلِفُونَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb اِتَّخَذَ (He took), which is similar to اِخْتَلَفَ and circle the 6 keys.

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

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 06 - مزید فیہ: اِسْتَعْفَرَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for اِسْتَعْفَرَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: You (all) ask forgiveness of Allah!
- Translate into English: فَاسْتَغْفِرْ رَبَّهٗ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُسْتَغْفِرُونَ مِنَ الْإِثْمِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb اِسْتَكْبَرَ (He was arrogant), which is similar to اِسْتَعْفَرَ and circle the 6 keys.

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

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 07 - تَدَبَّرَ: مزيد فيه

Q-1: Memorize the table for تَدَبَّرَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: They ponder upon the Qur'an
- Translate into English: أَفَلَا يَتَدَبَّرُونَ الْقُرْآنَ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ تَتَدَبَّرُونَ الْقُرْآنَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb تَوَكَّلَ (He put trust), which is similar to تَدَبَّرَ and circle the 6 keys.

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

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 08 - اِنْقَلَبَ: تَدَارَسَ، اِنْقَلَبَ: مزيد فيه

Q-1: Memorize the table for تَدَارَسَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: Study (you all) together the Qur'an!
- Translate into English: يَتَدَارَسُونَ كِتَابَ اللَّهِ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ تَدَارَسْتُمْ الْكِتَابَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb تَشَابَهَ (He was arrogant), which is similar to تَدَارَسَ and circle the 6 keys.

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

مزید فیہ: اِنْقَلَبَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for اِنْقَلَبَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: You all returned to the religion
- Translate into English: اِنْقَلَبُوا إِلَى الْبَيْتِ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ تَنْقَلِبُونَ إِلَى الْإِسْلَامِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb اِنْتَلَقَ (he went), which is similar to اِنْقَلَبَ and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
اِنْتَلَقَ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	اِنْتَلَقَ

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 11 - مزید فیہ: نَادَى -

Q-1: Memorize the table for نَادَى thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: You (all) call your lord!
- Translate into English: يُنَادِي لِإِيْمَانٍ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُنَادُونَ اللَّهَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb لَاقَى (He met), which is similar to نَادَى and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		لَاقَى
مُلاَقَاةٌ		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 12 - مزید فیہ: أَقَامَ -

Q-1: Memorize the table for أَقَامَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: We establish Salah for Allah
- Translate into English: أَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ!
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ يُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb أَرَادَ (He wanted), which is similar to أَقَامَ and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		أَرَادَ
إِرَادَةٌ		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 13 - مزيد فيه: أَلْفَى

Q-1: Memorize the table for أَلْفَى thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: Throw down!
- Translate into English: وَأَلْفَى فِي الْأَرْضِ
- Answer with ‘yes’ in Arabic: هَلْ أَلْفَيْتَ شَيْئًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb أَوْحَى (He revealed), which is similar to نَادَى and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		أَوْحَى
إِيْحَاء		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 14 - مزيد فيه: اَمَنَّ

Q-1: Memorize the table for اَمَنَّ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: We believed in Allah and his messenger
- Translate into English: كُأَّ اَمَنَّ بِاَللَّهِ
- Answer with ‘yes’ in Arabic: هَلْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْآخِرَةِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb اَنْفَقَ (He spent), which is similar to اَسْلَمَ and اَمَنَّ, and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		اَنْفَقَ
اِنْفَاق		

مزيد فيه: أَضَلَّ - Lesson – 15 Grammar Workbook

Q-1: Memorize the table for أَضَلَّ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: Allah misguide the disbelievers
- Translate into English: وَأَضَلَّ فِرْعَوْنَ قَوْمَهُ
- Answer with 'No' in Arabic: هَلْ أَضَلَّتْ الْقَوْمَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb أَحَبَّ (He liked), which is similar to أَضَلَّ and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
إِحْبَاب

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	أَحَبَّ

مزيد فيه: أَتَى - Lesson – 16 Grammar Workbook

Q-1: Memorize the table for أَتَى thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: They all give Zakah
- Translate into English: اتَّهَمُوا اللَّهَ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ اتَّيْتُمْ الزَّكَاةَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb أَذَى (He harmed), which is similar to أَتَى and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
إِيْدَاء

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	أَذَى

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 17 - مزید فیہ: اِهْتَدَى

Q-1: Memorize the table for اِهْتَدَى thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: They all are guided
- Translate into English: وَلَا يَهْتَدُونَ سَبِيلًا
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ اِهْتَدَوْا سَبِيلًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb اِهْتَدَى (He desired), which is similar to اِهْتَدَى and circle the 6 keys.

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

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 18 - مزید فیہ: اِتَّقَى

Q-1: Memorize the table for اِتَّقَى thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: Fear Allah! (you all)
- Translate into English: فَمَنْ اتَّقَى وَأَصْلَحَ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُتَّقُونَ اللَّهَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb اِتَّقَى (He fabricated), which is similar to اِتَّقَى and circle the 6 keys.

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

