

**EXERCISES ON**  
**ARABIC**  
**MORPHOLOGY**

(VOL 1)



Darul Ilm Birmingham

COMPILED BY

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

فَالْوَالِدَاتُ كَأُمَّهَاتِنَا  
أَنْبَاءُ الْعَالَمِينَ

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ



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In the name of Allah the Most gracious the Most merciful,

All praise and thanks be to Allah ﷻ for his generous bounty and compassion through which the compilation of this book was made possible. Peace and salutations be upon our noble Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, his family, companions and those who hold steadfast to his guidance until the end of time.

This compilation by Sheikh Moulana Mohammed Waleed Ahmed Sahib, a respected teacher of Darul Ilm Birmingham, was put together for the student of knowledge to benefit from the study of Arabic morphology. Arabic morphology is a branch of Arabic grammar which deals with word forms and patterns. This includes the rules of word changes which may affect verbs and nouns. The study of Arabic morphology focuses on the structure of words as opposed to nahw which is the study of the arrangement of words. It is important for students of ilm to learn the word forms and patterns of each word so that one is able to understand the circumstance, gender and context of the word. It also deals with the construction of individual words and specifically verbs into the various tenses of past, present and future. The purpose of this study is so that the student becomes equipped with the ability to speak, read and write the Arabic language proficiently. Consequently, the reading and understanding of the Holy Quran and the classical books of Hadith and Fiqh will become easy for the student and through this, one can seek the good pleasure of Allah ﷻ.

One of the greatest blessings Allah ﷻ bestowed on humanity was the sending of Rasulullah ﷺ to guide us out of darkness into the light. Through him, Allah ﷻ completed his favour upon us, revealed to us the last testament and chose for us this religion of Islam. Strict adherence to

both the Qur'an and the Sunnah is required of us to meet the conditions of this guidance. The words of Rasulullah ﷺ could have easily been lost or forgotten but our pious predecessors ensured that it would reach us and we too must ensure that it reaches future generations. This can be done through publications like this which help equip students with the necessary tools to master the treasures of the Arabic language.

This publication has been compiled in English because as an organisation we recognised that there was a lack of available sarf exercise books in English. It has been organised in such a way that the student can use it alongside other mainstream ilmu sarf books to exercise the knowledge one is gaining in order to strengthen one's ilm of sarf through various drills and exercises.

We ask Allah ﷻ that He accepts the humble efforts of Sheikh Moulana Mohammed Waleed Ahmed Sahib and that He makes this work of benefit to its reader. We ask Allah ﷻ to reward the efforts of Sheikh Moulana Mohammed Waleed Ahmed Sahib and all those who have been involved in making this publication possible. For any shortcomings on our part, we request the reader to forgive us and if there are any apparent errors please contact us so we can improve our further editions. We ask Allah ﷻ for mercy and grace and to accept this from us. Verily He is near and He answers supplications. May He also shower Rasulullah ﷺ with peace and blessings, his family and companions.

**(MUFTI) MOHAMMED TOSIR MIAH (SAHIB)**

Tue 13<sup>th</sup> Ramadhan 1436 AH (30<sup>th</sup> June 2015)

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I begin by praising Allah ﷻ Lord of the universe and Master of all that exists. He alone gives ability and nothing can happen without His will. Glory be to Him who created every atom and controls each and every movement of all that subsists. May He send abundant peace, mercy and blessings upon His chosen Messenger, the seal of Prophethood, the disseminator of the Quran, Muhammad ﷺ, his family, his companions and all those who follow the correct way until the end of time.

Allah ﷻ chose the deen of Islam as His religion and sent the Quran as a great mercy by which mankind can understand the truth and attain success by acknowledging Him as the one and only true being who is worthy of being worshipped. Along with the Quran, He sent the messenger Muhammad ﷺ to practically demonstrate and elucidate all that which was necessary. In order to understand the Quran and Ahadith correctly, one must first learn the Arabic language. The more proficiency a person will attain in the Arabic language, the more he will appreciate not just the beauty of prose, but also the deep intrinsic subtleties inherent within each verse / Prophetic tradition.

As the subject of morphology is considered as ‘The mother of all sciences’ with regards to the Arabic language, it was a wish of mine that Allah ﷻ gives me the ability to do some work whereby I myself benefit and others may also profit. It must be known that there is nothing a non-Arab can add to Arabic grammar or morphology, but only an attempt can be made to simplify, clarify and present it in a manner, which is easily grasped and aids the seeker.

At Darul Ilm Birmingham, the alim course is taught in English and students would study “*Tamreenus Sarf*” (an elementary textbook on Arabic morphology compiled by Sheikh Mu’eenullah Nadwi) in the first year.

However, due to the book being written in the Urdu language, teachers had to explain everything in English and then translate all the exercises in order for the students to make progress. This was a burden on both parties and I saw an opportunity to make an English equivalent with adjustments, so as to make it straightforward for everyone.

The first draft version was completed on the blessed day of Friday 27<sup>th</sup> Ramadhan 1435 AH (25/07/14) at the time of iftar. Thereafter, I was fortunate enough to use it to teach the Year 1 evening onsite alim class of 2014/15. This gave me an ideal opportunity to test the document to see whether it was serving its intended purpose or not. I realised that although I had made changes to the original Urdu text to make it more favourable for present-day students, it was still lacking in many areas and students were often asking for further clarification on certain matters. Thus, I sat once again to revamp the work to a degree where I felt that shortages were addressed without overloading it with information or being verbose. I was given the opportunity to teach the then latest version to the next academic class whereby numerous other points came to light and many more changes were made.

In the meantime, I went on a spree of obtaining books related to the subject of Arabic morphology and the more I researched, the more adjustments I made in order to enhance the work according to my findings. Although the science of morphology is supposed to strictly concentrate on recognising the word forms and to conjugate them, other information, which is more related to grammar, is also added to help a person understand the matter at hand much better. As my aim was to explain the subject well enough without adding too many intricate details, I had to sift out what I felt was primary and what was secondary. The extra details that I have left out and may prove useful, will form a separate work if Allah ﷻ wills, which will be a supplement to this for those who are interested in that. I have also exhausted a lot of effort in finetuning the layout and presentation of the document.

The result now, is what you find in front of you. It has gone through several stages of change and has progressively become an individual piece of work. The book is split into two introductions and five chapters. I have added many beneficial details, pruned and refined the

extensive exercises as well as prepared blank sheets for almost all of the different types of conjugation tables. Also, at relevant places after certain topics, I have selected examples from the Quran to not only make those points evident, but to serve as brief reminders where we can pause and take a moment to reflect on the message. If a person is able to understand words of the Quran directly themselves, then this will greatly increase one's attachment to it. It will also be a catalyst to dive into the deep ocean of the words of Allah ﷻ in order to uncover the pearls and treasures that lie there.

As a general advice, in my opinion, a person will not need to stress out on the information given from page 1-19 i.e. both the introductions (1 & 2). Having personally tested this document by teaching it to dedicated students, I have seen that those who are new to Arabic can get overwhelmed with terminologies and unfamiliar concepts. To try and make initiates fully grasp all that has been presented in these pages from the outset will exhaust both parties; teachers as well as students. One may just read through the pages to get a brief idea and needn't worry if it cannot be fully digested. It may be more appreciated at a later stage when a person is well into the thick of their studies and have acclimatised in the field of learning Arabic. However, from chapter 1 onwards, there should be no room for complacency, and all the details should be thoroughly absorbed before continuing. After completing each chapter, it should be revised before advancing.

This document can easily be covered in an academic year with as little as two hours per week. It may take a while for everything to fully sink in, but by following these guidelines and with sincerity and perserverance, Allah ﷻ will open the minds and hearts with His will. "Supplicating is the essence of worship" and a student of the Quran must make it a common practice to seek Allah's ﷻ aid at all times.

I have personally been through the entire document on countless occasions and only Allah ﷻ is aware of how much time has been spent on this project. Due diligence has been observed regarding differences of opinions and great care has been taken to ensure that all the information presented is accurate and without typing errors. Nevertheless, as shortcomings are part and parcel of human nature, if a person comes across

an error either related to content or typography, then I will be very grateful if they can notify myself or the publishers.

I am hopeful that, whether this book is used in an institute or a person is self-studying, it will be of advantage. At the very least, a person will gain a strong foundation on which he/she can build on and if Allah ﷻ allows, then I intend to cover all essential aspects of this subject in around four volumes, which may be spread across three academic years. In every age, different approaches are needed which conforms with the prevalent minds and abilities so I most welcome suggestions and constructive comments if I have missed anything.

A humble request is made to all those who may receive even a small amount of benefit to pray that Allah ﷻ accepts this endeavour and makes it flourish. Also, please pray for my family, especially for my parents, wife and son who have been extremely patient with me and have sacrificed many precious hours for my sake. I thank and pray for my teachers at Madinatul Uloom (Kidderminster) and Darul Uloom (Bury), and also for all those who have helped me in any form whatsoever. Allah ﷻ is well aware of all of the individuals and I ask Him to give them their reward in full. I am grateful to my fellow classmate Moulana Abbas Afzal sahib and brother Mohamadou Tammim Tharik (a 2016/17 year 3 student of Darul Ilm) for doing the proofreading. I pray that this becomes a means of my salvation and success in both abodes. May Allah ﷻ make this a valuable tool for students of Arabic aiming to access the primary sources of Islam viz. the Quran and Sunnah. May He ﷻ enable us to do more work for the deen of Islam and seek His pleasure thereby. Ameen.

يَا رَبِّ صَلِّ وَسَلِّمْ دَائِمًا أَبَدًا عَلَيَّ حَبِيبِكَ خَيْرِ الْخَلْقِ كُلِّهِمْ

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## Introduction (1) :

*I commence this work by seeking the aid of Allah the Everlasting, Facilitator and Benefactor*

الْمَعْنَى اللُّغَوِيَّةُ : Original linguistic / literal meaning.

الْمَعْنَى الإِصْطِلَاحِيَّةُ : Technical / scientific meaning which is used exclusively amongst the scholars of a particular science i.e. “The agreement of a certain group of scholars on using a term for a meaning after moving it from its original usage”.

A person must know the original linguistic / literal meaning to fully understand the technical / scientific meaning. The technical meaning can vary depending on the subject / science.

For e.g.

The word "سُنَّةٌ" literally means “A way / customary procedure” as in the Quran

﴿ سُنَّةٌ مِّنْ قَدِّ أَرْسَلْنَا قَبْلَكَ مِنْ رُّسُلِنَا وَلَا تَجِدُ لِسُنَّتِنَا تَحْوِيلًا ﴾

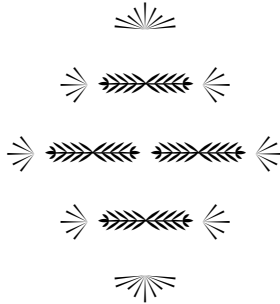
(VV:17)

*“Such has been Our way with the messengers We sent before you. And you will find no change in Our way”*

In general Islamic terms, the technical meaning is “The way of the Prophet ﷺ , referring to his sayings, actions and approvals”.

In the field of Islamic jurisprudence, it refers to an act preferred by the Prophet ﷺ as opposed to it being obligatory, disliked or forbidden etc.

In the subject of 'Aqidah it refers to all that is in opposition to "بِدْعَة" (innovations).



## الْمَبَادِيُ الْعَشْرَةُ

Before starting any science, a person should know 10 fundamental concepts relating to it. **Knowing at least three concepts are necessary otherwise you will not have a good grasp of what it is** and without familiarising yourself with the subject you cannot truly benefit from it or realise its importance.

الْحَدُّ وَالْمَوْضُوعُ ثُمَّ الثَّمَرَةُ

وَالْإِسْمُ الْإِسْتِمْدَادُ حُكْمُ الشَّارِعِ

وَمَنْ دَرَى الْجَمِيعَ حَازَ الشَّرْفَا

إِنَّ مَبَادِيَّ كُلِّ فَنٍّ عَشْرَةٌ

وَفَضْلُهُ وَنِسْبَتُهُ وَالْوَاضِعُ

مَسَائِلٌ وَالْبَعْضُ بِالْبَعْضِ اكْتَفَى

- |                       |   |  |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| (1) الْحَدُّ          | = | The definition                                   |
| (2) الْمَوْضُوعُ      | = | The subject matter of the science                |
| (3) الثَّمَرَةُ       | = | The benefit                                      |
| (4) الْفَضْلُ         | = | The merit  |
| (5) النِّسْبَةُ       | = | The position / connection                        |
| (6) الْوَاضِعُ        | = | The inventor / founder                           |
| (7) الْإِسْمُ         | = | The name   |
| (8) الْإِسْتِمْدَادُ  | = | The source / support                             |
| (9) حُكْمُ الشَّارِعِ | = | Islamic ruling ( <i>very important to know</i> ) |
| (10) مَسَائِلٌ        | = | Issues / matters of the science                  |

(1) **أَلْحَدُّ** : The definition

The technical theoretical definition for Arabic morphology is:

**“That science with principles which enables one to recognise word forms and also how to make the transformation from one word form to the other. Thus, it empowers a person to form the paradigms of a particular word”**

The technical practical definition for Arabic morphology is:

**“Changing the source to different forms in order to express different meanings that aren’t achievable except through their different forms”**

**The source** is " **أَلْتَصَدَّر** "

**أَلْتَصَدَّر** literally means ‘The source’. The technical meaning is “That which indicates the occurrence of an action but is free of any tense (time restriction)”. In English, it is known as ‘The root / verbal noun’.

For e.g. **أَكَلٌ** (the act of eating), **شَرِبٌ** (the act of drinking)

**The form** comprises of those components that make up a word i.e. the consonants (**حُرُوفُ الْمَبْنِي**) and vowels (**حَرَكَات**) in a particular order. Each form has its individual meaning.

**Note:** Arabic morphology should ideally be taught first as it deals with the words themselves whilst Arabic grammar teaches you how to form a sentence. Thus, many consider Arabic morphology to be of greater importance, since a person must know the correct words before placing them in a sentence.

(2) **الْمَوْضُوعُ** : The subject matter of the science

**“The study of variable Arabic words before being in a sentence”**

It focuses mainly on changes that occur within the word either at the beginning, middle or end, from aspects other than **بِنَاءٍ** & **إِعْرَابٍ**. Knowing this saves you from concentrating only at the end part of the word as that is one of the aims of Arabic grammar.

(3) **الْتَمَرَةُ** : The benefit

**“To be able to read, write and articulate individual words accurately, enabling a person to ultimately understand and preach the Quran and Sunnah correctly”**

(4) **الْفَضْلُ** : The merit

**“A key component in understanding the Quran and Sunnah”**

(5) **النِّسْبَةُ** : The position / connection

**“It is one of the many sciences of the Arabic language” (some consider it as one of 12 sciences)**

(6) **الْوَاضِع** : The founder / inventor

عَلَّمَ أَبُو الْأَسْوَدِ الدُّؤَلِيُّ مُعَاذَ بْنَ مُسْلِمٍ الْهَرَوَّاءِ (The founder / inventor of Arabic grammar).

(7) **الْإِسْم** : The name

عِلْمُ التَّصْرِيفِ or عِلْمُ الصَّرْفِ

The literal meaning of صَرَفٌ is “To turn / change”. The general technical meaning is “A changing of something particular for the sake of something particular”. In the field of Arabic language, its technical meaning has already been mentioned above under no.1 “The definition”.

(8) **الْإِسْتِمْدَاد** : The source / support

“Arabic words”

(9) **حُكْمُ الشَّارِعِ** : Islamic ruling

“Communal obligation” (فَرَضٌ كِفَايَةٌ)

(10) **مَسَائِل** : Issues / matters of the science

“Knowing the issues means knowing its principles which you shall study”

## Introduction (2) :

Articulation (لَفْظٌ) is either meaningful (مَوْضُوعٌ) or meaningless (مُهْتَلٌ).

Meaningful articulation (لَفْظٌ مَوْضُوعٌ) is either singular (مُفْرَدٌ) or compound (مُرَكَّبٌ).

مُفْرَدٌ is also known as كَلِمَةٌ whilst مُرَكَّبٌ (when it is complete) is also known as كَلَامٌ.

All **singular** meaningful articulations are either a verb (فِعْلٌ), noun (إِسْمٌ) or particle (حَرْفٌ). (See “لَفْظٌ chart” on page 214)

### الْفِعْلُ : (Verb)

Is a word which gives a meaning by itself **and its form contains a tense** i.e. a particular time when that meaning took place.

For e.g. ضَرَبَ (He hit). It gives the meaning of hitting and that it took place in the past.

### الْإِسْمُ : (Noun)

Is a word which gives a meaning by itself **and its form is free of any tense** (time restriction). It can be something tangible or intangible.

For e.g. شَمْسٌ (sun), عِلْمٌ (knowledge), ذَيْدٌ (a person by that name)



## الْحَرْفُ : (Particle)

Is a word which gives a meaning, but that meaning is not portrayed **by itself**. It is only evident by combining it with another word (a noun or verb).

For e.g. The particle مِنْ . It has a few possible implications such as 'from', 'of', 'than', 'i.e.' and 'since'. The meaning is not clear until you combine it with another word, for instance مِنَ الْبَيْتِ (from the house). By adding the word الْبَيْتِ (the house), the inference of مِنْ becomes evident.

In the sentence أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ (I seek refuge in Allah), an example of each (noun, verb & particle) can be found.

As Arabic morphology deals with singular meaningful articulations (كَلِمَاتٌ) , we shall not go into compound meaningful articulations (كَلَامٌ) .



Concerning the base / root letters of a word (excluding particles), they can be of three types:

- ثَلَاثِيٌّ (3 root lettered or **Trilateral**)  
 رُبَاعِيٌّ (4 root lettered or **Quadrilateral**)  
 خُمَاةِيٌّ (5 root lettered or **Quinqueliteral**)

These are further divided into two sub categories viz.

مُجَرَّدٌ :

Its literal meaning is taken from the root noun **التَّجْرِيدُ** (To be bare / nude) whilst in Arabic morphology its technical meaning is “To be free from extra letters”.

مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ :

Its literal meaning is “A thing in which there is an increase” whilst in Arabic morphology its technical meaning is “For extra letters to be added to the original root letters”.

**Most** Arabic words are **trilateral** (ثَلَاثِيٌّ) i.e. they are formed from three base / root letters (consonants / radicals) which form a kind of skeleton. With this in mind and the fact that **most of Arabic morphology takes place in verbs**, the letters **ل - ع - ف** are usually used as model base letters to display the scales and forms of Arabic words.

**Nouns and Verbs** are formed by placing the base / root letters on designated scales. Oftenly, non-base letters are added and vowel marks are placed accordingly. For e.g. The active participle form scale فَاعِلٌ (doer) is formed by adding an " \ " after the " ف " and changing the vowels at the end. This also happens in English for e.g. The teacherer is someone who teaches; the builder is someone who builds etc.

Since most Arabic verbs are trilateral and the simplest form of the verb is the 3<sup>rd</sup> person masculine singular, in most dictionaries all the words derived from a trilateral root is entered under this form of the verb.

**By replacing the base letters, you form new words.**



## Arabic verbs (أَفْعَالٌ) are of three types\*:

### (1) الْمَاضِي : (Perfect / past tense)

Is a verb that denotes an action, which had already occurred before the time of mentioning it i.e. it was completed and took place in the past tense.

For e.g. ضَرَبَ (He hit)

### (2) الْمُضَارِعُ : (Imperfect / present tense)

Is a verb that denotes an action, which is either being carried out at the time of mentioning it or will be carried out later i.e. it has not been completed and can refer to either the present tense or future tense.

For e.g. يَضْرِبُ (He is hitting / will hit)

### (3) الْأَمْرُ : (Imperative / command)

Is a verb that expresses a command that is to be carried out after mentioning it.

For e.g. إِضْرِبْ (Hit!)

\* According to the meaning and tense

Concerning the base / root letters of a **verb** , they can either be trilateral or quadrilateral with or without extra letters.

Traditional Arabic verbs do not exceed a maximum of six letters due to the difficulty of conjugation and a possibility of confusion between two separate verbs.

**Root letters of a verb conclusion table:**

Term	Meaning	Example
ثَلَاثِيٌّ مُجَرَّدٌ	3 root lettered only (Trilateral)	خَرَجَ
ثَلَاثِيٌّ مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ	3 root lettered with extra letters	أَخْرَجَ
رُبَاعِيٌّ مُجَرَّدٌ	4 root lettered only (Quadrilateral)	دَخَرَ
رُبَاعِيٌّ مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ	4 root lettered with extra letters	تَدَخَّرَ



## Arabic nouns (أَسْمَاءٌ) are of three types:

### (1) الْمَصْدَرُ : Root noun / verbal noun

It is a word that indicates the occurrence of an action but is free of any tense. It is similar to the English infinitive and although it is not made from any other word, many words are made from it. (Also, see page 4)

For e.g. النَّصْرُ (the act of helping, to help)

### (2) الْمَشْتَقُ : Derived noun

The literal meaning is “The derivative” whilst in technical terms it refers to a word that is derived from a root / verbal noun or verb (Some grammarians claim that the 3<sup>rd</sup> person masculine singular form of the verb is the source of all other words).

For e.g. النَّصْرُ \ نَصَرَ from نَصْرٌ

### (3) الْجَامِدُ : Primary noun

The literal meaning is “solid / stiff” whilst in technical terms “It is not made from another word nor are any words made from it” i.e. it is neither of the above two types. Most Arabic nouns are of this type and be aware that most Arabic primary nouns are declinable (مُعْرَبٌ) , however, some can be indeclinable (مَبْنِيٌّ)

For e.g. فَرَسٌ (horse) and هَذَا (this) respectively.

Concerning the base / root letters of **النَّصَدْرُ & الْمَشْتَقُ** nouns , they are similar to the types found in verbs i.e. trilateral / quadrilateral with or without extra letters (See “Root letters of a verb conclusion table” on page 12).

Concerning the base / root letters of **الْجَامِدُ** nouns which are declinable (مُعْرَبٌ) , they can be trilateral, quadrilateral or even quinqueliteral with or without extra letters; making a total of six types.

Traditional Arabic nouns do not exceed a maximum of seven letters due to heaviness on the tongue.

**Root letters of a declinable primary noun conclusion table:**

Term	Meaning	Example
ثَلَاثِيٌّ مُجَرَّدٌ	3 root lettered only (Trilateral)	زَمَنٌ
ثَلَاثِيٌّ مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ	3 root lettered with extra letters	زَمَانٌ
رُبَاعِيٌّ مُجَرَّدٌ	4 root lettered only (Quadrilateral)	تَعَلَّبٌ
رُبَاعِيٌّ مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ	4 root lettered with extra letters	قِنْدِيلٌ
خُمَايِيٌّ مُجَرَّدٌ	5 root lettered only (Quinqueliteral)	سَفَرَجَلٌ
خُمَايِيٌّ مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ	5 root lettered with extra letters	عَصْرُ فُوطٍ

**Note 1 :** Most Arabic nouns are of type 3 (الْجَامِدُ) whilst most Arabic verbs are of type 2 (الْمُشْتَقُّ) (Note that verbs can either be اَلْجَامِدُ or اَلْمُشْتَقُّ also for e.g. لَيْسَ and نَصَرَ respectively).

On the other hand, **Arabic particles are not subject to any morphological change** and thus are not the point of focus in this subject.

**Note 2 :** As most of Arabic morphology takes place in verbs, it is more practical to start by learning all the details related to verbs and the principles surrounding changes in their forms. By learning the majority, we can easily tackle the minority اِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ .

يَحْزُرُ مِنَ اللُّغَةِ الْاَبْوَابَ وَ السُّبُلَا

يَحْوِي التَّفَاصِيْلَ مَنْ يَسْتَخْضِرُ الْجَمَلَا

وَبَعْدُ فَالْفِعْلُ مَنْ يُحْكِمُ تَصَرُّفَهُ

فَهَاكَ نَظْمًا مُحِيطًا بِالْمُهَيْمِ وَقَدْ

*Thereafter: Whoever becomes proficient in the changing of the verb shall gain control of abundant categories and channels of Arabic words (most of Arabic words are understood just by understanding the verb and how it changes).*

*So take a poem gathering that which is significant, and many a time the one who is cognisant of the summary eventually knows the details.*

(Ibn Malik in اَلْاَقْمَالِ)



## Some important points & terms:

- ❖ One major principle of the Arabic language is **إِلْتِمَاسُ الْخِفَّةِ** (Seeking lightness {in speech}). For this reason, words that are easier on the tongue overtake words that are not. In addition, many changes in words can take place due to this principle.
- ❖ Sometimes there can be exceptions. If the Arabs go against their principles, then it has to be for a benefit considered or a condition added.



## Verbs can firstly be split into two primary divisions

تَامٌّ : (Complete)

Is that verb which is linked to its subject in a manner that the intended meaning is complete.

For e.g. **نَصَرَ حَامِدٌ** (Hamid helped)

نَاقِصٌ : (Defective / Incomplete)

Is that verb which after being linked to its subject, the intended meaning is not complete and requires a predicate also.

For e.g. **كَانَ حَامِدٌ طَالِبًا** (Hamid was a student)

## Complete verbs can either be...

لَا زِمٌ : (Intransitive)

Is that verb which **does not require** a direct verbal object.

For e.g. خَرَجَ زَيْدٌ (Zaid exited)

مُتَعَدٍ : (Transitive)

Is that verb which **requires** a direct verbal object.

For e.g. أَكَلَ زَيْدٌ تَفَاحَةً (Zaid ate an apple)

## Transitive verbs can either be...

مَعْرُوفٌ : (Active voice)

Is when the subject of the verb is indicated as actively performing the action or causing it to happen.

For e.g. نَصَرَ مَحْمُودٌ خَالِدًا (Mahmood helped Khalid)

مَجْهُولٌ : (Passive voice)

Is when the actual subject of the verb is not stated nor referred to and instead the **object** occupies the place of the subject making it a proxy subject

(نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ).

For e.g. نُصِرَ خَالِدٌ (Khalid was helped)

Active voice reflects the **subject** whilst passive voice reflects the **object**.

**All verbs from another aspect can either be...**

**مُثَبِّتٌ** : (Positive)

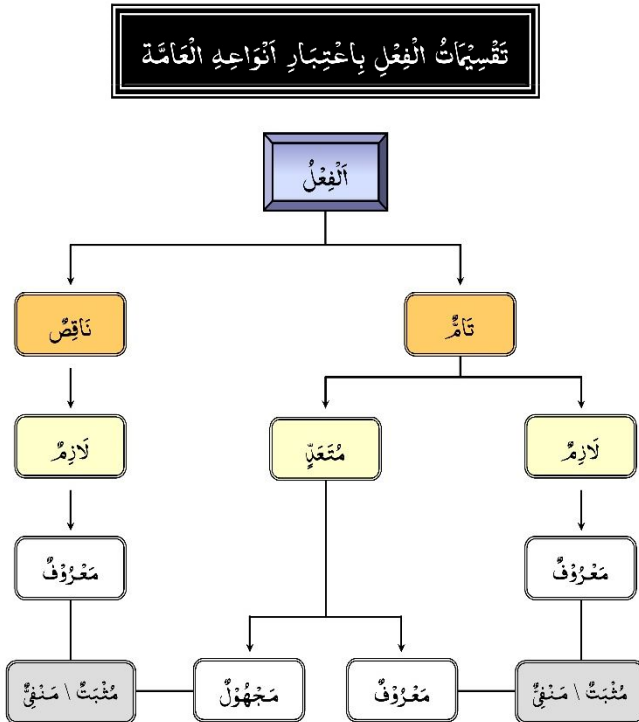
Is that verb which is in a positive form i.e. the action mentioned is being affirmed.

For e.g. نَصَرَ (He helped)

**مَنْفِيٌّ** : (Negative)

Is that verb which is in a negative form i.e. the action mentioned is being negated.

For e.g. مَا نَصَرَ (He did not help)



## CHAPTER 1

### The perfect tense / past tense verb (الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي) :

الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي is better referred to as “Perfect tense” i.e. the action is complete at the time of it being mentioned.

It is a verb that denotes an action that had already occurred before the time of mentioning it i.e. it took place in the past. This also implies that the speaker has knowledge of the verb having already taken place.

For e.g. ضَرَبَ (He hit)

The Arabic verb is conjugated to reflect three aspects of its subject viz.

- |           |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1) Person | (First, Second, Third)   |
| 2) Gender | (Masculine, Feminine)    |
| 3) Number | (Singular, Dual, Plural) |

In Arabic, there is no neuter gender, so for this reason the masculine form can refer to male beings as well as masculine objects. The same is for the feminine forms.

Considering the above, logically there can be a total of 18 word forms (صِيغَاتٍ) for the paradigms of the perfect tense. However, traditionally a table containing only 14 is used for the sake of ease as since a few of them can be used for more than one form.

Even then, the total word forms for the paradigms of the perfect tense should be 13, as the 2<sup>nd</sup> person masculine dual and the 2<sup>nd</sup> person feminine dual forms share the same scale, but due to an expediency it has been repeated.

In English, verbs are conjugated by placing a noun or pronoun before the verb. Whilst in Arabic, verbs are conjugated by adding designated letters either by prefixing or suffixing.

**All perfect tense / past tense verbs are indeclinable / stateless (مَبْنِيٌّ)** i.e. they are not influenced by any other word and are not subject to any kind of changes / inflections.

The paradigms of the **perfect tense active voice in positive form**

(الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي الْمَعْرُوفُ الْمُثَبَّتُ) follow next.

For the sake of ease, we shall start with **triliteral verbs without extra letters**

(تُلاَثِيٌّ مُجَرَّدٌ).

**Pay attention to the base letters as well as suffixes.**

Fully acquaint yourselves with the paradigms and learn them.

Person	Gender	Number	Suffix		Base letters		Active voice Positive
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Singular		+	فعل	=	فَعَلَ He / It (M,S) did
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	ا	+	فعل	=	فَعَلَا They both (M,D) did
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	وا	+	فعل	=	فَعَلُوا They all (M,P) did
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	ت	+	فعل	=	فَعَلَتْ She / It (F,S) did
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	تا	+	فعل	=	فَعَلْتَا They both (F,D) did
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	ن	+	فعل	=	فَعَلْنَ They all (F,P) did
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	ت	+	فعل	=	فَعَلْتَ You (M,S) did
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	تُتَا	+	فعل	=	فَعَلْتُمَا You both (M,D) did
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	تُمْ	+	فعل	=	فَعَلْتُمْ You all (M,P) did

2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	تِ	+	فعل	=	فَعَلْتِ You (F,S) did
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	تُمَا	+	فعل	=	فَعَلْتُمَا You both (F,D) did
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	تُنَّ	+	فعل	=	فَعَلْتُنَّ You all (F,P) did
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Singular	تُ	+	فعل	=	فَعَلْتُ I did
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Dual & Plural	نَا	+	فعل	=	فَعَلْنَا We did



The perfect tense active voice in positive form (الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي الْمَعْرُوفُ الْمُنْبَت)		
فَعَلُوا	فَعَلَا	فَعَلَ
فَعَلْنَ	فَعَلْنَا	فَعَلْتَ
فَعَلْتُمْ	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلْتِ
فَعَلْتُنَّ	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلْتِ
❁	فَعَلْنَا	فَعَلْتُ

### Exercise 1

(A) Write the word form (person, gender & number) and translate the following

(١) فَعَلْتَ (٢) فَعَلْتِ (٣) فَعَلْتُ (٤) فَعَلْنَ (٥) فَعَلْنَا

(B) Translate the following into Arabic

1) We (M,P) did

3) I did

5) We (F,P) did

7) You both (M,D) did

2) They all (F,P) did

4) You both (F,D) did

6) They all (M,P) did

8) She / It (F,S) did



(C) Conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms in the perfect tense **active voice positive form** with translation as done in the above table of paradigms (Use blank sheet no.1)

1) عَبَدَ (He worshipped)

2) كَتَبَ (He wrote)

Use the following extra words and practice either orally or by writing in the perfect tense **active voice positive form**

1) فَتَحَ (He opened)

2) سَجَدَ (He prostrated)

3) دَخَلَ (He entered)

4) جَلَسَ (He sat)

5) قَرَأَ (He read / recited)

6) نَصَرَ (He helped)

7) طَلَبَ (He sought)

(D) Write the word form (person, gender & number) and translate the following

(١) عَبَدْتُ (٢) عَبَدْتَ (٣) كَتَبْنَا (٤) كَتَبْتُمَا (٥) فَتَحْتُمْ

(٦) فَتَحْنَا (٧) سَجَدْتُ (٨) سَجَدْتَ (٩) جَلَسُوا (١٠) جَلَسْتُمْ

(١١) دَخَلْنَا (١٢) دَخَلْتُمَا (١٣) نَصَرْتُمَا (١٤) قَرَأْنَا (١٥) طَلَبْتُمْ

**(E)** Translate the following into Arabic

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) They all (F,P) worshipped | 2) I (M,S) opened           |
| 3) They both (M,D) entered   | 4) She, It (F,S) prostrated |
| 5) We (M,P) sought           | 6) We (F,P) wrote           |
| 7) He, It (M,S) sat          | 8) You all (M,P) helped     |
| 9) You all (F,P) helped      | 10) I (F,S) read            |
| 11) You both (F,D) sought    | 12) You both (M,D) read     |

**The Arabic equivalent to the English word " and " is " وَ "**

For e.g. كَتَبْتُ وَ قَرَأْتُ (I wrote and I read) , فَتَحُوا وَ دَخَلُوا (They (M,P) opened and entered).

**(F)** Keeping the above point in mind, translate the following into Arabic

- 1) We wrote & you all (M,P) read
- 2) I helped & they all (F,P) entered
- 3) You all (F,P) wrote & they both (F,D) read
- 4) They (M,D) entered & you all (M,P) sat
- 5) They all (M,P) helped & we opened
- 6) You (M,S) sought & we (M,D) helped
- 7) They (M,D) prostrated & they (F,D) worshipped
- 8) They (F,P) entered & they (M,P) wrote

**Notes:**

- ❖ Placing the word **مَا** before the perfect tense verb will negate it.

For e.g. **مَا فَعَلَ** (He did not do) , **مَا نَصَرَ** (He did not help)

- ❖ **لَا** can also be used to negate the perfect tense but with the condition that it is repeated.

For e.g.

﴿ **فَلَا صَدَّقَ وَلَا صَلَّى** ﴾ (So he did not accept or pray {75:31})

**لَا كَتَبَ وَلَا قَرَأَ** (He did not write or read)

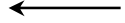
The paradigms of the **perfect tense active voice in negative form**

(الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي الْمَعْرُوفُ الْمَنْفِيُّ) follow next.

Fully acquaint yourselves with the paradigms and learn them.

Person, Gender & Number			Suffix		Base letters			Active voice Negative
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Sing		+	فعل	مَا	=	مَا فَعَلَ He / It (M,S) did not do
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Dual	ا	+	فعل	مَا	=	مَا فَعَلَا They both (M,D) did not do
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Plural	وا	+	فعل	مَا	=	مَا فَعَلُوا They all (M,P) did not do
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Sing	تْ	+	فعل	مَا	=	مَا فَعَلَتْ She / It (F,S) did not do
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Dual	تا	+	فعل	مَا	=	مَا فَعَلْتَا They both (F,D) did not do
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Plural	نَ	+	فعل	مَا	=	مَا فَعَلْنَ They all (F,P) did not do
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Sing	تْ	+	فعل	مَا	=	مَا فَعَلْتَ You (M,S) did not do
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Dual	تُما	+	فعل	مَا	=	مَا فَعَلْتُمَا You both (M,D) did not do

2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Plural	تُمْ	+	فعل	مَا	=	مَا فَعَلْتُمْ You all (M,P) did not do
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Sing	تِ	+	فعل	مَا	=	مَا فَعَلْتِ You (F,S) did not do
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Dual	تُمَا	+	فعل	مَا	=	مَا فَعَلْتُمَا You both (F,D) did not do
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Plural	تُنَّ	+	فعل	مَا	=	مَا فَعَلْتُنَّ You all (F,P) did not do
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Sing	تُ	+	فعل	مَا	=	مَا فَعَلْتُ I did not do
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Dual & Plural	نَا	+	فعل	مَا	=	مَا فَعَلْنَا We did not do



The perfect tense active voice in negative form (الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي الْمَعْرُوفُ الْمَنْفِيُّ)		
مَا فَعَلُوا	مَا فَعَلَا	مَا فَعَلَ
مَا فَعَلْنَ	مَا فَعَلْنَا	مَا فَعَلْتَ
مَا فَعَلْتُمْ	مَا فَعَلْتُمَا	مَا فَعَلْتُ
مَا فَعَلْتُنَّ	مَا فَعَلْتُمَا	مَا فَعَلْتِ
❁	مَا فَعَلْنَا	مَا فَعَلْتُ

### Exercise 2

(A) Conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms in the perfect tense **active voice negative form** with translation  
(Use blank sheet no.2)

1) دَخَلَ (He entered)

2) نَصَرَ (He helped)

(B) Translate the following into English

(١) مَا فَتَحْتُمْ (٢) مَا نَصَرْتُ (٣) مَا كَتَبْتُ (٤) مَا سَجَدْتُ

(٥) مَا دَخَلَا (٦) مَا دَخَلُوا (٧) مَا عَبَدْنَا (٨) مَا جَلَسُوا

(٩) مَا طَلَبْتُمْ (١٠) مَا كَتَبْنَا (١١) مَا فَعَلْنَا (١٢) مَا سَجَدْنَا

(C) Translate the following into Arabic

- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) We did not enter                | 2) You all (M,P) did not sit   |
| 3) He (M,S) did not help           | 4) They all (F,P) did not read |
| 5) You all (F,P) did not prostrate | 6) I did not write             |
| 7) They all (M,P) did not open     | 8) She (F,S) did not read      |
| 9) You (M,S) did not worship       | 10) You (M,D) did not seek     |
- 

**The different scales of the perfect tense verb :**

Regarding trilateral verbs without any extra letters (ثَلَاثِي مُجَرَّدٌ) in the perfect tense **active voice** , although logically there can be 12 vowelling patterns, **only three are accepted** viz.

- 1) فَعَلَّ      2) فَعِلَّ      3) فَعُلَّ

Note that the ف and ل position letters are **always** vowelled with a *Fathah*      whilst the vowel on the ع position letter only changes.

Some examples of the scale of **فَعَلَ** are...

نَصَرَ (He helped)

فَتَحَ (He opened)

عَبَدَ (He worshipped)

فَعَلَ (He did)

Some examples of the scale of **فَعِيلَ** are...

شَرِبَ (He drank)

سَمِعَ (He heard)

جَهَلَ (He was ignorant)

لَبَسَ (He wore)

عَلِمَ (He knew / learnt)

Some examples of the scale of **فَعُلَ** are...

قَرِبَ (He came closer)

بَعُدَ (He became distant)

صَلَحَ (He became proper / right)

ضَعَفَ (He became weak)

كُرِمَ (He was noble / generous)

When conjugating the verb, keep in mind that the ٤ position letter will retain the particular vowel. For e.g.

شَرِبَ ، شَرِبَا ، شَرِبُوا ، شَرِبَتْ ..... شَرِبْنَا

قَرِبَ ، قَرِبَا ، قَرِبُوا ، قَرِبَتْ ..... قَرِبْنَا



### Exercise 3

(A) Conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms in the perfect tense active voice in both positive & negative forms with translation (Use the relevant blank sheet/s)

1) شَرِبَ (He drank)

2) قَرُبَ (He came closer)

Use the following extra words and practice either orally or by writing in the perfect tense active voice in both positive & negative forms

1) جَهَلَ (He was ignorant)

2) سَمِعَ (He heard)

3) كَرُمَ (He was noble / generous)

4) صُلِحَ (He became proper / right)

(B) Translate the following into Arabic

- 1) We heard
- 2) You all (M,P) came closer
- 3) She (F,S) wore
- 4) You all (F,P) became distant
- 5) They both (M,D) became weak
- 6) You (M,S) were noble / generous
- 7) You both (M,D) drank
- 8) They all (M,P) knew / learnt

- 9) They both (M,D) became proper / right
- 10) I knew / learnt
- 11) You both (F,D) became distant
- 12) We became proper / right

**(C)** Translate the following into English

- (١) سَجَدْنَا (٢) شَرِبْتُمْ (٣) قَرَأْتُمْ (٤) عَلِمُوا (٥) عَبَدْتُ  
 (٦) لَبِسْتُمْ (٧) عَلِمْتُمْ (٨) جِهَلَّ (٩) لَبِسْتُمْ (١٠) بَعَدْتُمْ  
 (١١) جَلَسْنَا (١٢) سَمِعَا (١٣) صَلَحْتُ (١٤) دَخَلُوا (١٥) كَرُمْتُمْ

**(D)** Translate the following into Arabic

- 1) We did not become weak
- 2) I did not write
- 3) They (F,P) did not hear
- 4) They (F,P) did not come closer
- 5) You both (F,D) did not sit
- 6) You all (M,P) were not ignorant
- 7) You both (M,D) did not know / learn
- 8) He (M,S) did not wear
- 9) They (M,D) did not become distant
- 10) They both (F,D) did not drink
- 11) They all (M,P) did not help
- 12) We did not open
- 13) She (F,S) did not prostrate
- 14) We did not seek

## The perfect tense verb in passive voice :

Now we shall have a look at the perfect tense positive verb in **passive voice**.

To make the perfect tense passive, keep the ج position letter with a *Fathah* َ . Then give the penultimate letter a *Kasrah* ِ and all other remaining **vowelled letters** a *Dhamma* ُ .

In the **passive voice** , all trilateral perfect tense verbs **without extra letters** share the same scale of فَعِلَ , but note that verbs that are لَا زِمٌ (intransitive) are **not usually** made passive, since the passive voice reflects the object of the verb whilst the object is not required for an intransitive verb. Intransitive verbs can still be made passive either by means of a genitive particle (حَرْفُ جَرِّ) or by transferring it to a transitive verb form scale such as أَفْعَلَّ or فَعَّلَ , but this discussion is beyond the scope of this volume.

Words on the scale of فَعَّلَ and فَعِلَ are **mainly مُتَعَدِّ** (transitive) , whereas words on the scale of فَعَّلَ are **always لَا زِمٌ** (intransitive), and for this reason they are not typically made passive.

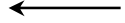
The paradigms of the **perfect tense passive voice in positive form**

(أَلْفَعْلُ الْمَاضِي الْمَجْهُولُ الْمُنْبَتُّ) follow next.

Fully acquaint yourselves with the paradigms and learn them.

Person	Gender	Number	Suffix		Base letters		Passive voice Positive
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Singular		+	نصر	=	نُصِرَ He / It (M,S) was helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	ا	+	نصر	=	نُصِرَا They both (M,D) were helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	وا	+	نصر	=	نُصِرُوا They all (M,P) were helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	ت	+	نصر	=	نُصِرَتْ She / It (F,S) was helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	تا	+	نصر	=	نُصِرَتَا They both (F,D) were helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	ن	+	نصر	=	نُصِرْنَ They all (F,P) were helped

2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	تَ	+	نصر	=	نُصِرْتَ You (M,S) were helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	تُمَا	+	نصر	=	نُصِرْتُمَا You both (M,D) were helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	تُمْ	+	نصر	=	نُصِرْتُمْ You all (M,P) were helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	تِ	+	نصر	=	نُصِرْتِ You (F,S) were helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	تُمَا	+	نصر	=	نُصِرْتُمَا You both (F,D) were helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	تُنَّ	+	نصر	=	نُصِرْتُنَّ You all (F,P) were helped
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Singular	تُ	+	نصر	=	نُصِرْتُ I was helped
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Dual & Plural	نَا	+	نصر	=	نُصِرْنَا We were helped



The perfect tense passive voice in positive form (الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي الْمَجْهُولُ الْمُنْبَتُّ)		
نُصِرُوا	نُصِرَا	نُصِرَ
نُصِرْنَ	نُصِرْتَا	نُصِرْتُ
نُصِرْتُمْ	نُصِرْتُمَا	نُصِرْتِ
نُصِرْتُنَّ	نُصِرْتُمَا	نُصِرْتِ
❁	نُصِرْنَا	نُصِرْتُ

#### Exercise 4

(A) Conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms in the perfect tense **passive voice positive form** with translation (Use blank sheet no.1)

- 1) بَعَثَ (He dispatched / sent out)      2) تَرَكَ (He left out)

Use the following extra words and practice either orally or by writing in the perfect tense **passive voice positive form**

- 1) قَتَلَ (He killed)      2) جَمَعَ (He gathered)  
3) ظَلَمَ (He oppressed)      4) سَأَلَ (He asked)

(B) Translate the following into English

- (١) قَتِلُوا (٢) قَتِيلًا (٣) ظَلَمْنَا (٤) سُيَلْنَا (٥) جُمِعَا (٦) تَرَكْتُ  
 (٧) جُمِعَتْ (٨) سُيِلُوا (٩) قَتِلْتُمْ (١٠) جُمِعْتُمَا (١١) تَرَكْتُمَا  
 (١٢) بُعِثَا (١٣) ظُلِمُوا (١٤) سُيِلَا (١٥) طَلِبْتُ (١٦) جُمِعْنَ

(C) Translate the following into Arabic

- 1) They (M,D) were helped
- 2) They (F,D) were dispatched
- 3) We were oppressed
- 4) I was left out
- 5) You both (M,D) were asked
- 6) You all (F,P) were left out
- 7) He (M,S) was oppressed
- 8) You (F,S) were helped
- 9) I was dispatched
- 10) They (F,D) were helped
- 11) She (F,S) was killed
- 12) We both (M,D) were gathered

(D) Mention whether the following verbs are in active voice or passive voice

- (١) عَلِمْتَنَّ (٢) نُصِرْتُنَّ (٣) ظَلِمُوا (٤) دَخَلُوا (٥) جُمِعَا (٦) فُجِحَتْ

The paradigms of the **perfect tense passive voice in negative form**

(الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي الْمَجْهُولُ الْمَنْفِيُّ) follow next.

Fully acquaint yourselves with the paradigms and learn them.

Person	Gender	Number	Passive voice Negative
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	مَا نُصِرَ He / It (M,S) was not helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	مَا نُصِرَا They both (M,D) were not helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	مَا نُصِرُوا They all (M,P) were not helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	مَا نُصِرَتْ She / It (F,S) was not helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	مَا نُصِرَتَا They both (F,D) were not helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	مَا نُصِرْنَ They all (F,P) were not helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	مَا نُصِرْتَ You (M,S) were not helped



2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	مَا نَصِرْتُمَا You both (M,D) were not helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	مَا نَصِرْتُمْ You all (M,P) were not helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	مَا نَصِرْتِ You (F,S) were not helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	مَا نَصِرْتُمَا You both (F,D) were not helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	مَا نَصِرْتُنَّ You all (F,P) were not helped
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Singular	مَا نَصِرْتُ I was not helped
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Dual & Plural	مَا نَصِرْنَا We were not helped



The perfect tense passive voice in negative form (الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي الْمَجْهُولُ الْمَنْفِي)		
مَا نُصِرُوا	مَا نُصِرَا	مَا نُصِرَ
مَا نُصِرُونَ	مَا نُصِرَتَا	مَا نُصِرَتْ
مَا نُصِرْتُمْ	مَا نُصِرْتُمَا	مَا نُصِرْتِ
مَا نُصِرْتُنَّ	مَا نُصِرْتُمَا	مَا نُصِرْتِ
☀	مَا نُصِرْنَا	مَا نُصِرْتُ

### 🌸 Exercise 5 🌸

(A) Conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms in the perfect tense **passive voice negative form** with translation  
(Use blank sheet no.3)

1) ظَلَمَ

2) سَأَلَ

(B) Translate the following into Arabic

- 1) We were not asked
- 2) They (F,P) were not oppressed
- 3) You (M,S) were not helped

- 4) He (M,S) was not dispatched
- 5) They (M,D) were not left out
- 6) You all (F,P) were not asked
- 7) You both (M,D) were not dispatched
- 8) They (M,P) were not killed
- 9) She (F,S) was not killed
- 10) You (F,S) were not oppressed
- 11) We (M,D) were not sought
- 12) We (F,D) were not helped



### Table of identity and signs of the perfect tense verb :

Each verb contains three of the following items

- 1) The act
- 2) The tense
- 3) The subject (as a pronoun)

Pronouns will either be...

- 1) Distinct / Visible (الضَّيِّرُ الْبَارِزُ)
- 2) Hidden (الضَّيِّرُ الْمُسْتَتِرُ)

Verb form	Identity & signs
فَعَلَ	(3 <sup>rd</sup> person masculine singular) <b>Free from all signs.</b> The pronoun "هُوَ" is <u>hidden</u> .
فَعَلَا	The "ا" indicates 3 <sup>rd</sup> person masculine dual & is the distinct pronoun.
فَعَلُوا	The "و" indicates 3 <sup>rd</sup> person masculine plural & is the distinct pronoun.
فَعَلَتْ	The "تْ" indicates 3 <sup>rd</sup> person feminine. The pronoun "هِيَ" is <u>hidden</u> .
فَعَلَتَا	The "ت" indicates 3 <sup>rd</sup> person feminine whilst the "ا" indicates the feminine dual & is the distinct pronoun.
فَعَلْنَ	The "نَ" indicates 3 <sup>rd</sup> person feminine plural & is the distinct pronoun.
فَعَلْتُ	The "ت" indicates 2 <sup>nd</sup> person masculine singular & is the distinct pronoun.
فَعَلْتُمَا	The "تُمَا" indicates 2 <sup>nd</sup> person masculine dual & is the distinct pronoun.
فَعَلْتُمْ	The "تُمْ" indicates 2 <sup>nd</sup> person masculine plural & is the distinct pronoun.
فَعَلْتِ	The "تِ" indicates 2 <sup>nd</sup> person feminine singular & is the distinct pronoun.

فَعَلْتُمَا	The " تُمَا " indicates 2 <sup>nd</sup> person feminine dual & is the distinct pronoun.
فَعَلْتُنَّ	The " تُنَّ " indicates 2 <sup>nd</sup> person feminine plural & is the distinct pronoun.
فَعَلْتُ	The " تُ " indicates 1 <sup>st</sup> person singular & is the distinct pronoun.
فَعَلْنَا	The " نَا " indicates 1 <sup>st</sup> person dual / plural & is the distinct pronoun.



﴿ Examples of perfect tense verbs from the Quran ﴾

﴿ وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ يُنْفِقُونَ ﴾

(٣:٢)

“And (who) spend out of what We have provided them”

---

﴿ وَمَا ظَلَمُونَا وَنَكِنَ كَانُوا أَنفُسَهُمْ يَظْلِمُونَ ﴾

(٥٧:٢)

“And they did Us no harm, but were harming only themselves”

---

﴿ وَخَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ ضَعِيفًا ﴾

(٢٨:٤)

“And man has been created weak”

---

﴿ وَلَبِثُوا فِي كَهْفِهِمْ ثَلَاثَ مِائَةٍ سِنِينَ وَازْدَادُوا تِسْعًا ﴾

(٢٥:١٨)

“They stayed in their cave for three hundred years and added nine”

---

﴿ وَمَا أُمِرُوا إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ ﴾

(٥:٩٨)

“While they were not ordered but to worship Allah, making their submission exclusive for Him”



## CHAPTER 2

### The imperfect / present tense verb (الْفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ):

الْفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ is better referred to as "Imperfect tense" i.e. the action has not been completed so it includes the present tense **as well as** future tense. The imperfect tense verb can also include habitual present.

For this reason, as an example, the imperfect tense verb **يَفْعَلُ** can be translated as

- 1) *He is doing*
- 2) *He will do*
- 3) *He does*

Like the perfect tense, the imperfect tense can be used to express active voice and passive voice. The active voice will reflect the subject whilst the passive voice will reflect the object.

Once again the total word forms can be 18, but upon observation, the imperfect tense has only 11 different word forms. A table of 14 word forms is used for the sake of ease as was done with the perfect tense.

In order to make trilateral verbs without extra letters in the **imperfect tense**, after giving the first letter in the perfect tense a *Jazm / Sukoon* ـ, one of four consonants is prefixed depending on the conjugation.



These are known as **عَلَامَاتُ الْإِمْرَارِ** (signs / indicators of the imperfect tense) viz.

ي ، ت ، أ ، ن      (أَتَيْنَ | أَنْيْتُ | نَأْتِي | نَأَيْتُ)

" ي " is used in 4 conjugations.

" ت " is used in 8 conjugations.

" أ " is used in 1 conjugation.

" ن " is used in 1 conjugation.

The imperfect tense verb can experience moods / grammatical states when interacting with certain words. By default it will be in the nominative / indicative case (**حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ**) when it is not being affected by another word.

This state is expressed with a *Dhamma* **و** or the letter " ن " depending on the word form.

For now, we shall learn the imperfect tense in its default state.

The last letter is given a *Dhamma* **و** in five conjugations viz.

3<sup>rd</sup> person masculine singular (**يَفْعَلُ**) , 3<sup>rd</sup> person feminine singular (**تَفْعَلُ**),

2<sup>nd</sup> person masculine singular (**تَفْعَلُ**) , 1<sup>st</sup> person singular (**أَفْعَلُ**) and 1<sup>st</sup>

person dual / plural (**نَفْعَلُ**) .

The remaining nine conjugations all end with the letter " ن "

A " ن " is added to the end of four conjugations viz.

3<sup>rd</sup> person masculine dual (يَفْعَلَانِ) , 3<sup>rd</sup> person feminine dual (تَفْعَلَانِ) , 2<sup>nd</sup> person masculine dual (تَفْعَلَانِ) and 2<sup>nd</sup> person feminine dual (تَفْعَلَانِ) .

A " ن " is added to the end of three conjugations viz.

3<sup>rd</sup> person masculine plural (يَفْعَلُونَ) , 2<sup>nd</sup> person masculine plural (تَفْعَلُونَ) and 2<sup>nd</sup> person feminine singular (تَفْعَلِينَ) .

The " ن " in the above seven conjugations is known as النُّونُ الإِعْرَابِيَّةُ and in some specific instances **will be dropped / deleted**.

A " ن " is also added to the end of two conjugations viz.

3<sup>rd</sup> person feminine plural (يَفْعَلْنَ) and 2<sup>nd</sup> person feminine plural (تَفْعَلْنَ) ,

but the " ن " in these two conjugations is known as نُونُ الضَّمِيرِ \ النِّسْوَةِ and is **never dropped / deleted**. This makes these two verb forms indeclinable / stateless like all the conjugations of the perfect tense.

The paradigms of the **imperfect tense active voice in positive form**

(أَلْفِعْلُ الْمَضَارِعِ الْمَعْرُوفِ الْمُنْبَتِّ) follow next.

Fully acquaint yourselves with the paradigms and learn them.

Person, Gender & Number			Suffix		Base letters		Prefix		Active voice Positive
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Sing			فعل	+	ي	=	يَفْعَلُ He / It (M,S) is doing, will do, does
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Dual	اِنِ	+	فعل	+	ي	=	يَفْعَلَانِ They both (M,D) are doing, will do, do
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Plural	وَنَ	+	فعل	+	ي	=	يَفْعَلُونَ They all (M,P) are doing, will do, do
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Sing			فعل	+	ت	=	تَفْعَلُ She / It (F,S) is doing, will do, does
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Dual	اِنِ	+	فعل	+	ت	=	تَفْعَلَانِ They both (F,D) are doing, will do, do
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Plural	نَ	+	فعل	+	ي	=	يَفْعَلْنَ They all (F,P) are doing, will do, do

2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Sing			فعل	+	ت	=	تَفَعَّلُ You (M,S) are doing, will do, do
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Dual	اِنِ	+	فعل	+	ت	=	تَفَعَّلَانِ You both (M,D) are doing, will do, do
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Plural	وَنَ	+	فعل	+	ت	=	تَفَعَّلُونَ You all (M,P) are doing, will do, do
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Sing	يِنِ	+	فعل	+	ت	=	تَفَعَّلِيْنَ You (F,S) are doing, will do, do
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Dual	اِنِ	+	فعل	+	ت	=	تَفَعَّلَانِ You both (F,D) are doing, will do, do
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Plural	نَ	+	فعل	+	ت	=	تَفَعَّلْنَ You all (F,P) are doing, will do, do
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Sing			فعل	+	أَ	=	أَفْعَلُ I am doing, will do, do
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Dual & Plural			فعل	+	نَ	=	نَفْعَلُ We are doing, will do, do



The imperfect tense active voice in positive form (الْفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ الْمَعْرُوفُ الْمُسَبَّبُ)		
يَفْعَلُونَ	يَفْعَلَانِ	يَفْعَلُ
يَفْعَلْنَ	تَفْعَلَانِ	تَفْعَلُ
تَفْعَلُونَ	تَفْعَلَانِ	تَفْعَلُ
تَفْعَلْنَ	تَفْعَلَانِ	تَفْعَلِينَ
❁	نَفْعَلُ	أَفْعَلُ

### Exercise 6

(A) Write the word form (person, gender & number) and also translate the following. If there is a " ن " at the end then clarify what kind it is

- (١) يَفْعَلُونَ (٢) تَفْعَلُونَ (٣) يَفْعَلْنَ (٤) تَفْعَلْنَ (٥) يَفْعَلَانِ  
 (٦) أَفْعَلُ (٧) تَفْعَلَانِ (٨) نَفْعَلُ (٩) تَفْعَلُ (١٠) تَفْعَلِينَ

**(B) Translate the following into Arabic**

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) I (M,S) am doing        | 2) I (F,S) will do          |
| 3) We both (M,D) are doing | 4) We (F,P) will do         |
| 5) She (F,S) is doing      | 6) You both (M,D) will do   |
| 7) They (F,P) are doing    | 8) They (M,P) are doing     |
| 9) You all (F,P) will do   | 10) You (M,S) are doing     |
| 11) You (F,S) will do      | 12) You all (M,P) are doing |
| 13) They (M,D) will do     | 14) He (M,S) is doing       |



**The different scales of the imperfect tense verb :**

Just as there are three accepted scales for trilateral verbs without any extra letters in the perfect tense (See p.30), similarly there are three accepted scales for trilateral verbs without any extra letters in the imperfect tense viz.

- 1) **يَفْعَلُ**                      2) **يَفْعِلُ**                      3) **يَفْعَلُ**

Note that the ف position letter has a *Jazm / Sukoon* و , the ل position letter has a *Dhamma* و and only the vowel on the ع position letter changes.

When combining the 3<sup>rd</sup> person masculine singular form of the accepted scales of both the perfect tense as well as imperfect tense, nine possible combinations can be established. However, out of the nine, only six are used by the Arabs. These six categories are then identified by certain verbs using those particular combinations and given a code for recognition purposes.

1) نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ (A - U)

2) ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ (A - I)

3) سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ (I - A)

4) فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ (A - A)

5) كَرُمَ يَكْرُمُ (U - U)

6) حَسِبَ يَحْسِبُ (I - I)

Some examples of the category نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ are...

يَنْصُرُ (He is helping / will help, helps)

يَكْتُبُ (He is writing / will write, writes)

يَسْجُدُ (He is prostrating / will prostrate, prostrates)

يَدْخُلُ (He is entering / will enter, enters)

Some examples of the category يَضْرِبُ يَضْرِبُ are...

يَضْرِبُ (He is hitting / will hit, hits)

يَجْلِسُ (He is sitting / will sit, sits)

يَظْلِمُ (He is oppressing / will oppress, oppresses)

يَكْسِرُ (He is breaking / will break, breaks)

Some examples of the category يَسْمَعُ سَمِعَ are...

يَسْمَعُ (He is hearing / will hear, hears)

يَشْرَبُ (He is drinking / will drink, drinks)

يَلْبَسُ (He is wearing / will wear, wears)

يَعْلَمُ (He is knowing / will know, knows)

Some examples of the category يَفْتَحُ فَتَحَ are...

يَفْتَحُ (He is opening / will open, opens)

يَفْعَلُ (He is doing / will do, does)

يَذْهَبُ (He is going / will go, goes)

يَسْأَلُ (He is asking / will ask, asks)

Some examples of the category يَكْرُمُ كَرَمَ are...

يَكْرُمُ (He is noble / will be noble)

يَضْعَفُ (He is weak / will be weak)



Some examples of the category **يَحْسِبُ حَسِبَ** are...

**يَحْسِبُ** (He is supposing / will suppose, supposes)

**يَنْعِمُ** (He is living comfortably / will live comfortably, lives comfortably)

This combination of **يَحْسِبُ حَسِبَ** (I-I) is very rare. Approximately only 33 verbs are used with this combination, of which 13 can also be used on the scale of **يَسْمَعُ سَمِعَ** (I-A) leaving 20 that cannot.

For e.g. The imperfect tense of **حَسِبَ** can be read as **يَحْسِبُ** or **يَحْسَبُ** like in the verse ﴿أَيَحْسَبُ أَنْ لَمْ يَرَهُ أَحَدٌ﴾ (Does he think that no one has seen him {90:7})

These 13 verbs are as follows:

وَجِمَ	وَجَرَ	وَبَقِيَ	يَيْسُ	بَيْسَ	نَعِمَ	حَسِبَ
-	يَيْسُ	وَهَلَ	وَلَى	وَلَعَّ	وَعَرَ	وَزَعَ

The categories of **يَنْصُرُ نَصَرَ**, **يَضْرِبُ ضَرَبَ** & **يَسْمَعُ سَمِعَ** are considered to be **أُصُولُ** (Fundamentals / Roots) due to the ٤ position letter's vowel mark differing in their perfect and imperfect forms.

The categories of **حَسِبَ** **يَحْسِبُ** & **كُرِمَ** **يَكْرُمُ**, **فَتَحَ** **يَفْتَحُ** are considered to be **فُرُوعٌ** (Secondary / Branches) due to the **ع** position letter's vowel mark remaining the same in their perfect and imperfect forms.

There are no absolute rules to specify the category to which a verb belongs to, as it is primarily based on **سَمَاءٌ** (as heard from the Arabs). To ascertain the category, you must check a dictionary.

The subject of Arabic morphology is based on **سَمَاءٌ** (as heard from the Arabs) and **قِيَاسٌ** (analogy) .

### سَمَاءٌ :

Literally, it means "Hearing". The technical meaning in Arabic morphology is "Saying the word as it was heard from the Arabs without having a principle to base it on". **An accepted word that doesn't follow a known principle** is termed as **سَمَاعِيٌّ**

### قِيَاسٌ :

Literally, it means "Analogy". The technical meaning in Arabic morphology is "Basing a word on a particular principle". **A word that follows a principle** is termed as **قِيَاسِيٌّ**

When conjugating the verb, keep in mind that the ٤ position letter will retain the particular vowel. For e.g.

يَنْصُرُ ، يَنْصُرَانِ ، يَنْصُرُونَ ، تَنْصُرُ..... تَنْصُرُ  
 يَضْرِبُ ، يَضْرِبَانِ ، يَضْرِبُونَ ، تَضْرِبُ..... تَضْرِبُ  
 يَسْمَعُ ، يَسْمَعَانِ ، يَسْمَعُونَ ، تَسْمَعُ..... تَسْمَعُ

### Exercise 7

(A) Conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms in the imperfect tense **active voice positive form** with translation (Use blank sheet no.4)

1) يَذْهَبُ

2) يَكْتُبُ

Use the following extra words and practice either orally or by writing in the imperfect tense **active voice positive form**

1) يَجْلِسُ

2) يَشْرَبُ

3) يَنْصُرُ

4) يَضْرِبُ

(B) Translate the following into English and mention the category that they belong to

- (١) يَكْسِرُونَ (٢) تَكْسِرِينَ (٣) تَكْسِرِينَ (٤) تَضْرِبُ (٥) يَضْرِبَانِ  
 (٦) تَضْرِبَانِ (٧) تَلْبَسَانِ (٨) تَلْبَسُونَ (٩) نَظِمُ (١٠) يَظْلِمَنَّ  
 (١١) يَنْضَرُونَ (١٢) يَنْضَرَانِ (١٣) تَسْجُدَنَّ (١٤) نَسْأَلُ

(C) Translate the following into Arabic

- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) We are sitting             | 2) You all (M,P) are prostrating |
| 3) They (F,P) will write      | 4) You both (M,D) are drinking   |
| 5) They (F,P) are oppressing  | 6) You both (F,D) will sit       |
| 7) They (M,D) are hitting     | 8) They (M,P) will write         |
| 9) We (F,P) will hear         | 10) We are prostrating           |
| 11) You (M,S) will hear       | 12) You (F,S) are sitting        |
| 13) You (F,S) are writing     | 14) You all (F,P) are oppressing |
| 15) They (F,D) will sit       | 16) They (F,D) are drinking      |
| 17) You all (M,P) are hitting | 18) You all (F,P) are writing    |
| 19) They (F,P) will hear      | 20) You (M,S) are prostrating    |

**Extra words :**

On the scale of يَفْعَلُ

- 1) يَرْفَعُ (He is lifting up / will lift up, lifts up)  
 2) يَعْمَلُ (He is working / will work, works)  
 3) يَرْكَبُ (He is mounting / will mount, mounts)

On the scale of **يَفْعُلُ**

- 1) **يَرْجِعُ** (He is returning / will return, returns)
- 2) **يَعْرِفُ** (He is recognising / will recognise, recognises)
- 3) **يَعْقِلُ** (He is comprehending / will comprehend, comprehends)

On the scale of **يَفْعُلُ**

- 1) **يُنْظُرُ** (He is looking / will look, looks)
- 2) **يَشْكُرُ** (He is thanking / will thank, thanks)
- 3) **يَرْقُدُ** (He is sleeping / will sleep, sleeps)

**(D)** Write out the following imperfect verbs with all the correct diacritical marks and mention the category that they belong to

يرفعون ، ترجعون ، يعملان ، يعرفان ، يعقلن ، ترقدن ،  
 ترجعان ، يركبان ، تنظرون ، اشكر ، نرجع ، تعمل ، انظر ،  
 تعقلون ، نركب ، اعرف ، تعملان ، تنظر ، ترجعين ، يذهبون

## Notes :

- ❖ Placing the word **لَا** or **مَا** before the imperfect tense verb will negate it.

For e.g.

**لَا يَفْعَلُ** (He isn't doing / will not do, doesn't do)

**مَا يَفْعَلُ** (He isn't doing, doesn't do)

- ❖ When the imperfect tense verb is negated with **لَا**, it usually refers to the present or habitual tense. It can also refer to the future tense if there is an indication either by the context or with the use of certain words.

For e.g.

**لَا يَعْمَلُ** (He isn't working)

**لَا يَعْمَلُ غَدًا** (He will not work tomorrow)

- ❖ When the imperfect tense verb is negated with **مَا** then it refers to the present tense or habitual present only.

For e.g. ﴿ **مَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيَجْعَلَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ حَرَجٍ** ﴾

(Allah does not want to impose a problem on you {5:6})

- ❖ **لَا** is commonly used to negate the imperfect tense whilst **مَا** is commonly used to negate the perfect tense.

The paradigms of the **imperfect tense active voice in negative form**

(أَلْفِعْلُ الْمَضَارِعِ الْمَعْرُوفِ الْمَنْفِي) follow next.

Fully acquaint yourselves with the paradigms and learn them.

Person	Gender	Number	Active voice Negative
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	لَا يَفْعَلُ He / It (M,S) isn't doing, will not do, doesn't do
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	لَا يَفْعَلَانِ They both (M,D) are not doing, will not do, don't do
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	لَا يَفْعَلُونَ They all (M,P) are not doing, will not do, don't do
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	لَا تَفْعَلُ She / It (F,S) isn't doing, will not do, doesn't do
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	لَا تَفْعَلَانِ They both (F,D) are not doing, will not do, don't do
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	لَا يَفْعَلْنَ They all (F,P) are not doing, will not do, don't do

2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	لَا تَفْعَلُ You (M,S) are not doing, will not do, don't do
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	لَا تَفْعَلَانِ You both (M,D) are not doing, will not do, don't do
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	لَا تَفْعَلُونَ You all (M,P) are not doing, will not do, don't do
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	لَا تَفْعَلِينَ You (F,S) are not doing, will not do, don't do
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	لَا تَفْعَلَانِ You both (F,D) are not doing, will not do, don't do
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	لَا تَفْعَلْنَ You all (F,P) are not doing, will not do, don't do
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Singular	لَا أَفْعَلُ I am not doing, will not do, don't do
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Dual & Plural	لَا نَفْعَلُ We are not doing, will not do, don't do





The imperfect tense active voice in negative form (الْفِعْلُ الْمَضَارِعُ الْمَعْرُوفُ الْمَنْفِيُّ)		
لَا يَفْعَلُونَ	لَا يَفْعَلَانِ	لَا يَفْعَلُ
لَا يَفْعَلْنَ	لَا تَفْعَلَانِ	لَا تَفْعَلُ
لَا تَفْعَلُونَ	لَا تَفْعَلَانِ	لَا تَفْعَلُ
لَا تَفْعَلْنَ	لَا تَفْعَلَانِ	لَا تَفْعَلِينَ
❁	لَا نَفْعَلُ	لَا أَفْعَلُ

### Exercise 8

(A) Conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms in the imperfect tense **active voice negative form** with translation  
(Use blank sheet no.3)

1) يَنْظُرُ

2) يَعْرِفُ

Use the following extra words and practice either orally or by writing in the imperfect tense **active voice negative form**

1) يَطْلُبُ

2) يَشْرَبُ

3) يَزُقُّ

4) يَعْمَلُ

(B) Translate the following into English

- (١) لَا يَفْعَلُ (٢) لَا يَشْرَبْنَ (٣) لَا أَشْكُرُ (٤) لَا تَعْمَلُ  
 (٥) لَا تَزُقْدُونَ (٦) لَا تَعْرِفِينَ (٧) لَا تَشْكُرَانِ (٨) لَا يَزُقْدَانِ  
 (٩) لَا تَزْجَعْنَ (١٠) لَا نَعْرِفُ (١١) لَا يَنْظُرُونَ (١٢) لَا أَعْقِلُ

(C) Translate the following into Arabic

- 1) We are not drinking
- 2) You all (F,P) are not lifting
- 3) We (F,D) will not oppress
- 4) You (F,S) are not recognising
- 5) They (M,P) will not mount
- 6) They both (F,D) are not looking
- 7) You all (M,P) are not comprehending
- 8) I (M,S) don't sit
- 9) I (F,S) am not sitting
- 10) They (F,P) will not return
- 11) You both (M,D) will not sleep
- 12) He (M,S) doesn't thank

(D) Whilst being mindful of the perfect tense & imperfect tense, translate the following into English

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) رَقَدْتُ وَلَا نَزُقْدُ    | 2) كَتَبْتَ وَلَا تَكْتُبِينَ |
| 3) رَجَعُوا وَلَا تَذْهَبُونَ | 4) ظَلِمُوا وَلَا تَنْصُرُونَ |

5) نُصِرْتِ وَلَا تَشْكُرِينَ

6) نُصِرْنَا وَمَا ظَلَمْنَا

7) رَكِبْتُمَا وَلَا تَذَهَبَانِ

8) كَتَبْتُ وَلَا يَعْقلُونَ

9) جَلَسْتُ وَلَا تَسْجُدِينَ

10) شَرِبُوا وَلَا يَشْكُرُونَ

11) رَجَعْتُ وَلَا أَذْهَبُ

12) نَنْصُرُ وَلَا نَظْلِمُ

### The imperfect tense verb in passive voice :

Now we shall have a look at the imperfect tense positive verb in **passive voice**.

To make the imperfect tense passive, firstly give the **عَلَامَةُ الْفِعْلِ** (sign / indicator of the imperfect tense) a *Dhamma* و . Thereafter, give the penultimate letter a *Fathah* ـَ and leave all other remaining letters as they are.

For e.g.

يَعْرِفُ will become يُعْرِفُ

يَنْصُرُ will become يُنْصُرُ

In the **passive voice**, all trilateral imperfect tense verbs **without extra letters** share the same scale of يُفَعَّلُ, but remember that verbs that are لَا زِمٌّ (intransitive) are **not usually** made passive since the passive voice reflects the object of the verb whilst the object is not required for an intransitive verb.

Placing the word لَا before the imperfect tense in passive voice will negate it.

The paradigms of the **imperfect tense passive voice in positive form** (أَفْعُلُ الْمَضَارِعِ الْمَجْهُوْلُ الْمَثَبَتِ) follow next.

Fully acquaint yourselves with the paradigms and learn them.

Person	Gender	Number	Passive voice Positive
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	يُنَصَّرُ He / It (M,S) is being helped, will be helped, is helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	يُنَصَّرَانِ They both (M,D) are being helped, will be helped, are helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	يُنَصَّرُونَ They all (M,P) are being helped, will be helped, are helped

3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	<p style="text-align: center;">تُنَصَّرُ</p> <p>She / It (F,S) is being helped, will be helped, is helped</p>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	<p style="text-align: center;">تُنَصَّرَانِ</p> <p>They both (F,D) are being helped, will be helped, are helped</p>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	<p style="text-align: center;">يُنَصَّرْنَ</p> <p>They all (F,P) are being helped, will be helped, are helped</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	<p style="text-align: center;">تُنَصَّرُ</p> <p>You (M,S) are being helped, will be helped, are helped</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	<p style="text-align: center;">تُنَصَّرَانِ</p> <p>You both (M,D) are being helped, will be helped, are helped</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	<p style="text-align: center;">تُنَصَّرُونَ</p> <p>You all (M,P) are being helped, will be helped, are helped</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	<p style="text-align: center;">تُنَصَّرِينَ</p> <p>You (F,S) are being helped, will be helped, are helped</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	<p style="text-align: center;">تُنَصَّرَانِ</p> <p>You both (F,D) are being helped, will be helped, are helped</p>

2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	تُنَصَّرْنَ You all (F,P) are being helped, will be helped, are helped
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Singular	أُنَصَّرُ I am being helped, will be helped, am helped
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Dual & Plural	نُنَصَّرُ We are being helped, will be helped, are helped



The imperfect tense passive voice in positive form (أَفْعُلُ الْمُضَارِعِ الْمَجْهُولُ الْمُنْبَتِ)		
يُنَصَّرُونَ	يُنَصَّرَانِ	يُنَصَّرُ
يُنَصَّرْنَ	تُنَصَّرَانِ	تُنَصَّرُ
تُنَصَّرُونَ	تُنَصَّرَانِ	تُنَصَّرُ
تُنَصَّرْنَ	تُنَصَّرَانِ	تُنَصَّرِينَ
❁	نُنَصَّرُ	أُنَصَّرُ

## Exercise 9

(A) Translate the following into Arabic

- 1) We (F,P) will be helped
- 2) They (M,P) will be helped
- 3) You (M,S) are being helped
- 4) You all (M,P) will be helped
- 5) You both (M,D) are being helped
- 6) I am being helped

(B) Conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms in the imperfect tense **passive voice positive form** with translation (Use blank sheet no.3)

1) يَفْتُلُّ

2) يَبْعَثُ

Use the following extra words and practice either orally or by writing in the imperfect tense **passive voice positive form**

1) يَزُونُ (He is providing / will provide, provides)

2) يَظْلِمُ

3) يَعْرِفُ

4) يَسْأَلُ

(C) Translate the following into English

- (١) يُرْزَقُونَ (٢) تُنْصَرُونَ (٣) يُسْعَلْنَ (٤) تُسْعَلْنَ (٥) تُرْزَقِينَ  
 (٦) تُنْصَرُ (٧) نُسْعَلُ (٨) تُظْلَمَانِ (٩) أُبْعَثُ (١٠) يُعْرَفُونَ  
 (١١) نُرْزَقُ (١٢) يُظْلَمَانِ (١٣) يُرْفَعَانِ (١٤) تُرْفَعِينَ

(D) Translate the following into Arabic

- 1) You all (M,P) are being lifted up
- 2) We will be gathered
- 3) You (F,S) are being dispatched
- 4) They (M,P) will be killed
- 5) You both (M,D) will be oppressed
- 6) We are being asked
- 7) You all (M,P) will be provided
- 8) She / It (F,S) is being gathered
- 9) You (F,S) will be recognised
- 10) They (F,P) will be asked
- 11) He (M,S) is being killed
- 12) We are being recognised
- 13) I will be provided
- 14) I am being lifted up

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The paradigms of the **imperfect tense passive voice in negative form**

(الْفِعْلُ الْمَضَارِعُ الْمَجْهُولُ الْمَنْفِيُّ) follow next.

Fully acquaint yourselves with the paradigms and learn them.



Person	Gender	Number	Passive voice Negative
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	لَا يُنْصَرُ He / It (M,S) is not being helped, will not be helped, is not helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	لَا يُنْصَرَانِ They both (M,D) are not being helped, will not be helped, are not helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	لَا يُنْصَرُونَ They all (M,P) are not being helped, will not be helped, are not helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	لَا تُنْصَرُ She / It (F,S) is not being helped, will not be helped, is not helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	لَا تُنْصَرَانِ They both (F,D) are not being helped, will not be helped, are not helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	لَا يُنْصَرْنَ They all (F,P) are not being helped, will not be helped, are not helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	لَا تُنْصَرُ You (M,S) are not being helped, will not be helped, are not helped

2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	<p>لَا تُنصَرَانِ</p> <p>You both (M,D) are not being helped, will not be helped, are not helped</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	<p>لَا تُنصَرُونَ</p> <p>You all (M,P) are not being helped, will not be helped, are not helped</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	<p>لَا تُنصَرِينَ</p> <p>You (F,S) are not being helped, will not be helped, are not helped</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	<p>لَا تُنصَرَانِ</p> <p>You both (F,D) are not being helped, will not be helped, are not helped</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	<p>لَا تُنصَرْنَ</p> <p>You all (F,P) are not being helped, will not be helped, are not helped</p>
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Singular	<p>لَا أُنصَرُ</p> <p>I am not being helped, will not be helped, am not helped</p>
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Dual & Plural	<p>لَا نُنصَرُ</p> <p>We are not being helped, will not be helped, are not helped</p>



The imperfect tense passive voice in negative form (الْفِعْلُ الْمُنْفِي الْمُنْهَوِي الْمَنْفِي)		
لَا يُنْصَرُونَ	لَا يُنْصَرَانِ	لَا يُنْصَرُ
لَا يُنْصَرْنَ	لَا تُنْصَرَانِ	لَا تُنْصَرُ
لَا تُنْصَرُونَ	لَا تُنْصَرَانِ	لَا تُنْصَرُ
لَا تُنْصَرْنَ	لَا تُنْصَرَانِ	لَا تُنْصَرِينَ
❁	لَا تُنْصَرُ	لَا أَنْصَرُ

### Exercise 10

(A) Conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms in the imperfect tense **passive voice negative form** with translation (Use blank sheet no.3)

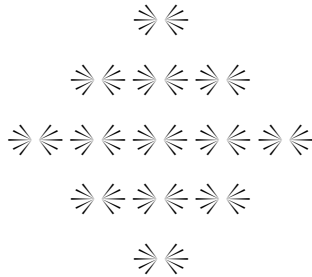
1) يَكْتُبُ

2) يَعْرِفُ

(B) Translate the following into Arabic

- 1) They (M,P) will not be oppressed
- 2) We will not be asked
- 3) You (F,S) are not being helped

- 4) You all (F,P) are not being provided
- 5) You all (M,P) will not be provided
- 6) They (F,P) will not be recognised
- 7) You (M,S) are not being sent out
- 8) They (F,P) will not be sent out
- 9) I will not be oppressed
- 10) You (F,D) are not being oppressed
- 11) You (F,S) will not be provided
- 12) They (M,P) will not be asked



## ❁ Examples of imperfect tense verbs from the Quran ❁

❁ لَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهَا شَفَاعَةٌ وَلَا يُؤْخَذُ مِنْهَا عَدْلٌ وَلَا هُمْ يُنْصَرُونَ ❁

(٤٨:٢)

“Nor shall intercession be accepted on anyone’s behalf, nor shall ransom be taken from him, and neither shall any be given support”

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❁ وَمَا يَكْفُرُ بِهَا إِلَّا الْفَاسِقُونَ ❁

(٩٩:٢)

“And no one denies them (the clear signs) except the sinful”

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❁ يَلْبَسُونَ ثِيَابًا خُضْرًا مِنْ سُنْدُسٍ وَإِسْتَبْرَقٍ ❁

(٣١:١٨)

“They will wear green garments of fine silk and heavy brocade”

---

❁ يَوْمَ يُكْشَفُ عَنْ سَاقٍ وَيُدْعَوْنَ إِلَى السُّجُودِ فَلَا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ ❁

(٤٢:٦٨)

“On the Day when the Shin will be exposed, and they will be called upon to prostrate themselves, they will not be able to”

---

❁ يَوْمَ يَنْظُرُ الْمَرْءُ مَا قَدَّمَتْ يَدَاهُ ❁

(٤٠:٧٨)

“On a day when one will see what his hands have sent ahead”

## Using قَدْ & كَانَ :

(1) When the particle قَدْ is used before a **perfect tense verb**, it can emphasise the action in the certainty of it having taken place (بِلِلْحَقِيقِ) .

For e.g. قَدْ ذَهَبَ زَيْدٌ (Zaid certainly went)

It can also emphasise the verbal action in its past value as having been completed at the moment of speaking or just prior to the introduction of a new situation i.e. in the recent past (الْمَاضِي الْقَرِيبُ) . It can be translated as "certainly / verily / indeed / has / have".

For e.g. قَدْ ذَهَبَ (He has gone i.e. just recently)

قَدْ كَتَبَ (He has written i.e. just recently)

An extra "لِ" may be added to the particle قَدْ for added emphasis making it as قَدْ

As قَدْ is used for emphasis, it is also referred to as "حَرْفُ التَّوَكِيدِ"

When the particle قَدْ is used before an **imperfect tense verb**, it can emphasise that the action is in fact happening frequently (بِلِلتَّكْثِيرِ) .

For e.g. ﴿قَدْ نَرَى تَقَلُّبَ وَجْهِكَ فِي السَّمَاءِ﴾

(We have been seeing the turning of your face to the heavens excessively (for guidance) {2:144})

But, when the particle **قَدْ** is used before an **imperfect tense verb**, it is **usually\*** used to indicate the rareness (لِلتَّقْلِيلِ) or anticipation (لِلتَّوَقُّعِ) of the action and can be translated as "sometimes / may".

For e.g. **قَدْ يَذْهَبُ إِلَى السُّوقِ فِي الصَّبَاحِ** (He sometimes goes / may go to the market in the morning).

\* Although this is the case in normal usage, it is not used in the Quran in this way and hence, a non-Quranic example has been provided. Throughout the Quran, the word **قَدْ** has been used almost entirely for certainty / affirmation (لِلتَّحْقِيقِ) whether it has come with a perfect tense or imperfect tense verb.

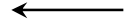
Since **قَدْ** & **لَقَدْ** are particles, they can precede any word form of the perfect / imperfect tense (irrespective of number or gender) without any change in form.

For e.g.

قَدْ كَتَبَ ، قَدْ كَتَبَا ، قَدْ كَتَبُوا ، قَدْ كَتَبْتِ ..... قَدْ كَتَبْنَا  
قَدْ يَكْتُبُ ، قَدْ يَكْتُبَانِ ، قَدْ يَكْتُبُونَ ، قَدْ تَكْتُبُ ..... قَدْ نَكْتُبُ

(2) **كَانَ** is a hollow verb (أَجَوَفٌ) that can come before another verb to give a different shade to the meaning. It **must agree** in the word form with the intended verb i.e. if the intended verb is as 3<sup>rd</sup> person masculine singular, then **كَانَ** must also come as 3<sup>rd</sup> person masculine singular; if the intended verb is as 2<sup>nd</sup> person feminine dual, then **كَانَ** must also come as 2<sup>nd</sup> person feminine dual and so on.

The 14 word forms of كَان in the perfect tense active voice positive form are as follows



كُنَّ	كَانَتَا	كَانَتْ	كَانُوا	كَانَا	كَانَ
كُنْتُنَّ	كُنْتُمَا	كُنْتِ	كُنْتُمْ	كُنْتُمَا	كُنْتَ
❁❁❁				كُنَّا	كُنْتُ

- (a) If كَان is used before a perfect tense, then it will give the meaning of the intended verb as having taken place well before it being mentioned i.e. in the distant past (الْمَاضِي الْبَعِيدُ).

For e.g. كَانُوا ذَهَبُوا (They (M,P) had gone i.e. some time ago)

- (b) If كَان is used before an imperfect tense verb, then it can express duration in the past i.e. it will make it past continuous or past habitual (الْمَاضِي الْإِسْتِمْرَارِيُّ).

**Note that the perfect tense form of كَان will be used even before an imperfect tense verb and will still have to agree with the intended verb in the word form used.**

For e.g. كَانُوا يَذْهَبُونَ (They (M,P) were going / used to go)





Certainty / Recent Past		
<p>قَدْ ذَهَبُوا</p> <p>They all (M,P) certainly went, have gone</p>	<p>قَدْ ذَهَبَا</p> <p>They both (M,D) certainly went, have gone</p>	<p>قَدْ ذَهَبَ</p> <p>He / It (M,S) certainly went, has gone</p>
<p>قَدْ ذَهَبْنَ</p> <p>They all (F,P) certainly went, have gone</p>	<p>قَدْ ذَهَبَتَا</p> <p>They both (F,D) certainly went, have gone</p>	<p>قَدْ ذَهَبَتْ</p> <p>She / It (F,S) certainly went, has gone</p>
<p>قَدْ ذَهَبْتُمْ</p> <p>You all (M,P) certainly went, have gone</p>	<p>قَدْ ذَهَبْتُمَا</p> <p>You both (M,D) certainly went, have gone</p>	<p>قَدْ ذَهَبْتِ</p> <p>You (M,S) certainly went, have gone</p>
<p>قَدْ ذَهَبْتُنَّ</p> <p>You all (F,P) certainly went, have gone</p>	<p>قَدْ ذَهَبْتُمَا</p> <p>You both (F,D) certainly went, have gone</p>	<p>قَدْ ذَهَبْتِ</p> <p>You (F,S) certainly went, have gone</p>
<p>☀</p>	<p>قَدْ ذَهَبْنَا</p> <p>We certainly went, have gone</p>	<p>قَدْ ذَهَبْتُ</p> <p>I certainly went, have gone</p>
Certainty / Frequent / Rare / Anticipation		
<p>قَدْ يَذْهَبُونَ</p> <p>They all (M,P) certainly / mostly / sometimes go, may go</p>	<p>قَدْ يَذْهَبَانِ</p> <p>They both (M,D) certainly / mostly / sometimes go, may go</p>	<p>قَدْ يَذْهَبُ</p> <p>He / It (M,S) certainly / mostly / sometimes goes, may go</p>
<p>قَدْ يَذْهَبْنَ</p> <p>They all (F,P) certainly / mostly / sometimes go, may go</p>	<p>قَدْ تَذْهَبَانِ</p> <p>They both (F,D) certainly / mostly / sometimes go, may go</p>	<p>قَدْ تَذْهَبُ</p> <p>She / It (F,S) certainly / mostly / sometimes goes, may go</p>
<p>قَدْ تَذْهَبُونَ</p> <p>You all (M,P) certainly / mostly / sometimes go, may go</p>	<p>قَدْ تَذْهَبَانِ</p> <p>You both (M,D) certainly / mostly / sometimes go, may go</p>	<p>قَدْ تَذْهَبُ</p> <p>You (M,S) certainly / mostly / sometimes go, may go</p>
<p>قَدْ تَذْهَبْنَ</p> <p>You all (F,P) certainly / mostly / sometimes go, may go</p>	<p>قَدْ تَذْهَبَانِ</p> <p>You both (F,D) certainly / mostly / sometimes go, may go</p>	<p>قَدْ تَذْهَبِينَ</p> <p>You (F,S) certainly / mostly / sometimes go, may go</p>
<p>☀</p>	<p>قَدْ نَذْهَبُ</p> <p>We certainly / mostly / sometimes go, may go</p>	<p>قَدْ أَذْهَبُ</p> <p>I certainly / mostly / sometimes go, may go</p>



Distant Past		
<p>كَانُوا ذَهَبُوا</p> <p>They all (M,P) had gone</p>	<p>كَانَا ذَهَبَا</p> <p>They both (M,D) had gone</p>	<p>كَانَ ذَهَبَ</p> <p>He / It (M,S) had gone</p>
<p>كُنَّ ذَهَبْنَ</p> <p>They all (F,P) had gone</p>	<p>كَانَتَا ذَهَبَتَا</p> <p>They both (F,D) had gone</p>	<p>كَانَتْ ذَهَبَتْ</p> <p>She / It (F,S) had gone</p>
<p>كُنْتُمْ ذَهَبْتُمْ</p> <p>You all (M,P) had gone</p>	<p>كُنْتُمَا ذَهَبْتُمَا</p> <p>You both (M,D) had gone</p>	<p>كُنْتَ ذَهَبْتَ</p> <p>You (M,S) had gone</p>
<p>كُنْتُنَّ ذَهَبْتُنَّ</p> <p>You all (F,P) had gone</p>	<p>كُنْتُمَا ذَهَبْتُمَا</p> <p>You both (F,D) had gone</p>	<p>كُنْتَ ذَهَبْتَ</p> <p>You (F,S) had gone</p>
<p>☀</p>	<p>كُنَّا ذَهَبْنَا</p> <p>We had gone</p>	<p>كُنْتُ ذَهَبْتُ</p> <p>I had gone</p>
Past Continuous / Habitual		
<p>كَانُوا يَذْهَبُونَ</p> <p>They all (M,P) were going, used to go</p>	<p>كَانَا يَذْهَبَانِ</p> <p>They both (M,D) were going, used to go</p>	<p>كَانَ يَذْهَبُ</p> <p>He / It (M,S) was going, used to go</p>
<p>كُنَّ يَذْهَبْنَ</p> <p>They all (F,P) were going, used to go</p>	<p>كَانَتَا يَذْهَبَانِ</p> <p>They both (F,D) were going, used to go</p>	<p>كَانَتْ تَذْهَبُ</p> <p>She / It (F,S) was going, used to go</p>
<p>كُنْتُمْ تَذْهَبُونَ</p> <p>You all (M,P) were going, used to go</p>	<p>كُنْتُمَا تَذْهَبَانِ</p> <p>You both (M,D) were going, used to go</p>	<p>كُنْتَ تَذْهَبُ</p> <p>You (M,S) were going, used to go</p>
<p>كُنْتُنَّ تَذْهَبْنَ</p> <p>You all (F,P) were going, used to go</p>	<p>كُنْتُمَا تَذْهَبَانِ</p> <p>You both (F,D) were going, used to go</p>	<p>كُنْتَ تَذْهَبِينَ</p> <p>You (F,S) were going, used to go</p>
<p>☀</p>	<p>كُنَّا نَذْهَبُ</p> <p>We were going, used to go</p>	<p>كُنْتُ أَذْهَبُ</p> <p>I was going, used to go</p>

The conclusion is that so far the past tense can be considered in four ways viz.

- |                                  |   |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1) الْمَاضِي الْمَطْلُوقُ        | = | (A standard perfect tense verb)       |
| 2) الْمَاضِي الْقَرِيبُ          | = | (قَدْ + standard perfect tense verb)  |
| 3) الْمَاضِي الْبَعِيدُ          | = | (كَانَ + standard perfect tense verb) |
| 4) الْمَاضِي الْإِسْتِمْرَارِيُّ | = | (كَانَ + imperfect tense verb)        |
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### Exercise 11

**(A)** Using the particle قَدْ , conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms with translation (Use blank sheet no.3)

1) جَلَسَ

2) يَطْلُبُ

**(B)** Using the hollow verb كَانَ , conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms with translation (Use blank sheet no.3)

1) فَتَحَ

2) يَعْمَلُ

(C) Whilst being mindful of the perfect tense & imperfect tense, translate the following into English

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1) كَانَ يَذْهَبُ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ     | (الْمَدْرَسَةُ = School)   |
| 2) كَانُوا يَكْتُبُونَ بِالْقَلَمِ        | (الْقَلَمُ = Pen)          |
| 3) قَدْ يَعْمَلَنَ فِي الْبَيْتِ          | (الْبَيْتِ = House)        |
| 4) كُنْتُمْ تَرْكَبُونَ عَلَى الْقِطَارِ  | (الْقِطَارِ = Train)       |
| 5) كُنْتُ ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ      | (الْمَسْجِدِ = Masjid)     |
| 6) قَدْ شَرَبْنَا اللَّبَنَ               | (اللَّبَنَ = Milk)         |
| 7) كَانَا يَأْكُلَانِ الطَّعَامَ          | (الطَّعَامَ = Food)        |
| 8) كَانَتَا تَطْلُبَانِ الْكِتَابَ        | (الْكِتَابَ = Book)        |
| 9) قَدْ أَنْصَرُ الْمَظْلُومَ             | (الْمَظْلُومَ = Oppressed) |
| 10) كُنْتُ تَجْلِسِينَ عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ | (الْكُرْسِيِّ = Chair)     |
| 11) قَدْ ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى السُّوقِ          | (السُّوقِ = Market)        |
| 12) قَدْ فَتَحْتُمُ الْقُفْلَ             | (الْقُفْلَ = Lock)         |
| 13) كُنْتَن تَكْتُبَن عَلَى الْوَرَقِ     | (الْوَرَقِ = Paper)        |
| 14) كُنْتَمَا تَشْرَبَانِ الشَّايَ        | (الشَّايَ = Tea)           |

## ❁ Examples from the Quran ❁

❁ إِنْ كُنْتُ قُلْتُهُ فَقَدْ عَلِمْتَهُ <sup>ط</sup> تَعْلَمُ مَا فِي نَفْسِي وَلَا أَعْلَمُ مَا فِي نَفْسِكَ ❁

(١١٦:٥)

“Had I said it, You would have known it. You know what is in my heart and I do not know what is in Yours”

❁ وَلَا تَنْقُضُوا الْأَيْمَانَ بَعْدَ تَوْكِيدِهَا وَقَدْ جَعَلْتُمُ اللَّهَ عَلَيْكُمْ كَفِيلًا ❁

(٩١:١٦)

“And do not break oaths after you swear them solemnly, while you have made Allah a witness over you”

❁ وَلَقَدْ كَتَبْنَا فِي الزَّبُورِ مِنْ بَعْدِ الذِّكْرِ أَنَّ الْأَرْضَ يَرِثُهَا عِبَادِيَ الصَّالِحُونَ ❁

(١٠٥:٢١)

“And indeed We have written in Zabur (Psalms) after the message (in Al-Lawhul Mahfuzh or the Tawrah), that My righteous slaves shall inherit the land”

❁ وَفَجَّرْنَا الْأَرْضَ عُيُونًا فَالْتَقَى الْمَاءُ عَلَى أَمْرٍ قَدْ قُدِرَ ❁

(١٢:٥٤)

“And We caused the earth to gush forth as springs; so the water (of both kinds) met together for a destined event”

❁ وَكُنَّا نَكُذِّبُ بِيَوْمِ الدِّينِ ❁

(٤٦:٧٤)

“And we used to deny the Day of Requital”

## Alterations and moods of the imperfect tense verb :

Certain words can affect the imperfect tense verb and cause changes to just the meaning or both the meaning as well as the word form.

### (1) Words that affect the meaning only

- (a) The particles **لَا** & **مَا** negate the verb without affecting the form.
- (b) The words **كَانَ** & **قَدْ** (See pages 77-81 above)
- (c) By prefixing a " **لِ** ", the imperfect tense verb will be **emphasised** without affecting the form.

For e.g. ﴿ **إِنَّ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ لَيَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ** ﴾

*(Those who have been given the Book surely know that it is the truth {2:144})*

- (d) The particles **سَ** and **سَوْفَ** . By prefixing one of these particles, it will cause the imperfect tense verb to be expressed strictly in the **future tense**; they are known as " **حَرْفَا اسْتِقْبَالٍ** " (Two particles of future).

Note that **سَ** and **سَوْفَ** are used before the imperfect in **nominative case only** (حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ) in both active voice as well as passive voice.

Also, **سَ** is used **only with the positive forms** whilst **سَوْفَ** may be used **with both positive and negative forms\***. (Syntax of Modern Arabic Prose vol 1 p.75-76)

\* This is the case in normal usage. **سَوْفَ** is not used in the Quran negatively.

The prefix **سَ** is used for indicating “the near future” and can be translated as “soon” whilst **سَوْفَ** is used to indicate “the distant future” and can be translated as “later / after a while”.

For e.g.

**سَنَكْتُبُ** (We will soon write)

**سَوْفَ أَكْتُبُ** (I shall write i.e. later)

An extra “**لَ**” may be added to the particle **سَوْفَ** for added emphasis making it as **لَسَوْفَ**

## Exercise 12

(A) Translate the following into English

1) **سَتَسْأَلُونَ**

2) **سَوْفَ لَا تُسْأَلُونَ**

3) **سَتَكْتُبَنَّ**

4) **سَتُعْرَفَنَّ**

5) **سَوْفَ لَا نَفْتَحُ**

6) **سَيَعْلَمُ**

7) **سَأَشْرَبُ**

8) **سَوْفَ تَنْصُرَانِ**

9) **سَيَذْهَبَانِ**

10) **لَسَوْفَ أُخْرِجُ**

11) **سَوْفَ تَبْعَثُونَ**

12) **سَأَسْجُدُ**

**(B)** Translate the following into Arabic

- 1) We will soon be helped
- 2) You (M,D) will write (later)
- 3) After a while we will go
- 4) You all (M,P) will soon comprehend
- 5) They (F,D) are going to go (later)
- 6) You all (F,P) shall write (later)
- 7) She (F,S) will soon listen
- 8) You all (F,P) will look (later)
- 9) They (F,D) shall be mounted (later)
- 10) You (F,S) shall return (later)
- 11) They (F,P) shall be returned (later)

**(2) Words that affect the imperfect tense verb's meaning as well as word form**

The imperfect tense verb can experience moods / grammatical states as it interacts with certain words and may experience the following moods:

- ❖ Nominative / Indicative = حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ  
(This is the default mood when there is no word affecting it)
- ❖ Accusative / Subjunctive = حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ
- ❖ Jussive = حَالَةُ الْجَزْمِ

Also, note that the imperfect tense verb's meaning and word form can be affected when an emphatic / energetic " ن " is added, but this does not make the verb experience a mood / grammatical state. **In this particular case**, it becomes indeclinable / stateless (See ahead from page 104 onwards).



## The accusative case (حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ) :



The four particles إِذَا ، كَيْ ، لَنْ ، أَنْ make the imperfect tense verb enter into a state of نَصْبٌ (accusative case) i.e. it becomes مَنْصُوبٌ . In this state, the five conjugations that end with a *Dhammah* و will be given a *Fathah* َ ; the " ن " of the seven conjugations that are اَلنُّونُ اَلْاِعْرَابِيَّةُ will be deleted, but the " ن " of the two conjugations that are اَلنُّونُ اَلصَّمِيْعِيَّةُ \ اَلنِّسْوَةُ will be kept (See p.49).

All four particles change **the wording** of the imperfect tense verb in the same manner as mentioned above, but have different affects on **the meaning**. They can also be used in both the active voice as well as passive voice.

لَنْ is used as a model to illustrate حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ .

The particle لَنْ affects the meaning of the verb in two ways viz.

- 1) Limiting the verb to the **future tense**.
- 2) Negating the verb with emphasis / eternity.

For e.g. لَنْ يَكْتُبَ (He will certainly not / never write)

A table demonstrating the action of **كُنْ** on the imperfect tense verb follows.

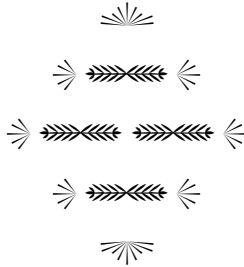
Fully acquaint yourselves with the paradigms and learn them.

Means of showing <i>Nasb</i>		Original Verb in <i>Raf'</i>		Particle causing <i>Nasb</i>		Active voice in <u>Accusative</u>
Change final <i>Dhammah</i> to <i>Fathah</i>	+	يَفْعَلُ	+	كُنْ	=	كُنْ يَفْعَلُ He / It (M,S) will never do
Drop final ن	+	يَفْعَلَانِ	+	كُنْ	=	كُنْ يَفْعَلَا They both (M,D) will never do
Drop final ن	+	يَفْعَلُونَ	+	كُنْ	=	كُنْ يَفْعَلُوا They all (M,P) will never do
Change final <i>Dhammah</i> to <i>Fathah</i>	+	تَفْعَلُ	+	كُنْ	=	كُنْ تَفْعَلُ She / It (F,S) will never do
Drop final ن	+	تَفْعَلَانِ	+	كُنْ	=	كُنْ تَفْعَلَا They both (F,D) will never do
No change	+	يَفْعَلْنَ	+	كُنْ	=	كُنْ يَفْعَلْنَ They all (F,P) will never do
Change final <i>Dhammah</i> to <i>Fathah</i>	+	تَفْعَلُ	+	كُنْ	=	كُنْ تَفْعَلُ You (M,S) will never do

Drop final ن	+	تَفْعَلَانِ	+	لَنْ	=	لَنْ تَفْعَلَا You both (M,D) will never do
Drop final ن	+	تَفْعَلُونَ	+	لَنْ	=	لَنْ تَفْعَلُوا You all (M,P) will never do
Drop final ن	+	تَفْعَلِينَ	+	لَنْ	=	لَنْ تَفْعَلِي You (F,S) will never do
Drop final ن	+	تَفْعَلَانِ	+	لَنْ	=	لَنْ تَفْعَلَا You both (F,D) will never do
No change	+	تَفْعَلْنَ	+	لَنْ	=	لَنْ تَفْعَلْنَ You all (F,P) will never do
Change final Dhammah to Fathah	+	أَفْعَلُ	+	لَنْ	=	لَنْ أَفْعَلُ I will never do
Change final Dhammah to Fathah	+	نَفْعَلُ	+	لَنْ	=	لَنْ نَفْعَلُ We will never do



The imperfect tense active voice in accusative case (الْفِعْلُ الْمَصَارِغُ الْمَعْرُوفُ الْمَنْصُوبُ بِـ "لَنْ")		
لَنْ يَفْعَلُوا	لَنْ يَفْعَلَا	لَنْ يَفْعَلَ
لَنْ يَفْعَلْنَ	لَنْ تَفْعَلَا	لَنْ تَفْعَلَ
لَنْ تَفْعَلُوا	لَنْ تَفْعَلَا	لَنْ تَفْعَلَ
لَنْ تَفْعَلْنَ	لَنْ تَفْعَلَا	لَنْ تَفْعَلِي
❁	لَنْ نَفْعَلَ	لَنْ أَفْعَلَ



## The jussive case (حَالَةُ الْجَزْمِ) :

←

The four particles (الْتَأْمِيَّة) لَا ، لَمْ ، لَمَّا ، لَا أَمْرٍ ، make the imperfect tense verb enter into a state of جَزْمٌ (jussive case) i.e. it becomes مَجْرُومٌ . In this state, the five conjugations that end with a *Dhammah* و will be given a *Jazm / Sukoon* و ; the " ن " of the seven conjugations that are اَلْتَّوْنُ will be deleted, but the " ن " of the two conjugations that are نُونُ اَلْاِعْرَابِيَّةِ will be kept (See p.49).

The above four particles will cause one imperfect tense verb to become jussive, but there are other words (particles & nouns) that can govern two imperfect tense verbs simultaneously and cause both to become jussive. This can occur when there is a conditional sentence and both the protasis (شَرْطٌ) and apodosis (جَزَاءٌ) are constructed using imperfect tense verbs. Arabic grammar books should be consulted for further information regarding that.

Note that if any of these four particles (اَلْحُرُوفُ اَلْجَاذِمَةُ) precede an imperfect tense verb that is نَاقِصٌ (whose ل position letter is a weak letter (حَرْفُ اَلْعِلَّةِ) i.e. و ، ا ، ي) then this weak letter will be deleted.

For e.g. تَدْعُو will become لَا تَدْعُ

لَمْ يَخْشِ will become لَمْ يَخْشَ

All four particles change **the wording** of the imperfect tense verb in the same manner as mentioned above, but have different affects on **the meaning**. They can also be used in both the active voice as well as passive voice.

لَمْ is used as a model to illustrate **حَالَةُ الْجَزْمِ** .

The particle لَمْ affects the meaning of the verb in two ways viz.

- 1) Changing the tense to the **past tense**.
- 2) Negating the verb

For e.g. لَمْ يَكْتُبْ (He did not write)

Considering the above, you will notice that there is **no difference in translation** between the perfect tense negative مَا كَتَبَ & the imperfect tense jussive لَمْ يَكْتُبْ , although there are subtle differences in usage.

A table demonstrating the action of لَمْ on the imperfect tense verb follows.

Fully acquaint yourselves with the paradigms and learn them.

Means of showing <i>Jazm</i>		Original Verb in <i>Raf'</i>		Particle causing <i>Jazm</i>		Active voice in <i>Jussive</i>
Change final <i>Dhammah</i> to <i>Sukoon</i>	+	يَفْعَلُ	+	لَمْ	=	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ He / It (M,S) did not do
Drop final ن	+	يَفْعَلَانِ	+	لَمْ	=	لَمْ يَفْعَلَا They both (M,D) did not do
Drop final ن	+	يَفْعَلُونَ	+	لَمْ	=	لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا They all (M,P) did not do
Change final <i>Dhammah</i> to <i>Sukoon</i>	+	تَفْعَلُ	+	لَمْ	=	لَمْ تَفْعَلْ She / It (F,S) did not do
Drop final ن	+	تَفْعَلَانِ	+	لَمْ	=	لَمْ تَفْعَلَا They both (F,D) did not do
No change	+	يَفْعَلْنَ	+	لَمْ	=	لَمْ يَفْعَلْنَ They all (F,P) did not do
Change final <i>Dhammah</i> to <i>Sukoon</i>	+	تَفْعَلْ	+	لَمْ	=	لَمْ تَفْعَلْ You (M,S) did not do
Drop final ن	+	تَفْعَلَانِ	+	لَمْ	=	لَمْ تَفْعَلَا You both (M,D) did not do
Drop final ن	+	تَفْعَلُونَ	+	لَمْ	=	لَمْ تَفْعَلُوا You all (M,P) did not do
Drop final ن	+	تَفْعَلِينَ	+	لَمْ	=	لَمْ تَفْعَلِيْ You (F,S) did not do

Drop final ن	+	تَفَعَّلَانِ	+	لَمْ	=	لَمْ تَفَعَّلَا You both (F,D) did not do
No change	+	تَفَعَّلْنَ	+	لَمْ	=	لَمْ تَفَعَّلْنَ You all (F,P) did not do
Change final Dhammah to Sukoon	+	أَفْعَلُ	+	لَمْ	=	لَمْ أَفْعَلُ I did not do
Change final Dhammah to Sukoon	+	نَفَعَلُ	+	لَمْ	=	لَمْ نَفَعَلُ We did not do



The imperfect tense active voice in jussive case (الْفِعْلُ الْمُنْصَارِغُ الْمَعْرُوفُ الْمَجْرُومُ بِ "لَمْ")		
لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا	لَمْ يَفْعَلَا	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ
لَمْ يَفْعَلْنَ	لَمْ تَفْعَلَا	لَمْ تَفْعَلْ
لَمْ تَفَعَّلُوا	لَمْ تَفَعَّلَا	لَمْ تَفَعَّلْ
لَمْ تَفَعَّلْنَ	لَمْ تَفَعَّلَا	لَمْ تَفَعَّلِي
❁	لَمْ نَفَعَلْ	لَمْ أَفْعَلْ



### Exercise 13

(A) Translate the following into English and explain verbally the means by which *Nasb / Jazm* is being expressed

(١) لَمْ أَفْعَلْ (٢) لَمْ تَفْعَلْ (٣) لَمْ تَفْعَلِي (٤) لَنْ تَفْعَلِي (٥) لَنْ يَفْعَلَا

(٦) لَمْ يَفْعَلَا (٧) لَنْ تَفْعَلُوا (٨) لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا (٩) لَنْ تَفْعَلَا

(B) Translate the following into Arabic using the particles **لَنْ** or **لَمْ** appropriately

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) You all (M,P) did not do  | 2) We will never do             |
| 3) You both (M,D) did not do | 4) You both (F,D) will never do |
| 5) I (M,S) did not do        | 6) I (F,S) will never do        |
| 7) You (M,S) will never do   | 8) You (M,S) did not do         |

(C) Using **both particles** **لَنْ** & **لَمْ** separately, conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms in the **active voice** with translation (Use blank sheet no.3)

1) يَكْسِرُ

2) يَكْتُبُ

(D) Translate the following into Arabic using the particles **لَمْ** or **لَنْ** appropriately

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) We will never oppress         | 2) I will never drink           |
| 3) You both (M,D) did not write  | 4) They (M,P) did not do        |
| 5) He (M,S) will never read      | 6) You all (F,P) did not thank  |
| 7) They (F,P) will never worship | 8) They (F,P) did not mount     |
| 9) You (F,S) did not ask         | 10) You (F,S) will never listen |

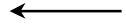
(E) Write out all the following with the correct diacritical marks

لَمْ يَرْكَبْ ، لَنْ تَرْكَبْ ، لَمْ يَعْرِفْنِ ، لَمْ تَعْرِفْنِ ، لَمْ تَرَقِدَا ،  
لَنْ يَرَقِدَا ، لَمْ تَرْفَعِي ، لَنْ تَرْفَعُوا ، لَنْ تَنْظُرِي ، لَمْ تَنْظُرُوا ،  
لَمْ تَشْرَبْ ، لَنْ أَعْرِفْ ، لَمْ يَعْقِلْنِ ، لَنْ تَكْتَبَا ، لَمْ يَسْمَعُوا



Person	Gender	Number	Passive voice in <u>Accusative</u>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	لَنْ يُنْصَرَ He / It (M,S) will never be helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	لَنْ يُنْصَرَا They both (M,D) will never be helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	لَنْ يُنْصَرُوا They all (M,P) will never be helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	لَنْ تُنْصَرَ She / It (F,S) will never be helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	لَنْ تُنْصَرَا They both (F,D) will never be helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	لَنْ يُنْصَرْنَ They all (F,P) will never be helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	لَنْ تُنْصَرَ You (M,S) will never be helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	لَنْ تُنْصَرَا You both (M,D) will never be helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	لَنْ تُنْصَرُوا You all (M,P) will never be helped

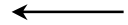
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	لَنْ تُنْصَرِي You (F,S) will never be helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	لَنْ تُنْصَرَا You both (F,D) will never be helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	لَنْ تُنْصَرْنَ You all (F,P) will never be helped
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Singular	لَنْ أَنْصَرَ I will never be helped
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Dual & Plural	لَنْ نُنْصَرَ We will never be helped



The imperfect tense passive voice in accusative case (الْفِعْلُ الْمُنْصَرِّ الْمَجْهُولُ الْمَنْصُوبُ بِ "لَنْ")		
لَنْ يُنْصَرُوا	لَنْ يُنْصَرَا	لَنْ يُنْصَرَ
لَنْ يُنْصَرْنَ	لَنْ تُنْصَرَا	لَنْ تُنْصَرَ
لَنْ تُنْصَرُوا	لَنْ تُنْصَرَا	لَنْ تُنْصَرَ
لَنْ تُنْصَرْنَ	لَنْ تُنْصَرَا	لَنْ تُنْصَرِي
❁	لَنْ تُنْصَرَ	لَنْ أَنْصَرَ

Person	Gender	Number	Passive voice in <u>Jussive</u>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	لَمْ يُنَصَّرْ He / It (M,S) was not helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	لَمْ يُنَصَّرَا They both (M,D) were not helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	لَمْ يُنَصَّرُوا They all (M,P) were not helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	لَمْ تُنَصَّرْ She / It (F,S) was not helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	لَمْ تُنَصَّرَا They both (F,D) were not helped
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	لَمْ يُنَصَّرْنَ They all (F,P) were not helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	لَمْ تُنَصَّرْ You (M,S) were not helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	لَمْ تُنَصَّرَا You both (M,D) were not helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	لَمْ تُنَصَّرُوا You all (M,P) were not helped
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	لَمْ تُنَصَّرِيْ You (F,S) were not helped

2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	<p>لَمْ تُنَصِّرَا</p> <p>You both (F,D) were not helped</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	<p>لَمْ تُنَصِّرْنَ</p> <p>You all (F,P) were not helped</p>
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Singular	<p>لَمْ أَنْصُرْ</p> <p>I was not helped</p>
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Dual & Plural	<p>لَمْ نُنْصَرْ</p> <p>We were not helped</p>



The imperfect tense passive voice in jussive case (الْفِعْلُ الْمُنْصَرِّغُ الْمَجْهُولُ الْمَجْرُومُ بِ "لَمْ")		
لَمْ يُنْصَرُوا	لَمْ يُنْصَرَا	لَمْ يُنْصَرَ
لَمْ يُنْصَرْنَ	لَمْ تُنْصَرَا	لَمْ تُنْصَرَ
لَمْ تُنْصَرُوا	لَمْ تُنْصَرَا	لَمْ تُنْصَرَ
لَمْ تُنْصَرْنَ	لَمْ تُنْصَرَا	لَمْ تُنْصَرِي
❦	لَمْ نُنْصَرْ	لَمْ أَنْصَرْ

## Exercise 14

(A) Using **both particles** **لَمْ** & **لَنْ** separately, conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms in the **passive voice** with translation (Use blank sheet no.3)

1) يَعْرِفُ

2) يَسْأَلُ

(B) Translate the following into English

(١) لَمْ تُظْلَمُوا (٢) لَنْ يُظْلَمُوا (٣) لَنْ تُعْرَفَ (٤) لَمْ أَعْرِفُ

(٥) لَنْ تُقْتَلَ (٦) لَمْ تُقْتَلْ (٧) لَمْ تُسْعَلِ (٨) لَنْ يُسْعَلَا

(٩) لَمْ تُطَلَبَنَّ (١٠) لَنْ يُطَلَبَنَّ (١١) لَنْ أُدْرَقَ (١٢) لَمْ يُرْزَقَ

(C) Translate the following into Arabic using the particles **لَنْ** or **لَمْ** appropriately

- 1) You (M,S) were not asked
- 2) They (F,D) will never be oppressed
- 3) We were not lifted up
- 4) They (F,P) were not recognised
- 5) They (M,D) were not helped
- 6) You (M,D) will never be provided
- 7) You (F,S) were not sent out
- 8) You (F,S) will never be recognised
- 9) We will never be oppressed

﴿ Examples from the Quran ﴾

﴿ أَمْ حَسِبْتُمْ أَنْ تُتْرَكُوا وَ لَمَّا يَعْلَمِ اللهُ الَّذِينَ جَاهَدُوا مِنْكُمْ ﴾

(١٦:٩)

“Do you think that you will be left as you are while Allah has not yet made evident those among you who strive (for His cause)”

﴿ وَإِنَّهُ لَذِكْرٌ لَكَ وَ لِقَوْمِكَ ۚ وَ سَوْفَ تُسْأَلُونَ ﴾

(٤٤:٤٣)

“And indeed it (the Quran) is a remembrance for you (O Muhammad ﷺ) and your people (the Quraish or your followers) and you all are going to be questioned”

﴿ لَنْ تَنْفَعَكُم أَرْحَامُكُمْ وَلَا أَوْلَادُكُمْ ۚ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ ۚ يُفْصَلُ بَيْنَكُمْ ﴾

(٣:٦٠)

“Neither your womb-relations nor your children will benefit you on the Day of Judgment. He will decide between you”

﴿ سَيَجْعَلُ اللهُ بَعْدَ عُسْرٍ يُسْرًا ﴾

(٧:٦٥)

“Allah will soon bring ease after a difficulty”

﴿ كَأَنَّهُمْ يَوْمَ يَرَوْنَهَا لَمْ يَلْبَثُوا إِلَّا عَشِيَّةً أَوْ ضُحَاهَا ﴾

(٤٦:٧٩)

“The day they will see it, it will seem to them as if they did not live (in the world) but only for one afternoon or for the morning thereof”



## The emphatic / energetic forms (active & passive voice) :

It has been mentioned that the particle **لَنْ** negates the imperfect tense verb with emphasis & restricts the meaning to the future tense. Now, in order to make it **positive with emphasis in the future tense**, the following points must be observed:

A **لَنْ** (**لَنْ**) can be prefixed to the imperfect tense verb and a **تَنْ** (**تَنْ**) will be suffixed. Emphasis can also be made by placing a **نُ** (**نُ**) instead of a **تَنْ** (**تَنْ**) at the end, but this is less common and does not come in the conjugations where an " ا " appears before the تَنْ (due to the uniting of two vowelless letter (**اجْتِمَاءُ السَّاكِنَيْنِ**)).

The five conjugations that end with *Dhamma* **و** will now have a *Fathah* **ـُ**.

The " ن " of the seven conjugations that are **النُّونُ الْإِعْرَابِيَّةُ** will be deleted but the " ن " of the two conjugations that are **نُونُ الضَّمِيرِ** will be kept.

The two conjugations that have **نُونُ الضَّمِيرِ** will have an " ا " placed before the **تَنْ** (**تَنْ**) in order to separate the three *noons* (ن's).

The " و " in 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> person masculine plural will be dropped but the preceding *Dhamma* ِ will be retained.

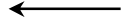
The " ي " in 2<sup>nd</sup> person feminine singular will also be dropped but the preceding *Kasrah* ِ will be retained.

Finally, only when using (تَمِيْلًا) تِ, the تِ will be given a *Fathah* ُ except in the instances that it is preceded by an " \ " in which case it will have a *Kasrah* ِ .

**Note that all verb conjugations in the emphatic form are indeclinable / stateless and will not experience moods / grammatical states just like perfect tense verbs.**

Person	Gender	Number	Emphatic Active with <u>Light Noon</u>	Emphatic Active voice with <u>Heavy Noon</u>	Original verb
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Sing	لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	لَيَفْعَلَنَّ Verily he / it (M,S) will do	يَفْعَلُ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Dual	-	لَيَفْعَلَانِ Verily they both (M,D) will do	يَفْعَلَانِ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Plural	لَيَفْعَلُنَّ	لَيَفْعَلُنَّ Verily they all (M,P) will do	يَفْعَلُونَ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Sing	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ Verily she / it (F,S) will do	تَفْعَلُ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Dual	-	لَتَفْعَلَانِ Verily they both (F,D) will do	تَفْعَلَانِ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Plural	-	لَيَفْعَلْنَائِ Verily they all (F,P) will do	يَفْعَلْنَائِ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Sing	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ Verily you (M,S) will do	تَفْعَلُ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Dual	-	لَتَفْعَلَانِ Verily you both (M,D) will do	تَفْعَلَانِ

2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Plural	تَفْعَلُونَ	تَفْعَلَنَّ Verily you all (M,P) will do	تَفْعَلُونَ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Sing	تَفْعَلِينَ	تَفْعَلَنَّ Verily you (F,S) will do	تَفْعَلِينَ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Dual	-	تَفْعَلَانِ Verily you both (F,D) will do	تَفْعَلَانِ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Plural	-	تَفْعَلْنَائِ Verily you all (F,P) will do	تَفْعَلْنَ
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Sing	لَا فَعَلَنْ	لَا فَعَلَنَّ Verily I will do	أَفْعَلُ
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Dual & Plural	لَنْفَعَلَنْ	لَنْفَعَلَنَّ Verily we will do	نَفْعَلُ



The imperfect tense active voice emphatic with heavy Noon (الْفِعْلُ الْمَضَارِعُ الْمَعْرُوفُ بِلَامِ التَّكْيِيدِ وَالتَّنُونِ الثَّقِيلَةِ)		
لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	لَيَفْعَلَانِ	لَيَفْعَلَنَّ
لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	لَتَفْعَلَانِ	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ
لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	لَتَفْعَلَانِ	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ
لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	لَتَفْعَلَانِ	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ
❖	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	لَأَفْعَلَنَّ



The imperfect tense active voice emphatic with light Noon (الْفِعْلُ الْمَضَارِعُ الْمَعْرُوفُ بِلَامِ التَّكْيِيدِ وَالتَّنُونِ الْخَفِيفَةِ)		
لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	-	لَيَفْعَلَنَّ
-	-	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ
لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	-	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ
-	-	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ
❖	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	لَأَفْعَلَنَّ

Exercise 15

(A) Translate the following into English and explain verbally in detail the changes that took place for it to become emphatic

(١) تَتَفَعَّلَنَّ (٢) تَتَفَعَّلِينَ (٣) لَيَفْعَلَنَّ (٤) لَيَفْعَلَنَّ (٥) تَتَفَعَّلَانَّ

(B) Translate the following into Arabic using both نُنْ & نَّ (تَقْوِيَّةً) where possible

- 1) Verily you (M,D) will do
- 2) Verily you all (F,P) will do
- 3) Verily you all (M,P) will do
- 4) Verily I will do
- 5) Verily they (M,P) will do

(C) Conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms in the **emphatic form active voice** using both نُنْ (تَقْوِيَّةً) & نَّ (تَقْوِيَّةً)

(Use blank sheet no.5)

1) يَفْتَحُ

2) يَعْلَمُ

(D) Translate the following into English

- (١) لَنْزُقُدَنَّ (٢) لَأَشْكُرَنَّ (٣) لَيَسْرَبَانِ (٤) لَتَجْمَعَنَّ (٥) لَيَفْتَتَنَّ  
 (٦) لَيَدْخُلَنَّ (٧) لَتَعْرِينِ (٨) لَتَذْهَبَنَّ (٩) لَتَطْلُبَنَّ (١٠) لَنَعْلَمَنَّ

(E) Translate the following into Arabic using both نُنَّ & نُنَّ (تَعْيِينَةً) where possible  
 (حَفِيظَةً)

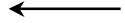
- 1) Verily you all (M,P) will write
- 2) Verily they (M,D) will enter
- 3) Verily they all (F,P) will help
- 4) Verily they (F,D) will open
- 5) Verily you (F,S) will know / learn
- 6) Verily you both (M,D) will prostrate
- 7) Verily we will listen
- 8) Verily I will break

- 
- ❖ The emphatic form can also be formed in the passive voice when appropriate.
  - ❖ The emphatic form passive voice is formed from the imperfect tense passive voice by following the above method on pages 104 & 105.
  - ❖ Since the ٤ position letter in the passive is always vowelled with a           
*Fathah*          , it will be retained at all times.

Person	Gender	Number	Emphatic Passive with <u>Light Noon</u>	Emphatic Passive voice with <u>Heavy Noon</u>	Original verb
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Sing	لَيُنْصَرَنَّ	لَيُنْصَرَنَّ Verily he / it (M,S) will be helped	يُنْصَرُ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Dual	-	لَيُنْصَرَانِ Verily they both (M,D) will be helped	يُنْصَرَانِ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Plural	لَيُنْصَرُونَ	لَيُنْصَرُونَ Verily they all (M,P) will be helped	يُنْصَرُونَ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Sing	لَتُنْصَرَنَّ	لَتُنْصَرَنَّ Verily she / it (F,S) will be helped	تُنْصَرُ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Dual	-	لَتُنْصَرَانِ Verily they both (F,D) will be helped	تُنْصَرَانِ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Plural	-	لَيُنْصَرْنَائِ Verily they all (F,P) will be helped	يُنْصَرْنَ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Sing	لَتُنْصَرَنَّ	لَتُنْصَرَنَّ Verily you (M,S) will be helped	تُنْصَرُ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Dual	-	لَتُنْصَرَانِ Verily you both (M,D) will be helped	تُنْصَرَانِ



2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Plural	تُنَصَّرُونَ	تُنَصَّرُونَ Verily you all (M,P) will be helped	تُنَصَّرُونَ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Sing	تُنَصَّرِينَ	تُنَصَّرِينَ Verily you (F,S) will be helped	تُنَصَّرِينَ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Dual	-	تُنَصَّرَانِ Verily you both (F,D) will be helped	تُنَصَّرَانِ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Plural	-	تُنَصَّرْنَائِ Verily you all (F,P) will be helped	تُنَصَّرْنَائِ
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Sing	لَأُنَصَّرَنَّ	لَأُنَصَّرَنَّ Verily I will be helped	أُنَصَّرُ
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Dual & Plural	لِنُنَصَّرَنَّ	لِنُنَصَّرَنَّ Verily we will be helped	نُنَصَّرُ



The imperfect tense passive voice emphatic with heavy Noon (الْفِعْلُ الْمَضَارِعُ الْمَجْهُولُ بِلَامِ التَّكْثِيْدِ وَالتُّونِ الثَّقِيْلَةِ)		
لَيُنْصَرْنَ	لَيُنْصَرَانِ	لَيُنْصَرْنَ
لَيُنْصَرْنَ	لَتُنْصَرَانِ	لَتُنْصَرْنَ
لَتُنْصَرْنَ	لَتُنْصَرَانِ	لَتُنْصَرْنَ
لَتُنْصَرْنَ	لَتُنْصَرَانِ	لَتُنْصَرْنَ
❖	لُنْصَرْنَ	لَانْصَرْنَ



The imperfect tense passive voice emphatic with light Noon (الْفِعْلُ الْمَضَارِعُ الْمَجْهُولُ بِلَامِ التَّكْثِيْدِ وَالتُّونِ الْخَفِيْفَةِ)		
لَيُنْصَرْنَ	-	لَيُنْصَرْنَ
-	-	لَتُنْصَرْنَ
لَتُنْصَرْنَ	-	لَتُنْصَرْنَ
-	-	لَتُنْصَرْنَ
❖	لُنْصَرْنَ	لَانْصَرْنَ

Exercise 16

(A) Translate the following into Arabic using both نُنْ (نُفَيْدَةً) & نُنْ (نُفَيْدَةً) where possible

- 1) Verily they (F,P) will be helped
- 2) Verily you both (M,D) will be helped
- 3) Verily I will be helped
- 4) Verily we will be helped
- 5) Verily you both (F,D) will be helped

(B) Conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms in the **emphatic form passive voice** using both نُنْ (نُفَيْدَةً) & نُنْ (نُفَيْدَةً) (Use blank sheet no.5)

1) يَقْتُلُ

2) يَسْأَلُ

(C) Translate the following into Arabic

(١) لِيُرْزَقَنَّ (٢) لِيُبْعَثَنَّ (٣) لَتُعْرَفَنَّ (٤) لَتُسْعَلَنَّ

(٥) لَتُسْعَلَنَّ (٦) لَتَضْرَبَنَّ (٧) لَتَضْرَبَنَّ (٨) لَيُظْلَمَنَّ

(D) Translate the following into Arabic using both (نُ & تَنْ) (تَوَيْدَةً) where possible (حَفِيظَةً) where possible

- 1) Verily they (M,P) will be oppressed
- 2) Verily you (M,P) will be recognised
- 3) Verily we will be asked / questioned
- 4) Verily you (F,S) will be sent out
- 5) Verily you (F,D) will be hit
- 6) Verily you all (F,P) will be asked
- 7) Verily he (M,S) will be killed
- 8) Verily we will be provided

### ✽ Examples from the Quran ✽

﴿تُتَبَلَوْنَ فِي أَمْوَالِكُمْ وَأَنْفُسِكُمْ وَلَتَسْمَعَنَّ مِنَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ مِنْ

قَبْلِكُمْ وَمِنَ الَّذِينَ أَشْرَكُوا أَذَى كَثِيرًا﴾

(١٨٦:٣)

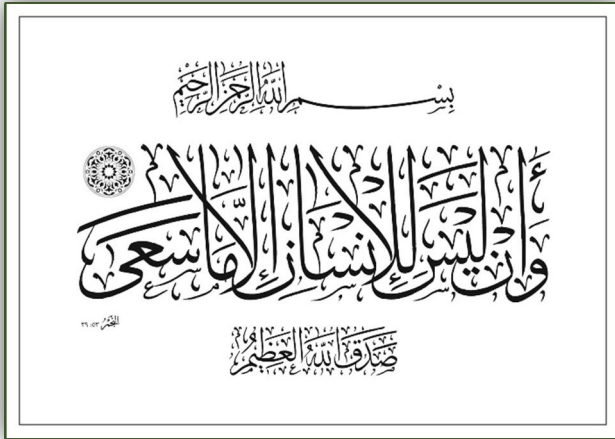
“Of course, you shall be tested in your wealth and yourselves; and, of course, you shall hear hurting statements from those who have been given the Book before you and from those who associate (others with Allah in His divinity)”

﴿اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ لَيَجْمَعَنَّكُمْ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ ۗ وَمَنْ أَصْدَقُ مِنَ

اللَّهِ حَدِيثًا﴾

(٨٧:٤)

“Allah: There is no God but He. He shall certainly gather you for (account on) the Day of Resurrection. There is no doubt about it. Who is more truthful in his word than Allah?”



## CHAPTER 3

### The command / imperative (الأمر)

### & The prohibitive (النهي)

When an action is being demanded, then the command / imperative (الأمر) form of the verb is used.

For e.g. اذْهَبْ (Go!)

When an action is to be prevented, then the prohibitive (النهي) form of the verb is used.

For e.g. لَا تَذْهَبْ (Don't go!)

**Both the imperative and prohibitive forms are restricted to the future tense as a command or prohibition is expected to be carried out after it has been stated.**

The command / imperative is split into two parts viz.

1) Direct command (يَلْمُخَاطَبٍ | يَلْمُخَاطِرٍ)

2) Indirect command (يَلْمُغَائِبٍ وَ اَلْمُتَكَلِّمِ)

Since the direct command is used for the 2<sup>nd</sup> person, it consists of **six word forms** to include both masculine & feminine being singular, dual or plural.

The direct command in active voice is formed from the imperfect tense active by observing the following:

Remove the عَلَامَةُ النُّصَارِءِ and check whether the following letter is vowelled or not.

If the next letter is not vowelled , then place a هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ (conjunctive *Hamzah*) in place of the عَلَامَةُ النُّصَارِءِ to facilitate pronunciation.

A *Jazm / Sukoon* و will be placed at the end where a *Dhamma* و is found i.e. on the ج position letter.

The " ن " of the conjugations that are الْإِعْرَابِيَّةُ will be deleted but the " ن " that is نُونُ الضَّمِيرِ will be kept.

If the ع position letter has a *Dhamma* و then the conjunctive *Hamzah* (هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ) will also be given a *Dhamma* و otherwise it will be given a *Kasrah* ِ .

For e.g. تَنْصُرُ will become أَنْصُرْ whilst تَذْهَبُ will become إِذْهَبْ

If the ل position letter is a حَرْفُ الْعِلَّةِ (weak letter) i.e. ي ، ا ، و , then this will be deleted.

For e.g. تَدْعُو will become أَدْعُ and تَذِمُّ will become إِذْمِرْ

If after removing the عَلَامَةُ الْمُضَارِعِ the following letter **is vowelled** , then there is no need for a conjunctive *Hamzah* (هَمْزَةُ التَّوَصُّلِ) .

For e.g. تَعِدُّ will become عِدُّ

From the above two points, verbs such as تَقِيْ will end up as just قِي like in the verse ﴿ فَاغْفِرْ لَنَا ذُنُوبَنَا وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ ﴾

(So forgive us our sins and save us from the punishment of the Fire {3:16})

**All the command and prohibitive forms in both active voice and passive voice will be in the jussive case (حَالَةُ الْجَزْمِ) apart from the direct command forms in active voice (الْأَمْرُ الْحَاضِرُ الْمَعْرُوفُ) . Although the direct command forms in active voice may have a *Jazm / Sukoon* و at the end, this *Jazm / Sukoon* و does not indicate them being in jussive case. Rather, they are indeclinable / stateless (مَبْيُتٌ) i.e. they are not influenced by any other word and are not subject to any kind of changes / inflections.**





Step two	Step one		Imperfect tense in Jussive		Active voice Direct command
Add a conjunctive <i>Hamzah</i> with a <i>Dhammah</i> at the beginning of the verb as the ٢ position letter has a — <i>Dhammah</i>	Remove the عَلَامَةُ الْمُضَارِعِ	+	تَنْصُرُ	=	أَنْصُرُ Help! (You M,S)
Add a conjunctive <i>Hamzah</i> with a <i>Dhammah</i> at the beginning of the verb as the ٢ position letter has a — <i>Dhammah</i>	Remove the عَلَامَةُ الْمُضَارِعِ	+	تَنْصُرَا	=	أَنْصُرَا Help! (You both M,D)
Add a conjunctive <i>Hamzah</i> with a <i>Dhammah</i> at the beginning of the verb as the ٢ position letter has a — <i>Dhammah</i>	Remove the عَلَامَةُ الْمُضَارِعِ	+	تَنْصُرُوا	=	أَنْصُرُوا Help! (You all M,P)
Add a conjunctive <i>Hamzah</i> with a <i>Dhammah</i> at the beginning of the verb as the ٢ position letter has a — <i>Dhammah</i>	Remove the عَلَامَةُ الْمُضَارِعِ	+	تَنْصُرِي	=	أَنْصُرِي Help! (You F,S)
Add a conjunctive <i>Hamzah</i> with a <i>Dhammah</i> at the beginning of the verb as the ٢ position letter has a — <i>Dhammah</i>	Remove the عَلَامَةُ الْمُضَارِعِ	+	تَنْصُرَا	=	أَنْصُرَا Help! (You both F,D)
Add a conjunctive <i>Hamzah</i> with a <i>Dhammah</i> at the beginning of the verb as the ٢ position letter has a — <i>Dhammah</i>	Remove the عَلَامَةُ الْمُضَارِعِ	+	تَنْصُرْنَ	=	أَنْصُرْنَ Help! (You all F,P)

## Exercise 17

(A) Conjugate the following words into all six word forms in the **active voice direct command form** keeping in mind the vowel mark on the  $\text{ع}$  position letter

1) تَذْهَبُ

2) تَجْلِسُ

Use the following extra words and practice either orally or by writing in the **active voice direct command form** keeping in mind the vowel mark on the  $\text{ع}$  position letter

1) تَعْمَلُ

2) تَزُكُّبُ

3) تَعْرِفُ

4) تَقْرَأُ

5) تَدْخُلُ

6) تَكْتُبُ

7) تَرْفَعُ

8) تَفْتَحُ

9) تَشْرَبُ

10) تَسْمَعُ

11) تَرْجِعُ

12) تَظْلِمُ

13) تَضْرِبُ

14) تَعْبُدُ

15) تَنْظُرُ

16) تَشْكُرُ

17) تَرْقُدُ

18) تَسْأَلُ

(B) Write the word form (person, gender & number) and translate the following

- (١) أُعْبِدَنَّ (٢) أُسْجِدَنَّ (٣) أُقْتُلُوا (٤) اِسْمَعِي (٥) اِضْرِبْنَا  
 (٦) اَنْصُرُوا (٧) اِجْلِسِي (٨) اِقْرَأْ (٩) اَنْظُرُوا (١٠) اِرْجِعِي

(C) Translate the following into Arabic

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) Go! (You all F,P)     | 2) Help! (You all M,P)    |
| 3) Look! (You F,S)       | 4) Sit! (You both M,D)    |
| 5) Listen! (You all F,P) | 6) Read! (You F,S)        |
| 7) Hit! (You all F,P)    | 8) Wear! (You all M,P)    |
| 9) Know! (You M,S)       | 10) Thank! (You both F,D) |

(D) Write out all the following imperative verbs with the correct diacritical marks

- اعملوا ، اعرفن ، ادخلوا ، اكتبوا ، اسمعي ، اقرآن ،  
 اركبن ، ادخلا ، اشكروا ، اسئلوا ، اعبدوا ، اذهبوا ، اجلسوا ،  
 انصروا ، ارفعا ، اركبوا ، اطلبوا ، اتركي ، اشربوا ، ازرقوا

---

Since the indirect command is used for the 3<sup>rd</sup> person & 1<sup>st</sup> person, it consists of **eight word forms** to include both masculine & feminine being singular, dual or plural.

**The indirect command in active voice is formed from the imperfect tense active by observing the following:**

A ل (لِ) will be prefixed whilst a *Jazm / Sukoona* و will be placed at the end where a *Dhamma* و is found i.e. on the ل position letter; the " ن " of the conjugations that are اَلتَّنُوْنَ اَلْاِعْرَابِيَّةُ will be deleted but the " ن " that is نُوْ اَلضَّمِيْر will be kept.

For e.g. يَكْتُبُ will become يَكْتُبْ

If the ل position letter is a *حَرْفُ الْعِلَّةِ* (weak letter) i.e. ي ، و ، ا , then this will be deleted.

For e.g. يَدْعُوْ will become يَدْعُ and يَزِيْ will become يَزِيْ

If ل (لِ) is preceded by a " و " , " ف " or " ثُمَّ " for conjunction, then the *Kasrah* on the *Laam* can be changed into a *Jazm / Sukoona*.

For e.g. فَلَیَعْمَلْ will become فَلَیَعْمَلْ

ثُمَّ لَيَقْطَعْ will become ثُمَّ لَيَقْطَعْ

They can be read as فَلَیَعْمَلْ and ثُمَّ لَيَقْطَعْ aswell.

Person, Gender & Number			Means of showing Jussive	Original Verb in Raf'		Prefix		Active voice Indirect command
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Sing	Change final Dhammah to Sukoon	يَنْصُرُ	+	لِ	=	لِيَنْصُرْ He / It (M,S) must help!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Dual	Drop final ن	يَنْصُرَانِ	+	لِ	=	لِيَنْصُرَا They both (M,D) must help!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Plural	Drop final ن	يَنْصُرُونَ	+	لِ	=	لِيَنْصُرُوا They all (M,P) must help!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Sing	Change final Dhammah to Sukoon	تَنْصُرُ	+	لِ	=	لَتَنْصُرْ She / It (F,S) must help!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Dual	Drop final ن	تَنْصُرَانِ	+	لِ	=	لَتَنْصُرَا They both (F,D) must help!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Plural	No change	يَنْصُرْنَ	+	لِ	=	لِيَنْصُرْنَ They all (F,P) must help!
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Sing	Change final Dhammah to Sukoon	أَنْصُرُ	+	لِ	=	لِأَنْصُرْ I must help!
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Dual & Plural	Change final Dhammah to Sukoon	نَنْصُرُ	+	لِ	=	لِنَنْصُرْ We must help!

## Exercise 18

Translate the following into English

- (١) لِيَعْقِلُوا (٢) لِأَعْقِلُ (٣) يَتَطَلَّبُ (٤) لِيَسْتَعَا (٥) لِيَذْهَبَنَّ  
 (٦) لِنَجْلِسُ (٧) لِيَشْرَبْنَا (٨) يَتَضَرَّبْنَا (٩) لِيَسْأَلَنَّ (١٠) لِأَرْقُدُ

For the sake of ease, a table showing the full paradigms of the command / imperative (الْأَمْرُ) forms in active voice is being presented.

Person	Gender	Number	Active voice Command
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	لِيَنْصُرْ He / It (M,S) must help!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	لِيَنْصُرَا They both (M,D) must help!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	لِيَنْصُرُوا They all (M,P) must help!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	لِتَنْصُرْ She / It (F,S) must help!

3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	لَتَنْصُرَا They both (F,D) must help!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	لَيَنْصُرْنَ They all (F,P) must help!
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	أَنْصُرْ Help! (You M,S)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	أَنْصُرَا Help! (You both M,D)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	أَنْصُرُوا Help! (You all M,P)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	أَنْصُرِيْ Help! (You F,S)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	أَنْصُرَا Help! (You both F,D)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	أَنْصُرْنَ Help! (You all F,P)
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Singular	لِأَنْصُرْ I must help!
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Dual & Plural	لِنَنْصُرْ We must help!



The command forms in active voice (الْأَمْرُ الْمَعْرُوفُ)		
لِيَنْصُرُوا	لِيَنْصُرَا	لِيَنْصُرْ
لِيَنْصُرْنَ	لِيَنْصُرَا	لِيَنْصُرْ
أَنْصُرُوا	أَنْصُرَا	أَنْصُرْ
أَنْصُرْنَ	أَنْصُرَا	أَنْصُرِيْ
❁	لِيَنْصُرْ	لَاَنْصُرْ





**The direct command in passive voice is formed from the imperfect tense passive by observing the following:**

A (بِأَنْسِ) لِي will be prefixed whilst a *Jazm / Sukoon* ْ will be placed at the end where a *Dhamma* ِ is found i.e. on the ل position letter.

Since the ل position letter in the passive is always vowelled with a *Fathah* َ , it will be retained at all times.

The " ن " of the conjugations that are اَلتَّنُونُ اَلْاِعْرَابِيَّةُ will be deleted but the " ن " that is نُونُ الضَّمِيرِ will be kept.

If the ل position letter is a حَرْفُ اَلْعِلَّةِ (weak letter) i.e. ي ، ا ، و , then this will be deleted.

Person, Gender & Number			Means of showing Jussive	Original Verb in Raf'		Prefix		Passive voice Direct command
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Sing	Change final Dhammah to Sukoon	تُنَصِّرُ	+	لِ	=	لِتُنَصَّرْ Be helped! (You M,S)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Dual	Drop final ن	تُنَصِّرَانِ	+	لِ	=	لِتُنَصَّرَا Be helped! (You both M,D)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Plural	Drop final ن	تُنَصِّرُونَ	+	لِ	=	لِتُنَصَّرُوا Be helped! (You all M,P)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Sing	Drop final ن	تُنَصِّرِينَ	+	لِ	=	لِتُنَصَّرِي Be helped! (You F,S)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Dual	Drop final ن	تُنَصِّرَانِ	+	لِ	=	لِتُنَصَّرَا Be helped! (You both F,D)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Plural	No change	تُنَصِّرْنَ	+	لِ	=	لِتُنَصَّرْنَ Be helped! (You all F,P)

Exercise 19

(A) Conjugate the following words into all six word forms in the passive voice direct command form

1) يَضْرِبُ

2) يَقْتُلُ

Use the following extra words and practice either orally or by writing in the passive voice direct command form

1) يَعْرِفُ

2) يَسْأَلُ

3) يَزُوقُ

(B) Translate the following into English

(١) لَتُعْرِفُوا (٢) لَتُسْأَلِ (٣) لَتُضْرَبَا (٤) لَتُقْتَلَنَّ (٥) لَتُرْزَقَنَّ

(٦) لَتُسْأَلُوا (٧) لَتُعْرِفَا (٨) لَتُنْصَرَا (٩) لَتُسْأَلَنَّ (١٠) لَتُرْزَقَنَّ



The indirect command in passive voice is formed from the imperfect tense passive by observing the points mentioned above on page 128.

Person, Gender & Number			Means of showing Jussive	Original Verb in Raf'		Prefix		Passive voice Indirect command
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Sing	Change final Dhammah to Sukoon	يُنْصِرُ	+	يِ	=	لِيُنْصَرَ He / It (M,S) must be helped!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Dual	Drop final ن	يُنْصِرَانِ	+	يِ	=	لِيُنْصَرَا They both (M,D) must be helped!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Plural	Drop final ن	يُنْصِرُونَ	+	يِ	=	لِيُنْصَرُوا They all (M,P) must be helped!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Sing	Change final Dhammah to Sukoon	تُنْصِرُ	+	يِ	=	لِتُنْصَرَ She / It (F,S) must be helped!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Dual	Drop final ن	تُنْصِرَانِ	+	يِ	=	لِتُنْصَرَا They both (F,D) must be helped!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Plural	No change	يُنْصِرْنَ	+	يِ	=	لِيُنْصَرْنَ They all (F,P) must be helped!
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Sing	Change final Dhammah to Sukoon	أَنْصِرُ	+	يِ	=	لِأَنْصَرَ I must be helped!
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Dual & Plural	Change final Dhammah to Sukoon	نُنْصِرُ	+	يِ	=	لِنُنْصَرَ We must be helped!

For the sake of ease, a table showing the full paradigms of the command / imperative (الأمر) forms in passive voice is being presented.

Person	Gender	Number	Passive voice Command
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	يُنصَر He / It (M,S) must be helped!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	يُنصَرَا They both (M,D) must be helped!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	يُنصَرُوا They all (M,P) must be helped!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	تُنصَر She / It (F,S) must be helped!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	تُنصَرَا They both (F,D) must be helped!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	يُنصَرْنَ They all (F,P) must be helped!
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	تُنصَر Be helped! (You M,S)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	تُنصَرَا Be helped! (You both M,D)

2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	<p>تُنصَرُوا</p> <p>Be helped! (You all M,P)</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	<p>تُنصَرِي</p> <p>Be helped! (You F,S)</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	<p>تُنصَرَا</p> <p>Be helped! (You both F,D)</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	<p>تُنصَرْنَ</p> <p>Be helped! (You all F,P)</p>
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Singular	<p>لَانصُرُ</p> <p>I must be helped!</p>
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Dual & Plural	<p>لِنُنصَرَ</p> <p>We must be helped!</p>



The command forms in passive voice (الْأَمْرُ الْمَجْهُولُ)		
يُنْصَرُوا	يُنْصَرَا	يُنْصَرُ
يُنْصَرُونَ	يُنْصَرَا	يُنْصَرُ
يُنْصَرُوا	يُنْصَرَا	يُنْصَرُ
يُنْصَرُونَ	يُنْصَرَا	يُنْصَرِي
❁	يُنْصَرُ	لَا يُنْصَرُ



## Exercise 20

**(A)** Conjugate the following words into all eight word forms in the **passive voice indirect command form**

1) يَضْرِبُ

2) يَقْتُلُ

Use the following extra words and practice either orally or by writing in the **passive voice command form** (Use all 14 word forms as done in the above table on blank sheet no.3)

1) يَعْرِفُ

2) يَسْأَلُ

3) يَرْزُقُ

4) يَجْمَعُ

**(B)** Keeping in mind the active & passive voice, translate the following into English

(١) لِيُسْعَلُوا (٢) لِيَذْهَبَا (٣) لِيُتَسَعَّلَا (٤) لِيِيَذْهَبَنَّ (٥) لِأَشْرَبَ

(٦) لِيُرَزَّقَ (٧) لِيَشْرَبَنَّ (٨) لِيُرَزَّقُوا (٩) لِيُنْكَسِرَ (١٠) لِيَجْلِسَا

**(C)** Translate the following into Arabic

1) They (F,P) must listen!

2) They (M,D) must drink!

3) We must open!

4) Be recognised! (You M,D)

5) They (F,D) must learn!

6) They (M,D) must be sought!

7) We must be thanked!

8) Be heard! (You F,P)



The command / imperative (الْأَمْرُ) can be formed in the emphatic / energetic forms.

When this happens it is used to forcefully demand an act and emphasis in the translation can be done by using words such as 'Verily' , 'Surely', 'Certainly' and 'Definitely'.

They are all derived from the emphatic / energetic forms (See p.104-105 & 110) by simply exchanging the prefix (بَلَّتَأَكِيدُ) لِي with (بَلَّتَأْمُرُ) لِي where applicable (in both active as well as passive).

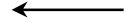
For all direct commands in active voice, the points mentioned on pages 118 & 119 also have to be observed.

Note that all verb conjugations when in the emphatic form are indeclinable / stateless and will not experience moods / grammatical states.

**For the sake of ease, a table showing the full paradigms of the command / imperative (الْأَمْرُ) in the emphatic / energetic form in active voice is being presented.**

Person, Gender & Number			Emphatic Command with <u>Light Noon</u>	Emphatic Command with <u>Heavy Noon</u>	Active voice Command
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Sing	لِيَنْصُرَنَّ	لِيَنْصُرَنَّ	لِيَنْصُرْ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Dual	-	لِيَنْصُرَانِ	لِيَنْصُرَا
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Plural	لِيَنْصُرُونَ	لِيَنْصُرُونَ	لِيَنْصُرُوا
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Sing	لِتَنْصُرَنَّ	لِتَنْصُرَنَّ	لِتَنْصُرْ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Dual	-	لِتَنْصُرَانِ	لِتَنْصُرَا
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Plural	-	لِيَنْصُرْنَ	لِيَنْصُرْنَ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Sing	أَنْصُرَنَّ	أَنْصُرَنَّ	أَنْصُرْ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Dual	-	أَنْصُرَانِ	أَنْصُرَا
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Plural	أَنْصُرُونَ	أَنْصُرُونَ	أَنْصُرُوا

2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Sing	أُنْصِرْنَ	أُنْصِرَنَّ	أُنْصِرِيْ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Dual	-	أُنْصِرَانِ	أُنْصِرَا
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Plural	-	أُنْصِرَتَانِ	أُنْصِرْنَ
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Sing	لِأَنْصِرْنَ	لِأَنْصِرَنَّ	لِأَنْصِرْ
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Dual & Plural	لِنَنْصِرْنَ	لِنَنْصِرَنَّ	لِنَنْصِرْ



The command forms in active voice emphatic with heavy Noon (الْأَمْرُ الْمَعْرُوفُ بِالنُّونِ الثَّقِيلَةِ)		
لِيَنْصُرَنَّ	لِيَنْصُرَانِ	لِيَنْصُرَنَّ
لِيَنْصُرْنَانِ	لِيَنْصُرَانِ	لِيَنْصُرَنَّ
أَنْصُرَنَّ	أَنْصُرَانِ	أَنْصُرَنَّ
أَنْصُرْنَانِ	أَنْصُرَانِ	أَنْصُرَنَّ
❁	لِنَنْصُرَنَّ	لِنَنْصُرَنَّ



The command forms in active voice emphatic with light Noon (الْأَمْرُ الْمَعْرُوفُ بِالنُّونِ الْخَفِيفَةِ)		
لِيَنْصُرَنَّ	-	لِيَنْصُرَنَّ
-	-	لِيَنْصُرَنَّ
أَنْصُرَنَّ	-	أَنْصُرَنَّ
-	-	أَنْصُرَنَّ
❁	لِنَنْصُرَنَّ	لِنَنْصُرَنَّ

## Exercise 21

(A) Conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms using the **emphatic command active voice** along with both نُنْ & نُنْ (تَكْوِينَةً) where possible (Use blank sheet no.6)

1) يَكْتُبُ

2) يَعْلَمُ

3) يَعْرِفُ

(B) Translate the following into English

(١) أَشْكُرَنَّ (٢) أَنْظِرُنْ (٣) أَنْصُرْنَايَ (٤) إِذْهَبِي (٥) لِيَعْلَمَنَّ

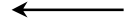
(٦) لِيَتَسَعَّأَنَّ (٧) لِيَتَسَعَّلَنَّ (٨) لِيَبْرُقْدَنَايَ (٩) لِيَنْدَهَبَنَّ (١٠) لِيَعْبُدَنَّ



The command / imperative (الْأَمْرُ) in the emphatic / energetic form in passive voice is being presented.

Person, Gender & Number			Emphatic Command with <u>Light Noon</u>	Emphatic Command with <u>Heavy Noon</u>	Passive voice Command
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Sing	لِيُنْصِرَنَّ	لِيُنْصِرَنَّ	لِيُنْصَرُ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Dual	-	لِيُنْصِرَانِ	لِيُنْصَرَا
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Plural	لِيُنْصِرُونَ	لِيُنْصِرُونَ	لِيُنْصَرُوا
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Sing	لِتُنْصِرَنَّ	لِتُنْصِرَنَّ	لِتُنْصَرُ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Dual	-	لِتُنْصِرَانِ	لِتُنْصَرَا
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Plural	-	لِيُنْصِرْنَ	لِيُنْصَرْنَ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Sing	لِتُنْصِرَنَّ	لِتُنْصِرَنَّ	لِتُنْصَرُ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Dual	-	لِتُنْصِرَانِ	لِتُنْصَرَا
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Plural	لِتُنْصِرُونَ	لِتُنْصِرُونَ	لِتُنْصَرُوا

2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Sing	لِتُنْصِرِي	لِتُنْصِرِي	لِتُنْصِرِي
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Dual	-	لِتُنْصِرَايَا	لِتُنْصِرَا
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Plural	-	لِتُنْصِرَاتِي	لِتُنْصِرْنَ
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Sing	لِأَنْصِرِي	لِأَنْصِرِي	لِأَنْصِرِي
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Dual & Plural	لِنُنْصِرِي	لِنُنْصِرِي	لِنُنْصِرِي



The command forms in passive voice emphatic with heavy Noon (الْأَمْرُ الْمَجْهُولُ بِالنُّونِ الثَّقِيلَةِ)		
يُنْصَرْنَ	يُنْصَرَانِ	يُنْصَرَنَّ
يُنْصَرْنَ	يُنْصَرَانِ	يُنْصَرَنَّ
يُنْصَرْنَ	يُنْصَرَانِ	يُنْصَرَنَّ
يُنْصَرْنَ	يُنْصَرَانِ	يُنْصَرَنَّ
❖	لُنْصَرَنَّ	لَانْصَرَنَّ



The command forms in passive voice emphatic with light Noon (الْأَمْرُ الْمَجْهُولُ بِالنُّونِ الْخَفِيفَةِ)		
يُنْصَرْنَ	-	يُنْصَرَنَّ
-	-	يُنْصَرَنَّ
يُنْصَرْنَ	-	يُنْصَرَنَّ
-	-	يُنْصَرَنَّ
❖	لُنْصَرَنَّ	لَانْصَرَنَّ



## Exercise 22

(A) Conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms using the **emphatic command** in **passive voice** along with both نُنْ & نُنْ (تَقِيْلَةٌ) where possible (Use blank sheet no.6)

1) يَسْأَلُ

2) يَرْزُقُ

3) يَضْرِبُ

(B) Translate the following into English

(١) لِيُنْصَرْنَ (٢) لِيُنْصَرْنَ (٣) لِيُسْأَلْنَ (٤) لِيُسْأَلْنَ (٥) لِيُقْتَلْنَ

(٦) لِيُقْتَلْنَ (٧) لِيُشْكِرَنَّ (٨) لِيُشْكِرَنَّ (٩) لِيُرْزَقَنَّ (١٠) لِيُرْزَقَنَّ



﴿ Examples of imperative verbs from the Quran ﴾

﴿ فَاذْكُرُونِي أَذْكُرْكُمْ وَاشْكُرُوا لِي وَلَا تَكْفُرُونِ ﴾

(١٥٢:٢)

“So Remember Me, and I will remember you, and be thankful to Me, and be not ungrateful to Me”

﴿ أَنْظُرْ كَيْفَ نُبَيِّنُ لَهُمُ الْآيَاتِ ثُمَّ أَنْظُرْ أَنَّى يُؤْفَكُونَ ﴾

(٧٥:٥)

“Look how We explain signs to them, then see how far they are turned away”

﴿ فَلْيَضْحَكُوا قَلِيلًا وَلْيَبْكُوا كَثِيرًا ﴾

(٨٢:٩)

“So, let them laugh a little, and weep a lot”

﴿ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَلْتَنْظُرْ نَفْسٌ مَا قَدَّامَتْ لِعَدِي ﴾

(١٨:٥٩)

“O you who believe, fear Allah, and everybody must consider what he (or she) has sent ahead for tomorrow”

﴿ وَاصْبِرْ عَلَى مَا يَقُولُونَ وَاهْجُرْهُمْ هَجْرًا جَمِيلًا ﴾

(١٠:٧٣)

“And bear patiently what they (the opponents) say, and part with them in a beautiful manner”

## The prohibitive (النَّهْيُ) :

When an action is to be prevented then the prohibitive (النَّهْيُ) form of the verb is used. The prohibitive form is also made from the imperfect tense.

This is achieved by placing the word (النَّاهِيَّة) لَا before an imperfect tense verb. This will cause the verb to experience jussive case and thus a *Jazm* / *Sukoon* ِ will be placed at the end in the five conjugations where a *Dhamma* ُ is found i.e. on the ل position letter.

The " ن " of the seven conjugations that are اَلنُّونُ اَلْاِعْرَابِيَّةُ will be deleted but the " ن " of the two conjugations that are نُونُ الضَّمِيرِ will be kept.

For e.g. يَضْرِبُ will become لَا يَضْرِبُ

If the ل position letter is a حَرْفُ اَلْعِلَّةِ (weak letter) i.e. ي، ا، و، then this will be deleted.

For e.g. يَدْعُو will become لَا يَدْعُ and يَزِمُ will become لَا يَزِمُ

“The prohibitive” (أَلْتَهَى) in passive voice will be made from the imperfect tense passive by following the above same principles.

“The prohibitive” (أَلْتَهَى) can also be formed in the emphatic / energetic forms by exchanging the prefix (بِشَأْنَيْهِ) لَ with (أَنْتَاهِيَةَ) لَا where applicable and adhering to the principles mentioned on pages 104-105 & 110.

**The prohibitive (أَلْتَهَى) in active voice is being presented.**

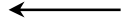
Person	Gender	Number	Active voice Prohibitive
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	لَا يَضْرِبُ He / It (M,S) must not hit!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	لَا يَضْرِبَانِ They both (M,D) must not hit!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	لَا يَضْرِبُوا They all (M,P) must not hit!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	لَا تَضْرِبُ She / It (F,S) must not hit!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	لَا تَضْرِبَانِ They both (F,D) must not hit!

3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	لَا يَضْرِبْنَ They all (F,P) must not hit!
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	لَا تَضْرِبُ Don't hit! (You M,S)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	لَا تَضْرِبَانِ Don't hit! (You both M,D)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	لَا تَضْرِبُوا Don't hit! (You all M,P)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	لَا تَضْرِبِي Don't hit! (You F,S)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	لَا تَضْرِبَانِ Don't hit! (You both F,D)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	لَا تَضْرِبْنَ Don't hit! (You all F,P)
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Singular	لَا أَضْرِبُ I must not hit!
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Dual & Plural	لَا نَضْرِبُ We must not hit!

The prohibitive (النَّهْيُ) in passive voice is being presented.

Person	Gender	Number	Passive voice Prohibitive
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	لَا يُضْرَبُ He / It (M,S) must not get hit!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	لَا يُضْرَبَانِ They both (M,D) must not get hit!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	لَا يُضْرَبُونَ They all (M,P) must not get hit!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	لَا تُضْرَبُ She / It (F,S) must not get hit!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	لَا تُضْرَبَانِ They both (F,D) must not get hit!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	لَا يُضْرَبْنَ They all (F,P) must not get hit!
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	لَا تُضْرَبْ Don't get hit! (You M,S)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	لَا تُضْرَبَا Don't get hit! (You both M,D)

2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	لَا تُضْرَبُوا Don't get hit! (You all M,P)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	لَا تُضْرَبِي Don't get hit! (You F,S)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	لَا تُضْرَبَا Don't get hit! (You both F,D)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	لَا تُضْرَبْنَ Don't get hit! (You all F,P)
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Singular	لَا أُضْرَبُ I must not get hit!
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Dual & Plural	لَا نُضْرَبُ We must not get hit!



The prohibitive forms in active voice (الْتَهَى الْمَعْرُوفُ)		
لَا يُضْرِبُوا	لَا يُضْرَبَا	لَا يُضْرَبُ
لَا يُضْرِبْنَ	لَا تُضْرَبَا	لَا تُضْرَبُ
لَا تُضْرِبُوا	لَا تُضْرَبَا	لَا تُضْرَبُ
لَا تُضْرِبْنَ	لَا تُضْرَبَا	لَا تُضْرِبِي
☼	لَا نُضْرَبُ	لَا أُضْرَبُ



The prohibitive forms in passive voice (الْتَهَى الْمَجْهُولُ)		
لَا يُضْرَبُوا	لَا يُضْرَبَا	لَا يُضْرَبُ
لَا يُضْرَبْنَ	لَا تُضْرَبَا	لَا تُضْرَبُ
لَا تُضْرَبُوا	لَا تُضْرَبَا	لَا تُضْرَبُ
لَا تُضْرَبْنَ	لَا تُضْرَبَا	لَا تُضْرِبِي
☼	لَا نُضْرَبُ	لَا أُضْرَبُ



## Exercise 23

(A) Conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms in the **prohibitive form** in both **active voice** & **passive voice**  
(Use blank sheet no.3)

1) يَسْأَلُ

2) يَكْسِرُ

Use the following extra words and practice either orally or by writing in the **prohibitive form** in both **active voice** & **passive voice**  
(Use blank sheet no.3)

1) يَعْرِفُ

2) يَظْلِمُ

3) يَزُوقُ

4) يَقْتُلُ

(B) Translate the following into English

(١) لَا تَذْهَبُوا (٢) لَا يَقْتُلَنَّ (٣) لَا تَقْتُلَنَّ (٤) لَا تَسْعَلِي

(٥) لَا تُسْعَلِي (٦) لَا تَعْرِفَا (٧) لَا يُعْرِفُوا (٨) لَا أَظْلِمُ

(٩) لَا أَظْلِمُ (١٠) لَا تَضْرِبُ (١١) لَا تُضْرَبُ (١٢) لَا تَفْتَحَنَّ

(١٣) لَا تُطَلِّبَنَّ (١٤) لَا تَجْلِسُ (١٥) لَا تَلْبَسَا (١٦) لَا تَسْمَعُوا

(C) Translate the following into Arabic

- 1) Don't oppress! (You all F,P)
- 2) Don't kill! (You M,S)
- 3) Don't go! (You both F,D)
- 4) They all (M,P) must not do!
- 5) Don't do! (You F,S)
- 6) They both (M,D) must not help!
- 7) They all (F,P) must not help!
- 8) Don't ask! (You F,S)
- 9) Don't recognise! (You both F,D)
- 10) Don't open! (You both M,D)
- 11) They both (M,D) must not wear!
- 12) Don't listen! (You all F,P)
- 13) Don't get hit! (You all M,P)
- 14) They both (M,D) must not be killed
- 15) They all (F,P) must not be asked
- 16) Don't be oppressed! (You M,D)
- 17) We must not be oppressed!
- 18) Don't be recognised! (You both F,D)



The prohibitive (أَلْتَهَى) in the emphatic / energetic form in active voice is being presented.

Person, Gender & Number			Emphatic Prohibitive with <u>Light Noon</u>	Emphatic Prohibitive with <u>Heavy Noon</u>	Active voice Prohibitive
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Sing	لَا يَضْرِبَنَّ	لَا يَضْرِبَنَّ	لَا يَضْرِبُ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Dual	-	لَا يَضْرِبَانِ	لَا يَضْرِبَانِ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Plural	لَا يَضْرِبُونَ	لَا يَضْرِبُونَ	لَا يَضْرِبُوا
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Sing	لَا تَضْرِبَنَّ	لَا تَضْرِبَنَّ	لَا تَضْرِبُ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Dual	-	لَا تَضْرِبَانِ	لَا تَضْرِبَانِ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Plural	-	لَا يَضْرِبْنَ	لَا يَضْرِبْنَ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Sing	لَا تَضْرِبَنَّ	لَا تَضْرِبَنَّ	لَا تَضْرِبُ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Dual	-	لَا تَضْرِبَانِ	لَا تَضْرِبَانِ

2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Plural	لَا تَضْرِبُنَّ	لَا تَضْرِبْنَ	لَا تَضْرِبُوا
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Sing	لَا تَضْرِبِي	لَا تَضْرِبِي	لَا تَضْرِبِي
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Dual	-	لَا تَضْرِبَانِ	لَا تَضْرِبَانِ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Plural	-	لَا تَضْرِبَنَّ	لَا تَضْرِبَنَّ
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Sing	لَا أَضْرِبُ	لَا أَضْرِبُ	لَا أَضْرِبُ
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Dual & Plural	لَا نَضْرِبُ	لَا نَضْرِبُ	لَا نَضْرِبُ



The prohibitive forms in active voice emphatic with heavy Noon (الَّتَمُّ الْمَعْرُوفُ بِالتُّونِ الثَّقِيلَةِ)		
لَا يَضْرِبَنَّ	لَا يَضْرِبَانِ	لَا يَضْرِبْنَ
لَا تَضْرِبَنَّ	لَا تَضْرِبَانِ	لَا تَضْرِبْنَ
لَا تَضْرِبُنَّ	لَا تَضْرِبَانِ	لَا تَضْرِبْنَ
لَا تَضْرِبَنَّ	لَا تَضْرِبَانِ	لَا تَضْرِبْنَ
❖	لَا نَضْرِبَنَّ	لَا نَضْرِبْنَ

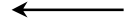


The command forms in active voice emphatic with light Noon (الَّتَمُّ الْمَعْرُوفُ بِالتُّونِ الْخَفِيفَةِ)		
لَا يَضْرِبَنَّ	-	لَا يَضْرِبَنَّ
-	-	لَا تَضْرِبَنَّ
لَا تَضْرِبَنَّ	-	لَا تَضْرِبَنَّ
-	-	لَا تَضْرِبَنَّ
❖	لَا نَضْرِبَنَّ	لَا نَضْرِبَنَّ

The prohibitive (الَنْهَى) in the emphatic / energetic form in passive voice is being presented.

Person, Gender & Number			Emphatic Prohibitive with <u>Light Noon</u>	Emphatic Prohibitive with <u>Heavy Noon</u>	Passive voice Prohibitive
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Sing	لَا يُضْرَبَنَّ	لَا يُضْرَبَنَّ	لَا يُضْرَبُ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Dual	-	لَا يُضْرَبَانِ	لَا يُضْرَبَا
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masc	Plural	لَا يُضْرَبُونَ	لَا يُضْرَبُونَ	لَا يُضْرَبُوا
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Sing	لَا تُضْرَبَنَّ	لَا تُضْرَبَنَّ	لَا تُضْرَبُ
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Dual	-	لَا تُضْرَبَانِ	لَا تُضْرَبَا
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Fem	Plural	-	لَا يُضْرَبْنَ	لَا يُضْرَبْنَ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Sing	لَا تُضْرَبَنَّ	لَا تُضْرَبَنَّ	لَا تُضْرَبُ
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Dual	-	لَا تُضْرَبَانِ	لَا تُضْرَبَا

2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masc	Plural	لَا تُضْرَبُونَ	لَا تُضْرَبَنَّ	لَا تُضْرَبُوا
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Sing	لَا تُضْرَبِينَ	لَا تُضْرَبِنَّ	لَا تُضْرَبِي
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Dual	-	لَا تُضْرَبَانِ	لَا تُضْرَبَا
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Fem	Plural	-	لَا تُضْرَبَانِ	لَا تُضْرَبْنَ
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Sing	لَا أُضْرَبُ	لَا أُضْرَبَنَّ	لَا أُضْرَبْ
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masc & Fem	Dual & Plural	لَا نُضْرَبُ	لَا نُضْرَبَنَّ	لَا نُضْرَبْ



The prohibitive forms in passive voice emphatic with heavy Noon (الَّتَمَى الْمَجْهُولُ بِالنُّونِ الثَّقِيْلَةِ)		
لَا يُضْرَبَنَّ	لَا يُضْرَبَانِ	لَا يُضْرَبْنَ
لَا تُضْرَبَنَّ	لَا تُضْرَبَانِ	لَا تُضْرَبْنَ
لَا تُضْرَبَنَّ	لَا تُضْرَبَانِ	لَا تُضْرَبْنَ
لَا تُضْرَبَنَّ	لَا تُضْرَبَانِ	لَا تُضْرَبْنَ
❖	لَا نُضْرَبَنَّ	لَا أُضْرَبَنَّ



The prohibitive forms in passive voice emphatic with light Noon (الَّتَمَى الْمَجْهُولُ بِالنُّونِ الْخَفِيْفَةِ)		
لَا يُضْرَبَنَّ	-	لَا يُضْرَبَنَّ
-	-	لَا تُضْرَبَنَّ
لَا تُضْرَبَنَّ	-	لَا تُضْرَبَنَّ
-	-	لَا تُضْرَبَنَّ
❖	لَا نُضْرَبَنَّ	لَا أُضْرَبَنَّ



## Exercise 24

(A) Conjugate the following words into all 14 word forms in the **emphatic prohibitive form** in both **active voice** & **passive voice** (Use blank sheet no.7)

1) يَقْتُلُ

2) يَظْلِمُ

Use the following extra words and practice either orally or by writing in the **emphatic prohibitive form** in both **active voice** & **passive voice** (Use blank sheet no.7)

1) يَعْرِفُ

2) يَسْأَلُ

3) يَزُوقُ

4) يَكْتُبُ

(B) Translate the following into English

(١) لَا يَضْرِبَنَّ (٢) لَا يَضْرِبَنَّ (٣) لَا تَدْخُلَنَّ (٤) لَا تَجْلِسَانِ

(٥) لَا تَكْتُبَنَّ (٦) لَا تُجَمَعَنَّ (٧) لَا تُسْأَلَنَّ (٨) لَا يُسْعَلَانِ

(٩) لَا تُعْرِفَنَّ (١٠) لَا تَزُوقَنَّ (١١) لَا تَعْمَلَنَّ (١٢) لَا تُعْرِفَنَّ

**(C)** Translate the following into Arabic

- 1) Surely don't listen! (You all M,P)
- 2) Surely don't work! (You F,S)
- 3) Surely they (M,P) must not get hit!
- 4) Surely he (M,S) must not be recognised!
- 5) Surely they (F,P) must not mount!
- 6) Surely you (F,P) must not get oppressed!
- 7) Surely don't open! (You M,S)
- 8) Surely we must not kill

**(D)** Translate the following into English

- (١) لَا تَسْمَعَنَّ (٢) لَا يَكْتُمِبَنَّ (٣) لَا تَقْرَبَنَّ (٤) لَا تَعْرِفَنَّ  
 (٥) لَا تَزْفَعَنَّ (٦) لَا تَشْكُرَنَّ (٧) لَا يُسْمَعَنَّ (٨) لَا تُسْعَلَنَّ  
 (٩) لَا تَرْقُدَنَّ (١٠) لَا أَسْأَلَنَّ (١١) لَا نَسْأَلَنَّ (١٢) لَا تُبْعَثَنَّ



﴿ Examples of prohibitive verbs from the Quran ﴾

﴿ وَلَا تَلْبِسُوا الْحَقَّ بِالْبَاطِلِ وَتَكْتُمُوا الْحَقَّ وَأَنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴾

(٤٢:٢)

“And do not mix the truth with falsehood or conceal the truth while you know (it)”

﴿ وَلَا تَقْرَبُوا الْفَوَاحِشَ مَا ظَهَرَ مِنْهَا وَمَا بَطَّنَ ﴾

(١٥١:٦)

“And do not go near shameful acts, whether they are open or secret”

﴿ رَبَّنَا لَا تَجْعَلْنَا فِتْنَةً لِّلْقَوْمِ الظَّالِمِينَ ﴾

(٨٥:١٠)

“Our Lord! Do not make us a victim of the unjust people”

﴿ وَلَا تَحْسَبَنَّ اللَّهَ غَافِلًا عَمَّا يَعْمَلُ الظَّالِمُونَ إِنَّمَا يُؤَخِّرُهُمْ لِيَوْمٍ تَشْخَصُ فِيهِ

﴿ الْأَبْصَارُ ﴾

(٤٢:١٤)

“Never think that Allah is unaware of what the wrongdoers are doing. He is but giving them respite up to a day when the eyes shall remain upraised (in terror)”

﴿ قُلْ لِيَعْبَادِيَ الَّذِينَ أَسْرَفُوا عَلَىٰ أَنفُسِهِمْ لَا تَقْنَطُوا مِن رَّحْمَةِ اللَّهِ

(٥٣:٣٩)

“Say (on My behalf), “O servants of mine who have acted recklessly against their own selves, do not despair of Allah’s mercy”

## CHAPTER 4

### The derived nouns (الْأَسْمَاءُ الْمُسْتَقَّةُ):

Although systematically it would be more correct to study the root / verbal nouns first, it is practically better to start by learning the derived nouns, since the derived nouns have a closer relation with verbs with regards to their meaning and formation.

The following seven nouns are derived from the root / verbal noun :

1) إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ

2) إِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ

3) إِسْمُ الظَّرْفِ

4) إِسْمُ الآلَةِ

5) إِسْمُ التَّفْضِيلِ

6) الصِّفَةُ الْمُسَبَّهَةُ بِإِسْمِ الْفَاعِلِ

7) إِسْمُ الْمُبَالَغَةِ

Numbers 5 & 6 (إِسْمُ التَّفْضِيلِ ، الصِّفَةُ الْمُسَبَّهَةُ بِإِسْمِ الْفَاعِلِ) are effectively number 1 (إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) , but sometimes can give the meaning of number 2 (إِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) . Number 7 (إِسْمُ الْمُبَالَغَةِ) is in reality number 1 (إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) , but with exaggeration . However, due to some varying factors they are all treated separately.

(1) The active participle (إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) :

The active participle (إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) indicates **the person from whom the action described by the base letters emanates or who possesses a certain quality associated with the verb.**

For e.g. نَاصِرٌ (helper / one who helps)

The active participle (إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) for trilateral verbs without any extra letters (ثَلَاثِيٌّ مُجَرَّدٌ) will be on the scale of فَاعِلٌ. However, if the trilateral verb without any extra letters is on the scale of فَعَلَ, then the scale فَاعِلٌ will be used which has a slightly different implication (See pages 185-188 ahead).

For e.g. فَتَّاحٌ = فَاتِحٌ (opener / one who opens)

كَرِيمٌ = كَرِيمٌ (one who is noble / generous)

A **noun** may experience the following moods / states :

- |     |                          |   |                   |
|-----|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| (a) | Nominative / Indicative  | = | حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ |
| (b) | Accusative / Subjunctive | = | حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ |
| (c) | Genitive                 | = | حَالَةُ الْجَرِّ  |

Hence, the active participle can experience moods / states where usually a ـٌ will indicate the **nominative case**, a ـًا will indicate the **accusative case** and a ـِ will indicate the **genitive case**.

For **both** masculine & feminine **dual forms** of the active participle, the termination “ـَانِ” will indicate the nominative case whilst “ـَيْنِ” will indicate the accusative case **as well as** genitive case.

Before looking into the plural form of the active participle, firstly you need to be aware that plurals are either sound plurals (الْجَمْعُ السَّالِمُ) or broken plurals (الْجَمْعُ الْمَكْسُرُ).

Active participles mainly use sound plurals. Thus, for the masculine, the termination “ـُونَ” indicates the nominative case whilst “ـِينَ” indicates the accusative case **as well as** genitive case.

For the feminine, the termination “ـَاتٌ” indicates the nominative case whilst “ـَاتٍ” indicates the accusative case **as well as** genitive case.

By adding detached pronouns, you can make the active participle form refer to the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> person.

For e.g. أَنَا طَالِبٌ (I am a student / one who seeks)

هُوَ عَالِمٌ (He is a scholar / one who knows)

The active participle **can** be similar to the **imperfect tense verb in active voice** in both meaning as well as action. Books on Arabic grammar should be consulted for more information regarding that.

### The active participle paradigms :

Feminine			Masculine			
Sound Plural	Dual	Singular	Sound Plural	Dual	Singular	
فَاعِلَاتٌ Female doers	فَاعِلَتَانِ Two female doers	فَاعِلَةٌ A female doer	فَاعِلُونَ Male doers	فَاعِلَانِ Two male doers	فَاعِلٌ A male doer	رَفْعٌ
فَاعِلَاتِ Female doers	فَاعِلَتَيْنِ Two female doers	فَاعِلَةً A female doer	فَاعِلِينَ Male doers	فَاعِلَيْنِ Two male doers	فَاعِلًا A male doer	نَصْبٌ
فَاعِلَاتٍ Female doers	فَاعِلَتَيْنِ Two female doers	فَاعِلَةٍ A female doer	فَاعِلِينَ Male doers	فَاعِلَيْنِ Two male doers	فَاعِلٍ A male doer	جَرٌ

## The active participle dual form :



Ending		Result	Step one	Base form		Dual	Target
انِ	+	فَاعِلَ	Change vowel of the last letter to a single <i>Fathah</i>	فَاعِلٌ	=	فَاعِلَانِ	Masculine dual in nominative case
يِنِ	+	فَاعِلَ	Change vowel of the last letter to a single <i>Fathah</i>	فَاعِلًا	=	فَاعِلَيْنِ	Masculine dual in accusative case
يِنِ	+	فَاعِلَ	Change vowel of the last letter to a single <i>Fathah</i>	فَاعِلٍ	=	فَاعِلَيْنِ	Masculine dual in genitive case
انِ	+	فَاعِلَةٌ	Change vowel of the last letter to a single <i>Fathah</i>	فَاعِلَةٌ	=	فَاعِلَتَانِ	Feminine dual in nominative case
يِنِ	+	فَاعِلَةٌ	Change vowel of the last letter to a single <i>Fathah</i>	فَاعِلَةً	=	فَاعِلَتَيْنِ	Feminine dual in accusative case
يِنِ	+	فَاعِلَةٌ	Change vowel of the last letter to a single <i>Fathah</i>	فَاعِلَةٍ	=	فَاعِلَتَيْنِ	Feminine dual in genitive case



The active participle plural form :



Ending		Result	Step one	Base form		Sound plural	Target
وُنْ	+	فَاعِلٌ	Change vowel of the last letter to a single <i>Dhammah</i>	فَاعِلٌ	=	فَاعِلُونَ	Masculine sound plural in nominative case
يُنْ	+	فَاعِلٍ	Change vowel of the last letter to a single <i>Kasrah</i>	فَاعِلًا	=	فَاعِلِينَ	Masculine sound plural in accusative case
يُنْ	+	فَاعِلِ	Change vowel of the last letter to a single <i>Kasrah</i>	فَاعِلِ	=	فَاعِلِينَ	Masculine sound plural in genitive case
أُتْ	+	فَاعِلَ	Drop final ة	فَاعِلَةٌ	=	فَاعِلَاتُ	Feminine sound plural in nominative case
أِ	+	فَاعِلَ	Drop final ة	فَاعِلَةٌ	=	فَاعِلَاتِ	Feminine sound plural in accusative case
أِ	+	فَاعِلَ	Drop final ة	فَاعِلَةٌ	=	فَاعِلَاتِ	Feminine sound plural in genitive case

## Exercise 25

(A) Conjugate the following words into all six word forms for the **active participle** in **all three moods** (Use blank sheet no.8)

1) ذَهَبَ

2) عَبَدَ

3) عَلِمَ

4) جَلَسَ

5) سَأَلَ

6) سَمِعَ

(B) Write the word form (**mood** , number & gender) as well as the meaning of the following

(١) ذَاهِبُونَ (٢) ذَاهِبَةٌ (٣) عَابِدَاتٍ (٤) عَابِدِينَ (٥) عَالِمَانِ

(٦) عَالِمَتَانِ (٧) جَالِسَةٌ (٨) جَالِسِينَ (٩) سَائِلُونَ (١٠) سَائِلَاتٌ

(١١) سَامِعٍ (١٢) سَامِعَةٌ (١٣) فَاتِحَةٌ (١٤) فَاتِحِينَ

(C) Translate the following into Arabic

1) Male doers

2) Female doers

3) Two female drinkers

4) A male drinker

5) Two female enquirers

6) Two male enquirers

7) A female listener

8) Male listeners

9) Male writers

10) Two female writers

11) Female lifters

12) Male lifters

## (2) The passive participle (اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) :

The passive participle (اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) refers to a **person or a thing upon which the effect of the action described by the base letters falls upon.**

For e.g. مَطْلُوبٌ (one who / which is sought i.e. a target / goal / aim)

The passive participle (اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) for trilateral verbs without any extra letters (ثَلَاثِيٌّ مُجَرَّدٌ) will be on the scale of مَفْعُولٌ. However, verbs that are intransitive are not usually formed as the passive participle, due to them not requiring an object. This also means that if the trilateral verb without any extra letters is on the scale of فَعَلٌ, then the passive participle will not typically be formed as they are always intransitive and do not require an object / passive participle.

The passive participle dual and plural are constructed in a similar manner to the way the active participle (اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) dual and plural are formed.

By adding detached pronouns, you can make the passive participle form refer to the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> person.

For e.g. أَنْتُمْ مَسْئُولُونَ (You all will be asked i.e. will be accountable)

The passive participle **can** be similar to the **imperfect tense verb in passive voice** in both meaning as well as action. Books on Arabic grammar should be consulted for more information regarding that.

## The passive participle paradigms :

Feminine			Masculine			
Sound Plural	Dual	Singular	Sound Plural	Dual	Singular	
<b>مَفْعُولَاتٌ</b> Many which are done upon	<b>مَفْعُولَتَانِ</b> Two which are done upon	<b>مَفْعُولَةٌ</b> One which is done upon	<b>مَفْعُولُونَ</b> Many which are done upon	<b>مَفْعُولَانِ</b> Two which are done upon	<b>مَفْعُولٌ</b> One which is done upon	رَفَعٌ
<b>مَفْعُولَاتٍ</b> Many which are done upon	<b>مَفْعُولَتَيْنِ</b> Two which are done upon	<b>مَفْعُولَةٍ</b> One which is done upon	<b>مَفْعُولِينَ</b> Many which are done upon	<b>مَفْعُولَيْنِ</b> Two which are done upon	<b>مَفْعُولًا</b> One which is done upon	نَصَبٌ
<b>مَفْعُولَاتٍ</b> Many which are done upon	<b>مَفْعُولَتَيْنِ</b> Two which are done upon	<b>مَفْعُولَةٍ</b> One which is done upon	<b>مَفْعُولِينَ</b> Many which are done upon	<b>مَفْعُولَيْنِ</b> Two which are done upon	<b>مَفْعُولٍ</b> One which is done upon	جَرٌّ

## Exercise 26

**(A)** Conjugate the following words into all six word forms for the **passive participle** in **all three moods** (Use blank sheet no.8)

1) سَأَلَ

2) ضَرَبَ

3) قَتَلَ

4) رَزَقَ

**(B)** Place all diacritical marks and write the word form (**mood**, number & gender) as well as the meaning of the following

(١) مسؤلتان (٢) مضروباً (٣) مقتولٍ (٤) مرزوقين

(٥) معروفٌ (٦) معلوماتٍ (٧) مفتوحين (٨) مظلومين

(٩) مكتوبٌ (١٠) مشروباً (١١) منصوراً (١٢) معبودٌ

**(C)** Translate the following into Arabic

- 1) Two (M) who are helped
- 2) Many (F) who are helped
- 3) Two (F) who are asked
- 4) One (F) who is asked
- 5) One (M) who is provided
- 6) Many (F) who are provided
- 7) Two (M) who are killed
- 8) Two (F) who are killed

(3) The noun / adverb of time & place (إِسْمُ الظَّرْفِ) :

The noun / adverb of time & place (إِسْمُ الظَّرْفِ) describes either : the *time when* (ظَرْفُ الزَّمَانِ) or the *place where* (ظَرْفُ الْمَكَانِ) the action described by the base letters occurred.

For e.g. مَضْرِبٌ (a time or place of hitting)

It is formed by placing the base letters on the scale of either مَفْعَلٌ or مَفْعِلٌ

**A given set of base letters will only use one of the two scales.**

The noun / adverb of time & place (إِسْمُ الظَّرْفِ) may be formed by using the **imperfect tense verb** and observing the following principles:

If the ٢ position letter has a *Fathah* ـَ , *Dhamma* ـِ or the verb is نَاقِصٌ

(whose ٤ position letter is a weak letter (حَرْفُ الْعِلَّةِ) i.e. ي، ا، و) then the

إِسْمُ الظَّرْفِ form will be on the scale of مَفْعَلٌ

For e.g.

نَاقِصٌ	مَضْمُومُ الْعَيْنِ	مَفْتُوحُ الْعَيْنِ
مَرْمَى*	مَنْصَرٌ	مَفْتَحٌ

\* The word مَزْمِي was in reality مَزْمِي on the scale of مَفْعَلٌ . Due to certain other rules of morphology, it has been altered.

If the ٤ position letter has a *Kasrah* ِ or the verb is مِثَالٌ (whose ٤ position letter is a weak letter (حَرْفُ الْعِلَّةِ) i.e. و، ا، ي) then the اِسْمُ الظَّرْفِ form will be on the scale of مَفْعُولٌ

For e.g.

مِثَالٌ	مَكْسُورُ الْعَيْنِ
مَوْقِعٌ	مَضْرِبٌ

Both scales for the noun / adverb of time & place (اِسْمُ الظَّرْفِ) are **masculine** and the dual form is constructed in a similar manner to the way the active participle (اِسْمُ الفَاعِلِ) dual is formed.

Also note that the noun / adverb of time & place (اِسْمُ الظَّرْفِ) uses **broken plurals** rather than sound plurals and although broken plurals experience moods / grammatical states, the broken plurals for اِسْمُ الظَّرْفِ are classified as مَنَنْوَةٌ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ (Diptotes i.e. partially declinable) which only allow a single *Dhamma* ِ for the nominative case and a single *Fathah* َ for both the accusative **as well as** genitive case.

## The noun / adverb of time & place paradigms :

Masculine scale 2			Masculine scale 1			
<u>Broken Plural</u>	Dual	Singular	<u>Broken Plural</u>	Dual	Singular	
مَجَالِسُ Times or places of sitting	مَجْلِسَانِ Two times or places of sitting	مَجْلِسٌ A time or place of sitting	مَخَارِجُ Times or places of exiting	مَخْرَجَانِ Two times or places of exiting	مَخْرَجٌ A time or place of exiting	رَفْعٌ
مَجَالِسَ Times or places of sitting	مَجْلِسَيْنِ Two times or places of sitting	مَجْلِسًا A time or place of sitting	مَخَارِجَ Times or places of exiting	مَخْرَجَيْنِ Two times or places of exiting	مَخْرَجًا A time or place of exiting	نَصْبٌ
مَجَالِسٍ Times or places of sitting	مَجْلِسَيْنِ Two times or places of sitting	مَجْلِسٍ A time or place of sitting	مَخَارِجَ Times or places of exiting	مَخْرَجَيْنِ Two times or places of exiting	مَخْرَجٍ A time or place of exiting	جَرٌّ

Contrary to the above mentioned rules, certain words should be used on the scale of مَفْعُلٌ , but have been used on the scale of مَفْعِلٌ instead. These are regarded as exceptions and grammarians have written that in these instances it would be permissible to pronounce them on both scales.

They are 12 words in total :



Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
مَسْجِدٌ	Place of prostration / Masjid	مَطْلَعٌ	Place of rising / starting point
مَشْرِقٌ	Place of sunrise / East	مَفْرِقٌ	Place of separation / Intersection
مَغْرِبٌ	Place of sunset / West	مَنْسِكٌ	Place of sacrifice esp. during the pilgrimage
مَسْقَطٌ	Place of falling / Waterfall	مَجْزِرٌ	Place of slaughtering / Abattoir
مَنْبِتٌ	Place of germination / Field	مَنْخِرٌ	Place from where one snores / Nostril
مَسْكِنٌ	Place of staying / House	مَرْفِقٌ	Place of resting the elbow / Anything from which benefit is derived

### Exercise 27

Make the following words into the noun / adverb of time & place

(اسْمُ الظَّرْفِ) using the correct scale

1) يَنْظُرُ

2) يَقْتُلُ

3) يَعْمَلُ

4) يَشْرَبُ

5) يَرْجِعُ

6) يَضْرِبُ

(4) **The noun of instrument / tool (اسْمُ الْأَلَاةِ) :**

The noun of instrument / tool (اسْمُ الْأَلَاةِ) indicates an appliance used to produce the action described by the base letters.

It is formed by placing the base letters on the scale of either

1) مِفْعَلٌ

2) مِفْعَلَةٌ

3) مِفْعَالٌ

For e.g.

مِفْعَلٌ

=

مِخْيَطٌ (a tool for stitching / sewing needle)

مِفْعَلَةٌ

=

مِزْوَحَةٌ (a tool for providing wind / fan)

مِفْعَالٌ

=

مِفْتَاحٌ (a tool for opening / key)

These scales are designated as short, medium and long according to the amount of letters they contain and elongation in pronunciation.

A given set of base letters **may use one, two or all three** of the scales.

Only trilateral verbs without any extra letters (ثَلَاثِيٌّ مُجَرَّدٌ) can be formed as "The noun of instrument / tool".

\* The medium scale (scale 2) for **إِسْمُ الآلَةِ** has a "ة" at the end, which is said to be an extension to scale 1 rather than to indicate the word being feminine. It will generally be treated as feminine, but as instruments / tools do not have genuine genders, it can be common for both masculine as well as feminine.

The dual form is constructed in a similar manner to the way the active participle (**إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ**) dual is formed.

Also, note that the noun of instrument / tool uses **broken plurals** and they are classified as **مَنْزُوعٌ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ** (Diptotes i.e. partially declinable) which only allow a single *Dhamma* ِ for the nominative case and a single *Fathah* َ for both the accusative **as well as** genitive case.

### The noun of instrument / tool paradigms :

Scale 1 (Short)			
<u>Broken Plural</u>	Dual	Singular	
مَفَاعِلُ Tools of doing	مِفْعَلَانِ Two tools of doing	مِفْعَلٌ A tool of doing	رَفْعٌ
مَفَاعِلَ Tools of doing	مِفْعَلَيْنِ Two tools of doing	مِفْعَلًا A tool of doing	نَصْبٌ
مَفَاعِلٍ Tools of doing	مِفْعَلَيْنِ Two tools of doing	مِفْعَلٍ A tool of doing	جَرٌّ

Scale 2 (Medium) *			
Broken Plural	Dual	Singular	
مَفَاعِلُ Tools of doing	مِفْعَلَتَانِ Two tools of doing	مِفْعَلَةٌ A tool of doing	رَفْعٌ
مَفَاعِلَ Tools of doing	مِفْعَلَتَيْنِ Two tools of doing	مِفْعَلَةً A tool of doing	نَصْبٌ
مَفَاعِلٍ Tools of doing	مِفْعَلَتَيْنِ Two tools of doing	مِفْعَلَةٍ A tool of doing	جَزْرٌ

Scale 3 (Long)			
Broken Plural	Dual	Singular	
مَفَاعِلُ Tools of doing	مِفْعَالَانِ Two tools of doing	مِفْعَالٌ A tool of doing	رَفْعٌ
مَفَاعِلَ Tools of doing	مِفْعَالَيْنِ Two tools of doing	مِفْعَالًا A tool of doing	نَصْبٌ
مَفَاعِلٍ Tools of doing	مِفْعَالَيْنِ Two tools of doing	مِفْعَالٍ A tool of doing	جَزْرٌ

## Exercise 28

Make the following words into “The noun of instrument / tool”  
(إِسْمُ الْأَلِيَّةِ) using all three scales

1) فَتَحَ

2) ضَرَبَ

3) سَمِعَ

4) نَظَرَ

### (5) The comparative / elative / superlative noun

(إِسْمُ التَّفْضِيلِ):

The comparative / elative / superlative noun (إِسْمُ التَّفْضِيلِ) indicates **the comparative or the highest degree of the quality that is being described.**

**The comparative** can be achieved by using the comparative form and mentioning another noun/s along with the particle مِنْ

i.e. أَفْعَلُ مِنْ كَذَا

For e.g. ﴿لَخَلْقُ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَاَلْاَرْضِ اَكْبَرُ مِنْ خَلْقِ النَّاسِ﴾

(Certainly, the creation of the Heavens and the Earth is greater than the creation of human beings {40:57})

Sometimes the particle **مِنْ** and the following noun/s are not made apparent but rather they are assumed.

For e.g. " **اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ** " can be assumed as " اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ "  
(Allah is greater than all)

**The elative / superlative** can be achieved in two ways viz.

a) By prefixing the definite article " **ال** " to the comparative form.

For e.g. ﴿ فَيُعَذِّبُهُ اللَّهُ الْعَذَابَ الْأَكْبَرَ ﴾

(Allah will punish him with the greatest / severest punishment {88:24})

b) By making the comparative form **مُضَافٍ** i.e. as the first member of a possessive phrase.

For e.g. ﴿ نَحْنُ نَقُصُّ عَلَيْكَ أَحْسَنَ الْقَصَصِ ﴾

(We narrate to you the best of narratives {12:3})

Sometimes the **مُضَافٍ إِلَيْهِ** is not made apparent but rather it is assumed.

For e.g. " **اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ** " can also be assumed as " اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ "  
(Allah is the greatest of all)

The **masculine singular** uses the scale أَفْعُلُ and is classified as **مَنْوُوءٌ مِنْ** **الصَّرْفِ** (Diptote). It uses duals and **both** sound plurals **as well as** broken plurals. The broken plural form is also classified as **مَنْوُوءٌ مِنْ الصَّرْفِ** (Diptote) (Refer to p.174 & 178 regarding diptotes).

The feminine form is on the scale of فُعَلِي , which experiences all three grammatical states but **doesn't** change in any due to the miniature *Alif* at the end. It also uses duals and **both** sound plurals **as well as** broken plurals.

However, the broken plurals for the feminine form are مُنْصَرَفٌ (Triptote i.e. fully declinable).

**Only trilateral verbs without any extra letters (ثَلَاثِيٌّ مُجَرَّدٌ) can be formed as “The comparative / elative / superlative noun”.**

Although the comparative / elative / superlative noun gives the meaning of the active participle, sometimes it can give the meaning of the passive participle.

For e.g. أَشْهَرُ i.e. مَشْهُورٌ (more famous / well-known)

By adding detached pronouns, you can make the comparative / elative / superlative noun form refer to the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> person.

For e.g. هُوَ أَعْلَمُ مِنِّي (He is more learned than I am)

**The comparative / elative / superlative noun paradigms :**

Masculine			
Broken Plural	Sound Plural	Dual	Singular
أَفَاعِلُ Males who do more (or the most)	أَفْعَلُونَ Males who do more (or the most)	أَفْعَلَانِ Two males who do more (or the most)	أَفْعَلٌ A male who does more (or the most)
رَفْعٌ			

<p>أَفَاعِلَ</p> <p>Males who do more (or the most)</p>	<p>أَفْعَلِينَ</p> <p>Males who do more (or the most)</p>	<p>أَفْعَلَيْنِ</p> <p>Two males who do more (or the most)</p>	<p>أَفْعَلَ</p> <p>A male who does more (or the most)</p>	نَصْبٌ
<p>أَفَاعِلَ</p> <p>Males who do more (or the most)</p>	<p>أَفْعَلِينَ</p> <p>Males who do more (or the most)</p>	<p>أَفْعَلَيْنِ</p> <p>Two males who do more (or the most)</p>	<p>أَفْعَلَ</p> <p>A male who does more (or the most)</p>	جَرٌّ

Feminine				
Broken Plural	Sound Plural	Dual	Singular	
<p>فُعُلٌ</p> <p>Females who do more (or the most)</p>	<p>فُعُلَيَاتٌ</p> <p>Females who do more (or the most)</p>	<p>فُعُلَيَانِ</p> <p>Two females who do more (or the most)</p>	<p>فُعُلَى</p> <p>A female who does more (or the most)</p>	رَفْعٌ
<p>فُعُلَا</p> <p>Females who do more (or the most)</p>	<p>فُعُلَيَاتِ</p> <p>Females who do more (or the most)</p>	<p>فُعُلَيَيْنِ</p> <p>Two females who do more (or the most)</p>	<p>فُعُلَى</p> <p>A female who does more (or the most)</p>	نَصْبٌ
<p>فُعُلٍ</p> <p>Females who do more (or the most)</p>	<p>فُعُلَيَاتِ</p> <p>Females who do more (or the most)</p>	<p>فُعُلَيَيْنِ</p> <p>Two females who do more (or the most)</p>	<p>فُعُلَى</p> <p>A female who does more (or the most)</p>	جَرٌّ



## Exercise 29

Make the following words into “The comparative / elative / superlative noun” (اسْمُ التَّفْضِيلِ) as done in the above tables

1) عَلِمَ

2) نَصَرَ

3) ظَلَمَ

4) قَرَّبَ

5) ضَعُفَ

6) شَكَرَ

## (6) The adjective that is similar to “The active participle”

(الْصِّفَةُ الْمُشَبَّهَةُ بِاسْمِ الْفَاعِلِ):

The adjective that is similar to “The active participle” refers to **the fixed quality of an entity**. The active participle on the other hand describes a temporary quality for e.g. **سَمِيعٌ** is someone who is always listening whether there is an object mentioned or not, whilst **سَامِعٌ** is someone who is listening at that moment to an object.

For this reason, the adjective that is similar to “The active participle” is **always لازمٌ** (intransitive) even if it is formed from a **مُتَعَدٍّ** (transitive) verb as in the example above.

The adjective that is similar to “The active participle” has six word forms just like the active participle, and the duals are also constructed in a similar manner to them. However, the plurals may be either sound plurals or broken plurals. A simple example using sound plurals is being presented, but bear in mind that words may use broken plurals instead, in which case they must be learnt individually.

Although the adjective that is similar to “The active participle” gives the meaning of the active participle, sometimes it can give the meaning of the passive participle.

For e.g. **قَتِيلٌ** i.e. **مَقْتُولٌ** (dead / deceased)

By adding detached pronouns, you can make the adjective that is similar to “The active participle” form refer to the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> person.

For e.g. **أَنْتُمَا شَجَاعَانِ** (You both are brave)

**The adjective that is similar to “The active participle”  
paradigms :**

Feminine			Masculine			
Sound Plural	Dual	Singular	Sound Plural	Dual	Singular	
حَسَنَاتٌ Many good / pretty female objects / people	حَسَنَتَانِ Two good / pretty female objects / people	حَسَنَةٌ A good / pretty female object / person	حَسُونٌ Many good / handsome males	حَسَانٍ Two good / handsome male objects / people	حَسَنٌ A good / handsome male object / person	رَفْعٌ
حَسَنَاتٍ Many good / pretty female objects / people	حَسَنَتَيْنِ Two good / pretty female objects / people	حَسَنَةً A good / pretty female object / person	حَسِينٌ Many good / handsome males	حَسِينٍ Two good / handsome male objects / people	حَسَنًا A good / handsome male object / person	نَصْبٌ
حَسَنَاتِ Many good / pretty female objects / people	حَسَنَتَيْهِ Two good / pretty female objects / people	حَسَنَتِهِ A good / pretty female object / person	حَسِينِ Many good / handsome males	حَسِينِهِ Two good / handsome male objects / people	حَسِنِ A good / handsome male object / person	جَرٌ

Many scales are used for the adjective that is similar to “The active participle” for which there is no specific rule as they are based on سَمَاعٍ (as heard from the Arabs) and must be learnt individually.

Some common scales are as follows

Scale	Example	Meaning
فَعِيلٌ	سَعِيدٌ	Blissful / Blessed
فَاعِلٌ	صَاحِبٌ	Companion / Friend
مَفْعُولٌ	مَحْمُودٌ	Praiseworthy
فَعُولٌ	وَقُورٌ	Dignified / Venerable
فَعْلَانٌ	* فَرَحَانٌ	Cheerful / Merry
فَعْلٌ	حَسَنٌ	Handsome / Good
فُعَالٌ	شَجَاءٌ	Brave
فُعْلٌ	صِفْرٌ	Empty / nought

\* Qualities that are fixed, have the possibility to subside and hence, some qualities last longer than others. For those qualities that have a shorter life-span, the masculine is formed on the scale of فَعْلَانٌ whilst the feminine is formed on the scale of فُعْلٌ

For e.g.

عَطْشَانٌ \ عَطْشِي (thirsty male / female)

جَوْعَانٌ \ جَوْعِي (hungry male / female)

Colours / defects / characteristics on the scale of أَفْعَلُ are used for the adjective that is similar to "The active participle" rather than comparative / elative / superlative purposes.

Meaning	Masc & Fem Plural	Fem dual	Fem singular	Masc dual	Masc singular
Red	حُمْرٌ	حَمْرَاوَانِ	حَمْرَاءُ	أَحْمَرَانِ	أَحْمَرٌ
Black	سُودٌ	سَوْدَاوَانِ	سَوْدَاءُ	أَسْوَدَانِ	أَسْوَدٌ
White	بَيْضٌ	بَيْضَاوَانِ	بَيْضَاءُ	أَبْيَضَانِ	أَبْيَضٌ
Deaf	صُمٌّ	صَمَّاوَانِ	صَمَاءُ	أَصْمَانِ	أَصْمٌ
Blind	عُمٌّ	عَمِّيَاوَانِ	عَمِّيَاءُ	أَعْمِيَانِ	أَعْمَى

When the scale of أَفْعَلُ is used for comparative / elative / superlative purposes, then it is known as "أَفْعَلُ التَّفْضِيلِ" and when it is used for colours / defects / characteristics, then it is known as "أَفْعَلُ الصِّفَةِ".

If the comparative / elative / superlative is intended with colours / defects / characteristics, then the **comparative form of a trilateral verb without extra letters** such as أَشَدُّ ، أَكْثَرُ will be used with the root / verbal noun of the colour / defect / characteristic **in the accusative case**.

For e.g. أَشَدُّ سَوَادًا (more intense in terms of blackness i.e. blacker)

أَكْثَرُ صَمًّا (more in terms of deafness i.e. deafer)

(7) The intensive adjective (اسْمُ الْمُبَالَغَةِ) :

The intensive adjective (اسْمُ الْمُبَالَغَةِ) is a noun that **indicates excess in the quality of the active participle**.

For e.g. عَلَّامٌ (a very learned person), جَهُولٌ (a very ignorant person)

In the intensive adjective (اسْمُ الْمُبَالَغَةِ), the excess meaning is limited to itself without comparing it with others as in "The comparative / elative / superlative noun (اسْمُ التَّفْضِيلِ) .

Sometimes a " ة " can be suffixed for indicating excess rather than indicating gender.

For e.g. رَجُلٌ عَلَّامَةٌ (an extremely learned man)

إِمْرَأَةٌ عَلَّامَةٌ (an extremely learned woman)

Many scales are used for "The intensive adjective" for which there is no specific rule as they are based on سَمَاء and must be learnt individually. You will notice that there is some overlap between "The intensive adjective" (اسْمُ الْمُبَالَغَةِ) and "The adjective which is similar to 'The active participle'" (الْصِّفَةُ الْمُشَبَّهَةُ بِاسْمِ الْفَاعِلِ) .

**Some common scales are as follows...**

Scale	Example	Meaning
فَعَّالٌ	سَفَّكَهُ	Great shedder of blood
فَعَّالَةٌ	عَلَّامَةٌ	An extremely learned person
فُعَّالٌ	كُبَّارٌ	Very great
فِعِّيلٌ	صِدِّيقٌ	Veracious, Very truthful
فُعُّوْلٌ	قَيُّوْمٌ	Eternal
فُعُّوْلٌ	قُدُّوْسٌ	Most holy
فَاعُوْلٌ	فَارُوْقٌ	Very decisive
فُعَلَةٌ	هُمْرَةٌ	Great slanderer
فَعِيْلٌ	حَذِيْرٌ	Very cautious
فَعِيْلٌ	عَلِيْمٌ	Very knowledgeable
فَعُوْلٌ	أَكُوْلٌ	Voracious, Big eater
مِفْعَلٌ	مِجْرَمٌ	One who cuts a lot
مِفْعَالٌ	مِنْعَامٌ	One who awards many prizes
مِفْعِيْلٌ	مِنْطِيْقٌ	Very eloquent

﴿ Examples of derived nouns from the Quran ﴾

﴿ وَمَا يَعْرُبُ عَنْ رَبِّكَ مِنْ مِّثْقَالِ ذَرَّةٍ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَلَا فِي السَّمَاءِ وَلَا أَصْغَرَ

مِنْ ذَلِكَ وَلَا أَكْبَرَ إِلَّا فِي كِتَابٍ مُبِينٍ ﴾

(٦١:١٠)

“Hidden from your Lord is nothing even to the measure of a particle on the earth or in the heavens. And there is nothing smaller or greater that is not in the clear Book”

﴿ وَإِنِّي لَعَفَّارٌ لِمَنْ تَابَ وَآمَنَ وَعَمِلَ صَالِحًا ثُمَّ اهْتَدَى ﴾

(٨٢:٢٠)

“Surely I am the Most-Forgiving for him who repents and believes and acts righteously, then follows the right path”

﴿ قَالُوا يَوْمَئِذٍ لِمَنْ بَعَثْنَا مِنْ مَّرْقَدَاتِنَا ۗ هَذَا مَا وَعَدَ الرَّحْمَنُ وَصَدَقَ

الْمُرْسَلُونَ ﴾

(٥٢:٣٦)

“They will say : Woe to us! Who has raised us from our sleeping place? This is what Rahman (the All-Merciful Allah) had promised, and the messengers had told the truth”

﴿ وَشَاهِدٍ وَمَشْهُودٍ ﴾

(٣:٨٥)

“And by the witnessing (day i.e. Friday) and by the witnessed (day i.e. the day of ‘Arafah)”



**The abbreviated paradigms of the six accepted categories of trilateral verbs without extra letters**

(أَلَصَّرَفُ الصَّغِيرُ لِأَبْوَابِ الثَّلَاثِيّ الْمَجْرَدِ)

Abbreviated Paradigms	Category
<p>نَصَرَ - يَنْصُرُ - نَصْرًا - فَهُوَ نَاصِرٌ -                      وَنُصِرَ - يُنْصَرُ - نَصْرًا * - فَهُوَ مَنْصُورٌ -                      الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ أَنْصُرَ - وَالنَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تَنْصُرْ -                      الظَّفَرُ مِنْهُ مَنْصَرٌ - وَالآلَةُ مِنْهُ مِنْصَرٌ -                      أَفْعَلُ التَّفْضِيلِ الْمَذْكُورِ مِنْهُ أَنْصَرَ وَالْمَوْثِقُ مِنْهُ نُصِرَى</p>	<p>أَبْوَابُ الْأَوَّلِ                      نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ</p>
<p>ضَرَبَ - يَضْرِبُ - ضَرْبًا - فَهُوَ ضَارِبٌ -                      وَضُرِبَ - يُضْرَبُ - ضَرْبًا - فَهُوَ مَضْرُوبٌ -                      الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ إِضْرِبْ - وَالنَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تَضْرِبْ -                      الظَّفَرُ مِنْهُ مَضْرِبٌ - وَالآلَةُ مِنْهُ مَضْرِبٌ -                      أَفْعَلُ التَّفْضِيلِ الْمَذْكُورِ مِنْهُ أَضْرَبُ وَالْمَوْثِقُ مِنْهُ ضُرِبَى</p>	<p>أَبْوَابُ الثَّانِي                      ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ</p>
<p>سَمِعَ - يَسْمَعُ - سَمْعًا - فَهُوَ سَامِعٌ -                      وَسُمِعَ - يُسْمَعُ - سَمْعًا - فَهُوَ مَسْمُوعٌ -                      الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ إِسْمَعْ - وَالنَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تَسْمَعْ -                      الظَّفَرُ مِنْهُ مَسْمَعٌ - وَالآلَةُ مِنْهُ مَسْمَعٌ -                      أَفْعَلُ التَّفْضِيلِ الْمَذْكُورِ مِنْهُ أَسْمَعْ وَالْمَوْثِقُ مِنْهُ سُمِعَى</p>	<p>أَبْوَابُ الثَّالِثِ                      سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ</p>

<p>فَتَحَ - يَفْتَحُ - فَتَحًا - فَهُوَ فَاتِحٌ -  وَفْتِحَ - يُفْتَحُ - فَتَحًا - فَهُوَ مَفْتُوحٌ -  أَلْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ إِفْتَحَ - وَالنَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تَفْتَحُ -  الظَّرْفُ مِنْهُ مَفْتَحٌ - وَالآلَةُ مِنْهُ مَفْتَحٌ -  أَفْعَلُ التَّفْضِيلِ الْمَذْكُورِ مِنْهُ أَفْتَحَ وَالْمَوْثُوثُ مِنْهُ فَتَحِي</p>	<p>أَلْبَابُ الرَّابِعِ  <b>فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ</b></p>
<p>كَرَمَ - يَكْرُمُ - كَرَمًا - فَهُوَ كَرِيمٌ -  أَلْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ أَكْرَمَ - وَالنَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تَكْرُمُ -  الظَّرْفُ مِنْهُ مَكْرَمٌ - وَالآلَةُ مِنْهُ مِكْرَمٌ -  أَفْعَلُ التَّفْضِيلِ الْمَذْكُورِ مِنْهُ أَكْرَمَ وَالْمَوْثُوثُ مِنْهُ كَرَمِي</p>	<p>أَلْبَابُ الْخَامِسِ  <b>كَرَمَ يَكْرُمُ</b></p>
<p>حَسِبَ - يَحْسِبُ - حَسْبًا - فَهُوَ حَاسِبٌ -  وَحُسِبَ - يُحْسَبُ - حَسْبًا - فَهُوَ مَحْسُوبٌ -  أَلْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ إِحْسَبَ - وَالنَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تَحْسِبُ -  الظَّرْفُ مِنْهُ مَحْسِبٌ - وَالآلَةُ مِنْهُ مِحْسِبٌ -  أَفْعَلُ التَّفْضِيلِ الْمَذْكُورِ مِنْهُ أَحْسَبُ وَالْمَوْثُوثُ مِنْهُ حُسْبِي</p>	<p>أَلْبَابُ السَّادِسِ  <b>حَسِبَ يَحْسِبُ</b></p>

\* Although *أَلْمَصْدَرُ* for both the active voice & passive voice is the same, the translation will be done accordingly.

For e.g. *نَصْرًا* in active voice means "to help", whilst in passive voice it means "to be helped".

### Exercise 30

Mention from which category the following verbs belong to and write out the abbreviated paradigms for each of them. A dictionary should be used to obtain the root / verbal noun.

(Use blank sheet no.9)

- 1) مَلَكَ يَمْلِكُ (to possess)
- 2) كَذَبَ يَكْذِبُ (to lie)
- 3) مَدَحَ يَمْدَحُ (to praise)
- 4) حَضَرَ يَحْضُرُ (to attend)
- 5) كَرِهَ يَكْرَهُ (to dislike)
- 6) قَصَدَ يَقْصِدُ (to intend)
- 7) صَعَبَ يَصْعَبُ (to be difficult)
- 8) طَبَخَ يَطْبَخُ (to cook)
- 9) سَتَرَ يَسْتُرُ (to hide)
- 10) حَفِظَ يَحْفَظُ (to protect)
- 11) كَثُرَ يَكْثُرُ (to be numerous)
- 12) جَحَدَ يَجْحَدُ (to reject)

## CHAPTER 5

### Trilateral verbs with extra letters (ثَلَاثِيٌّ مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ) :

Trilateral verbs with extra letters will be dealt with in detail in volume 2 of this book *إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ*. A brief glance is being provided here with some key notes.

There are 12 main categories of trilateral verbs **with** extra letters. Of these 12 categories, 5 **do not** start with a conjunctive *Hamzah (هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ)* viz.

- |                |      |             |  |
|----------------|------|-------------|--|
| 1) تَفَعَّلُ   | e.g. | تَضَرَّعُ   | (This category is mainly <b>transitive</b> )   |
| 2) مُفَاعَلَةٌ | e.g. | مُقَاتَلَةٌ | (This category is mainly <b>transitive</b> )   |
| 3) إِفْعَالٌ * | e.g. | إِكْرَامٌ   | (This category is mainly <b>transitive</b> )   |
| 4) تَفَعَّلُ   | e.g. | تَقَبَّلُ   | (This category is mainly <b>intransitive</b> ) |
| 5) تَفَاعَلُ   | e.g. | تَقَابَلُ   | (This category is mainly <b>intransitive</b> ) |

\* This *Hamzah* is not conjunctive, rather it is disjunctive (*هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ*).

7 categories **do** start with a conjunctive *Hamzah* (هَمْزَةُ الْوُصْلِ) viz.

- |                  |      |               |   |
|------------------|------|---------------|---|
| 1) اِنْفَعَالٌ   | e.g. | اِنْكِسَارٌ   | (This category is <b>always</b> intransitive) |
| 2) اِفْتِعَالٌ   | e.g. | اِجْتِنَابٌ   | (This category is mainly intransitive)        |
| 3) اِفْعِلَالٌ   | e.g. | اِحْمِرَاؤٌ   | (This category is <b>always</b> intransitive) |
| 4) اِسْتِفْعَالٌ | e.g. | اِسْتِنْصَاؤٌ | (This category is mainly <b>transitive</b> )  |
| 5) اِفْعِيْلَالٌ | e.g. | اِدْهِيْمَامٌ | (This category is <b>always</b> intransitive) |
| 6) اِفْعِيْعَالٌ | e.g. | اِحْشِيْشَانٌ | (This category is mainly intransitive)        |
| 7) اِفْعُوَالٌ   | e.g. | اِجْلُوَادٌ   | (This category is mainly intransitive)        |

### Notes:

- ❖ To conjugate perfect tense / imperfect tense trilateral verbs **with** extra letters you should add the relevant prefixes / suffixes as learnt on pages 21-22 & 50-51.
- ❖ To make the perfect tense / imperfect tense trilateral verbs **with** extra letters in passive voice, follow the instructions given on pages 34 & 66-67.
- ❖ If there is an *Alif* **within** a word which is extra, then it will be changed into a " و " in the passive voice.

For e.g. قَاتَلَ will become قُوْتِلَ .

- ❖ The active participle (إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) form for trilateral verbs **with** extra letters is made from the imperfect tense active voice by observing the following principles:

- 1) Replace the عَلَامَةُ الْمُضَارِعِ with a مُ (Meem with a Dhamma و).
- 2) Give the penultimate letter a *Kasrah* ِ if it doesn't already have one.
- 3) Give the final letter a tanween (nunation).

For e.g. مُكْرِمٌ (one who honours) from the imperfect active يُكْرِمُ

- ❖ اَلصِّفَةُ الْمُشَبَّهَةُ بِإِسْمِ الْفَاعِلِ (The adjective that is similar to "The active participle") and اِسْمُ الْمُبَالَغَةِ (The intensive adjective) forms for trilateral verbs **with** extra letters share the same scale with اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ (The active participle) which has just been mentioned above.

- ❖ The passive participle (إِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) form for trilateral verbs **with** extra letters is made from the imperfect tense passive voice by observing the following principles:

- 1) Replace the عَلَامَةُ الْمُضَارِعِ with a مُ (Meem with a Dhamma و).
- 2) Give the final letter a tanween (nunation).

For e.g. مُكْرَمٌ (one who is honoured) from the imperfect passive

يُكْرَمُ

- ❖ The noun / adverb of time & place (اسْمُ الظَّرْفِ) for trilateral verbs **with** extra letters shares the same scale with the passive participle (اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) form (which has just been mentioned above).

For e.g. مُكْرَمٌ (A time or place of honouring)

- ❖ Trilateral verbs **with** extra letters **do not have** specific forms for the comparative / elative / superlative noun or the noun of instrument / tool. The procedure for achieving the comparative / elative / superlative or the instrument / tool meaning with trilateral verbs **with** extra letters will be discussed in volume 2 of this book if Allah ﷻ wills.



## The abbreviated paradigms of trilateral verbs with extra letters

(الَصَّرْفُ الصَّغِيرُ لِأَبْوَابِ الثَّلَاثِي الْمَزِيدِ فِيهِ)

<u>تَفَعَّلُ</u>	<u>إِفْعَالُ</u>	<u>مُفَاعَلَةٌ</u>	<u>تَفْعِيلُ</u>	أَبْوَابُ :	
تَقَبَّلَ	أَكْرَمَ	قَاتَلَ	صَرَّفَ	أَتْمَايِ	الْمُزَوَّفُ
يَتَقَبَّلُ	يُكْرِمُ	يُقَاتِلُ	يُصَرِّفُ	أَتْمَضَارِعُ	
تَقَبَّلًا	إِكْرَامًا	مُقَاتَلَةٌ	تَصْرِيْفًا	أَتْمَضَدُ	
مُتَقَبِّلٌ	مُكْرِمٌ	مُقَاتِلٌ	مُصَرِّفٌ	إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ   أَصْفَةُ الْمُسْتَهْتَمَةِ   إِسْمُ الْمُبَالَغَةِ	
تُقَبِّلُ	أُكْرِمَ	قُوَاتِلَ	صَرَّفَ	أَتْمَايِ	الْمُزَهْوِلُ
يَتَقَبَّلُ	يُكْرِمُ	يُقَاتِلُ	يُصَرِّفُ	أَتْمَضَارِعُ	
تَقَبَّلًا	إِكْرَامًا	مُقَاتَلَةٌ	تَصْرِيْفًا	أَتْمَضَدُ	
مُتَقَبِّلٌ	مُكْرِمٌ	مُقَاتِلٌ	مُصَرِّفٌ	إِسْمُ الْمُتَمَوِّلِ   الطَّرْفِ	
تَقَبَّلَ	أَكْرَمَ	قَاتَلَ	صَرَّفَ	الْأَمْرُ	
لَا تَقَبَّلُ	لَا تُكْرِمُ	لَا تُقَاتِلُ	لَا تُصَرِّفُ	الْنَهْيُ	



أَلْبَابُ :		تَفَاعُلٌ	إِنْفِعَالٌ	إِفْتِعَالٌ	إِفْعَالٌ
الْمُضَرَّفَاتُ	أَلْتَأَذَى	تَقَابَلْ	إِنْكَسِرْ	اجْتَنِبْ	إِحْمَرْ
	أَلْتَضَارِعُ	يَتَقَابَلُ	يَنْكَسِرُ	يَجْتَنِبُ	يَحْمَرُ
	أَلْتَضَدُّ	تَقَابَلًا	إِنْكَسَارًا	اجْتِنَابًا	إِحْمَارًا
إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ   أَصْفَةُ الْمُتَّفَعِّلِ   إِسْمُ الْمُبَالَغَةِ		مُتَقَابِلٌ	مُنْكَسِرٌ	مُجْتَنِبٌ	مُحْمَرٌ
الْمُتَّفَعِّلُونَ	أَلْتَأَذَى	-	-	أُجْتَنِبُ	-
	أَلْتَضَارِعُ	-	-	يُجْتَنِبُ	-
	أَلْتَضَدُّ	-	-	اجْتِنَابًا	-
	إِسْمُ الْمُتَّفَعِّلِ   الظَّرْفُ	-	-	مُجْتَنِبٌ	-
أَلْأَمْرُ	تَقَابَلْ	إِنْكَسِرْ	اجْتَنِبْ	إِحْمَرِ	
أَلْنَهْيُ	لَا تَتَقَابَلُ	لَا تَنْكَسِرُ	لَا تَجْتَنِبُ	لَا تَحْمَرِ	

الْبَابُ :		إِسْتَنْصَرَ	إَفْعِيلَالٌ	إَفْعِيْعَالٌ	إَفْعَوَالٌ
اِسْتَنْصَرُوْا	اِسْتَنْصَرَ	اِسْتَنْصَرَ	اِدْهَامٌ	اِحْشَوْشَنٌ	اِجْلَوْدٌ
	اِسْتَنْصَرَ	اِسْتَنْصَرَ	يَدْهَامٌ	يَحْشَوْشَنٌ	يَجْلَوْدٌ
	اِسْتَنْصَرَ	اِسْتَنْصَرَ	اِدْهِيْمَامًا	اِحْشِيْشَانًا	اِجْلَوَادًا
اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ   اَصْفَةُ الْمُنْفَعَةِ   اِسْمُ الْمُبَالَغَةِ		مُسْتَنْصِرٌ	مُدْهَامٌ	مُحْشَوْشِنٌ	مُجْلَوْدٌ
اِسْتَنْصَرُوا	اِسْتَنْصَرَ	اِسْتَنْصَرَ	-	-	-
	اِسْتَنْصَرَ	اِسْتَنْصَرَ	-	-	-
	اِسْتَنْصَرَ	اِسْتَنْصَرَ	-	-	-
	اِسْتَنْصَرَ	اِسْتَنْصَرَ	-	-	-
اِسْمُ الْمُنْفَعُولِ   الطَّرْفِ	مُسْتَنْصِرٌ	-	-	-	-
اَلْاَمْرُ	اِسْتَنْصِرْ	اِدْهَامًا   اِدْهَامِ   اِدْهَامِمٌ	اِحْشَوْشِنٌ	اِحْشَوْشِنٌ	اِجْلَوْدٌ
اَلنَّهْيُ	لَا تَسْتَنْصِرْ	لَا تَدْهَامًا   لَا تَدْهَامِ   لَا تَدْهَامِمٌ	لَا تَحْشَوْشِنٌ	لَا تَحْشَوْشِنٌ	لَا تَجْلَوْدٌ

### Exercise 31

Mention from which category the following verbs belong to and write out the abbreviated paradigms for each of them.

(Use blank sheet no.10)

- 1) اِنْقَسَمَ (to be divided / distributed)
- 2) اِسْتَعْفَرَ (to apologise / ask for forgiveness)
- 3) اِحْتَرَزَ (to take precautions)
- 4) فَتَّشَ (to investigate)
- 5) تَعَلَّمَ (to learn / study)
- 6) تَعَاتَبَ (to blame / scold one another)



The following chart and blank sheets have been placed as samples and are available on A4 size by contacting the compiler via Darul Ilm or the publishers.



Blank sheet 2

Person	Gender	Number	Suffix		Base letters			negative
				+		ك	=	
				+		ك	=	
				+		ك	=	
				+		ك	=	
				+		ك	=	
				+		ك	=	
				+		ك	=	
				+		ك	=	
				+		ك	=	
				+		ك	=	
				+		ك	=	
				+		ك	=	
				+		ك	=	
				+		ك	=	
				+		ك	=	

Blank sheet 3

Person	Gender	Number	
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Singular	
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Dual	
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Plural	
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Singular	
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Dual	
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Plural	
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Singular	
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Dual & Plural	

Blank sheet 4

Person, Gender & Number			Suffix		Base letters		Prefix		positive
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Singular				+		=	
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Dual		+		+		=	
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Plural		+		+		=	
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Singular				+		=	
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Dual		+		+		=	
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Plural		+		+		=	
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Singular				+		=	
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Dual		+		+		=	
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Plural		+		+		=	
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Singular		+		+		=	
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Dual		+		+		=	
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Plural		+		+		=	
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Singular				+		=	
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Dual & Plural				+		=	

Blank sheet 5

Person	Gender	Number	with <u>Light Noon</u>	with <u>Heavy Noon</u>	Original verb
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Singular			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Dual			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Plural			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Singular			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Dual			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Plural			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Singular			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Dual			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Plural			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Singular			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Dual			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Plural			
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Singular			
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Dual & Plural			



Blank sheet 6

Person, Gender & Number			Emphatic Command with <u>Light Noon</u>	Emphatic Command with <u>Heavy Noon</u>	Command
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Singular			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Dual			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Plural			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Singular			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Dual			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Plural			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Singular			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Dual			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Plural			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Singular			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Dual			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Plural			
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Singular			
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Dual & Plural			

Blank sheet 7

<b>Person, Gender &amp; Number</b>			<b>Emphatic <u>Prohibitive</u> with <u>Light Noon</u></b>	<b>Emphatic <u>Prohibitive</u> with <u>Heavy Noon</u></b>	<b><u>Prohibitive</u></b>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Singular			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Dual			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Masculine	Plural			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Singular			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Dual			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feminine	Plural			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Singular			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Dual			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Masculine	Plural			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Singular			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Dual			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feminine	Plural			
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Singular			
1 <sup>st</sup>	Masculine & Feminine	Dual & Plural			

Blank sheet 8

Feminine			Masculine			
Sound Plural	Dual	Singular	Sound Plural	Dual	Singular	
						رَفْعٌ
						نَضْبٌ
						جَزْءٌ

Feminine			Masculine			
Sound Plural	Dual	Singular	Sound Plural	Dual	Singular	
						رَفْعٌ
						نَضْبٌ
						جَزْءٌ

Blank sheet 9

Abbreviated Paradigms	Category

				أَبْجَابُ :	
				أَنْصَأِي	أَنْصَأِي
				أَنْصَأِي	
				أَنْصَأِي	
				إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ \ أَهْلِيَّةُ الْبَيْتِ \ إِسْمُ الْبَيْتِ	
				أَنْصَأِي	أَنْصَأِي
				أَنْصَأِي	
				أَنْصَأِي	
				إِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ \ الْغَرَفِ	
				الْأَمْرُ	
				النَّهْيُ	
				أَبْجَابُ :	
				أَنْصَأِي	أَنْصَأِي
				أَنْصَأِي	
				أَنْصَأِي	
				إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ \ أَهْلِيَّةُ الْبَيْتِ \ إِسْمُ الْبَيْتِ	
				أَنْصَأِي	أَنْصَأِي
				أَنْصَأِي	
				أَنْصَأِي	
				إِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ \ الْغَرَفِ	
				الْأَمْرُ	
				النَّهْيُ	





## CONCLUDING WORDS

*“He is ever-doer of what He intends” (85:16).*

After graduating, I was not so keen on teaching dars - e - nizami books to what I mistakenly perceived as half-willing students in local establishments, and set my sights on moving abroad to an exotic location to teach English as a foreign language. However, I was afflicted with many adversities and had to abandon all my flimsy fantasies. It slowly dawned on me that inclination towards the temporary glitter of this mundane world, however one may try to justify it, is the source of mishaps, as has been indicated in a Prophetic tradition. Allah ﷻ blessed me with whatever He willed and gradually opened the path towards doing service for His religion. As a quotation says: ‘You can’t change the direction of the wind, but you can adjust the sails to reach your destination’; accordingly, I corrected my ways and put my trust in Allah ﷻ.

Only Allah ﷻ knows what the future holds and what circumstances each individual will encounter in this brief worldly-life; one can only try and make an attempt to achieve success. I could never have envisaged compiling this book and remain ever-dependant on Allah’s mercy and guidance. Thus, He ﷻ alone can enable me to complete it. May Allah ﷻ keep us safe from all tribulations, grant us His blessings in full and above all His pleasure. Let our end be upon true faith and may He ﷻ save us from his displeasure always. Ameen.

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبِّ هٰذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ الْقَائِمَةِ وَ الصَّلَاةِ النَّافِعَةِ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ اَرْضْ عَنَّا رِضًا لَا  
تَسْحَطُ بَعْدَهُ اَبَدًا (آمين)





## GLOSSARY OF ARABIC TERMS

أ ا	
Uniting of two vowelless letters	إِجْمَاعُ السَّاكِنَيْنِ
Hollow (ʔ radical contains a weak letter)	أَجْوَفٌ
Noun(s)	إِسْمٌ   أَسْمَاءٌ
The noun of instrument / tool	إِسْمُ الْأَلَةِ
The comparative / elative / superlative	إِسْمُ التَّفْضِيلِ
Adverb / The noun of time or place	إِسْمُ الظَّرْفِ
The active participle	إِسْمُ الفَاعِلِ
The intensive adjective	إِسْمُ الْمَبَالِغَةِ
The passive participle	إِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ
Fundamentals / roots	أَصْوُولٌ
Command / Imperative	أَمْرٌ
ب	
Distinct / Visible	بَارِئٌ
Category / Categories	بَابٌ   أَبْوَابٌ
ت	
Complete	تَامٌ
Certainty / Affirmation	التَّحْقِيقُ
Rare / Few	التَّقْلِيلُ
Frequent / Abundant	التَّكْثِيرُ

Anticipation	التَّوَقُّعُ
Emphasis	التَّوَكُّيدُ   التَّشْكِيدُ
ث	
Heavy	تَثْقِيلَةٌ
Trilateral	ثَلَاثِيٌّ
ج	
Inert (noun / verb) / primary noun / invariable verb	جَامِدٌ
Apodosis / Response	جَزَاءٌ
Sound plural	جَمْعٌ سَالِمٌ
Broken plural	جَمْعٌ مَكْسَرٌ
ح	
2 <sup>nd</sup> person / One who is present	حَاضِرٌ
Genitive case	حَالَةُ الْجَزْرِ
Jussive case	حَالَةُ الْجَزْمِ
Nominative / Indicative case	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ
Accusative / Subjunctive case	حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ
Particle / Letter	حَرْفٌ
Genitive particle	حَرْفُ جَرٍ
Two particles of future	حَرْفَا اسْتِقْبَالٍ
Jussive particles	حُرُوفُ جَازِمَةٍ
Weak letters (و، ا، ي)	حُرُوفُ الْعِلَّةِ
خ	

Lightness / Ease	خَفَّةٌ
Light	خَفِيفَةٌ
Quinqueliteral	خُمَايِيٌّ
ر	
Quadriliteral	رُبَاعِيٌّ
س	
Hearing (from the Arabs) / Empirical i.e. based on hearing (from the Arabs)	سَمَاعٌ   سَمَاعِيٌّ
ش	
Protasis / Condition	شَرْطٌ
ص	
Word form(s)	صَيِّغَةٌ   صَيِّغٌ
The adjective which is similar to the active participle	الصَّيِّغَةُ الْمُشَبَّهَةُ بِأَسْمِ الْفَاعِلِ
Abbreviated paradigms	الصَّرْفُ الصَّغِيرُ
ض	
Pronoun	ضَمِيرٌ
ظ	
Adverb of time	ظَرْفُ الزَّمَانِ
Adverb of place	ظَرْفُ الْمَكَانِ
ع	
Sign(s) / Indicator(s)	عَلَامَةٌ   عِلَامَاتٌ
غ	
3 <sup>rd</sup> person / One who is absent	غَائِبٌ

<b>ف</b>	
Secondary / Branches	فُرُوعٌ
Verb(s)	فِعْلٌ   أفعالٌ
<b>ق</b>	
Analogy / Analogic i.e. based on a principle	قِيَاسٌ   قِيَاسِيٌّ
<b>ك</b>	
A meaningful statement	كَلَامٌ
A meaningful word	كَلِمَةٌ
<b>ل</b>	
Utterance / Articulation	لَفْظٌ
Intransitive	لَا زِمٌ
<b>م</b>	
Perfect tense / Past tense	مَاضِيٌّ   الْمَاضِي
Past continuous / Past habitual	الْمَاضِي الْإِسْتِمْرَارِيُّ
Distant past	الْمَاضِي الْبَعِيدُ
Recent past	الْمَاضِي الْقَرِيبُ
Unrestricted / General past	الْمَاضِي الْمُنْطَلِقُ
Indeclinable	مَبْنِيٌّ
1 <sup>st</sup> person / Speaker	مُتَكَلِّمٌ
Transitive	مُتَعَدٍّ   الْمُتَعَدِّي
Assimilated (ف radical contains a weak letter)	مِثَالٌ
Positive	مُثَبَّتٌ

Primary / Simple / Without extra letters	مَجْرَدٌ
Passive voice	مَجْهُوْلٌ
2 <sup>nd</sup> person / One who is addressed	مُخَاطَبٌ
Compound / Composite	مُرَكَّبٌ
Increased / With extra letters	مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ
Hidden	مُسْتَكْبَرٌ
Derived	مُسْتَقٌ \ مُسْتَقَّةٌ
Imperfect tense / Present tense	مُضَارِعٌ
1 <sup>st</sup> member of a possessive phrase	مُضَافٌ
2 <sup>nd</sup> member of a possessive phrase	مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ
Declinable	مُعْرَبٌ
Active voice	مَعْرُوفٌ
Singular	مُفْرَدٌ
Diptote / Prevented from full declension i.e. partially declinable	مَمْنُوعٌ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ
Triptote / Fully declinable	مُنْصَرِفٌ
Negative	مَنْفِيٌّ
Meaningful	مَوْضُوعٌ
Meaningless	مُهْمَلٌ
ن	
Defective (incomplete) / (ن radical contains a weak letter)	نَاقِصٌ
Proxy subject	نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ
A <i>Noon</i> which is related to declension	نُونٌ اخْرَاجِيَّةٌ

The personal pronoun <i>Noon</i>	نُونُ الضَّمِيرِ
The <i>Noon</i> of feminine plural	نُونُ النِّسْوَةِ
Prohibitive	نَهْيٌ
ء	
Disjunctive <i>Hamzah</i>	هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ
Conjunctive <i>Hamzah</i>	هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ

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