



**APPENDIX B: A BRIEF JOURNEY
THROUGH ARABIC GRAMMAR**

You will cover the basics of the following topics in this Part.

1. *Subject and Predicate* ----- B-2
2. *Masculine and Feminine Genders* ----- B-3
3. *Numbers: Singular, Dual, and Plural* ----- B-5
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1. Subject and Predicate مُبْتَدَأٌ وَخَبْرٌ

Allah is creator.
 Muhammad (peace be upon him, pbuh) is prophet.
 Tariq is *Mujahid* (one who struggles)

The sentences like these are composed of a subject and a predicate which are called مُبْتَدَأٌ and خَبْرٌ in Arabic. To translate such sentences into Arabic, just put Tanveen (ة) on each of these words (in case they are singular masculine). Tanveen (ة) is also known as double *pesh* or double *dhammah*.

Allah is creator.

اللَّهُ خَالِقٌ

Muhammad (pbuh) is Prophet.

مُحَمَّدٌ نَبِيٌّ .

Tariq is a *Mujahid*.

طَارِقٌ مُجَاهِدٌ .

***** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 1 *****

creator	خَالِقٌ	big	كَبِيرٌ	religion	دِينٌ
prophet	نَبِيٌّ	mg. slave	عَبْدٌ	one	وَاحِدٌ
one who struggles	مُجَاهِدٌ	pious	صَالِحٌ	scholar	عَالِمٌ
house	بَيْتٌ	truthful	صَادِقٌ		

===== Exercises for Lesson No. 1 =====

Using the words and their meanings given above, translate the following sentences into English. The translation is also provided to help you check your answers.

The house is big.	الْبَيْتُ كَبِيرٌ	Islam is a religion.	الْإِسْلَامُ دِينٌ
The slave is pious.	الْعَبْدُ صَالِحٌ	Allah is one.	اللَّهُ وَاحِدٌ
The Muslim is truthful.	الْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ	Javeed is a scholar	جَاوِيدٌ عَالِمٌ

2. Masculine and Feminine Genders مُذَكَّرٌ وَ مُؤَنَّثٌ

You must have heard the Arabic names, for e.g., جَمِيلٌ for a boy and جَمِيلَةٌ for a girl. There lies the rule. Just put ة at the end of a masculine (singular) word to make it feminine (singular). For example,

رَاشِدٌ رَاشِدَةٌ صَالِحٌ صَالِحَةٌ ذَكِيٌّ ذَكِيَّةٌ
خَالِدٌ خَالِدَةٌ عَابِدٌ عَابِدَةٌ مُؤْمِنٌ مُؤْمِنَةٌ

Notes:

1. Arabic has two genders, i.e., masculine gender and feminine gender. There is no common gender in Arabic.
2. A common sign of a feminine word is ة (in general) as the last letter of the word.
3. To make a specific reference, we put أَلْ in front of a common noun in Arabic just as we put "the" in front of a common noun in English. When أَلْ is attached to an Arabic word, we remove one of ة (dhamma or pesh) from the two ة (Tanveen or double pesh). For example,

حَمْدٌ أَلْحَمْدُ ، اِنْسَانٌ أَلْاِنْسَانُ ، رَسُوْلٌ أَلرَّسُوْلُ

4. Occasionally, the prefix أَلْ is used to imply generality also. For e.g., اَلْاِنْسَانُ (the human being).
5. If the مُبْتَدَأٌ (subject) is feminine, then its خَبْرٌ (predicate) will also be feminine.

For example, اَلْاُمُّ صَالِحَةٌ . اَلْاَبُ صَالِحٌ .

Additional rules for making feminine gender of dual and plural nouns are given in the following lesson.

***** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 2 *****

mg. small	صَغِيرٌ	uncle (mother's brother)	خَالَ	mg. beautiful	جَمِيلٌ
fg. small	صَغِيرَةٌ	aunt (mother's sister)	خَالَةٌ	fg. beautiful	جَمِيلَةٌ
mg. big	كَبِيرٌ	mg. truthful	صَادِقٌ	son	ابْنٌ
fg. big	كَبِيرَةٌ	brother	أَخٌ	daughter	بِنْتُ
mg. intelligent	ذَكِيٌّ	mg. worshipper	عَابِدٌ	father	أَبٌ
uncle (father's brother)	عَمٌّ	fg. worshipper	عَابِدَةٌ	mother	أُمٌّ
aunt (father's sister)	عَمَّةٌ			sister	أُخْتُ

===== Exercises for Lesson No. 2 =====

Find out the masculine and feminine words in the following sentences and translate them into English. The translation is also provided to help you check your answers.

The son is beautiful.	الابنُ جميلٌ	The brother is intelligent.	الأخُ ذكيٌّ
The daughter is beautiful.	الابنتُ جميلةٌ	The sister is intelligent.	الأختُ ذكيةٌ
The father is pious.	الأبُ صالحٌ	The uncle is truthful.	الخالُ صادقٌ
The mother is pious.	الأمُّ سالحةٌ	The aunt is truthful.	الخالةُ صادقةٌ
The uncle is big.	العَمُّ كبيرٌ	The son is small.	الابنُ صغيرٌ
The aunt is big.	العَمَّةُ كبيرةٌ	The daughter is small.	الابنتُ صغيرةٌ

3. Numbers: Singular, Dual and Plural وَاحِدٌ ، ثَنِيَّةٌ ، جَمْعٌ

There are specific rules in Arabic for making singular, dual, and plural forms of a word. (Yes, dual is a separate and distinct Number in Arabic). There are two types of plurals in Arabic. Solid Plural (جمع سَالِمٌ) and Broken Plural (جمع تَكْسِيرٌ). The plural form depends upon the context in which it is used, as shown below (for the Solid Plural case only):

'Aaraab forms ↓	Plural	Dual	Singular	Gender
مَرْفُوعٌ with Dhamma (ُ -); when used as subject	مُسْلِمُونَ مُسْلِمَاتٌ	مُسْلِمَانِ مُسْلِمَتَانِ	مُسْلِمٌ مُسْلِمَةٌ	mg. fg.
مَنْصُوبٌ with Fatha (َ -); when used as object	مُسْلِمِينَ مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمًا مُسْلِمَةً	mg. fg.
مَجْرُورٌ with Kasra (ِ -); when the noun is used with preposition	مُسْلِمِينَ مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمًا مُسْلِمَةً	mg. fg.

***** Vocabulary & Exercises for Lesson No. 3 *****

Try to practice the rules of making dual and plural by reproducing the above table for the following words (both for masculine and feminine case):

hypocrite	مُنَافِقٌ	believer	مُؤْمِنٌ	disbeliever	كَافِرٌ
patient	صَابِرٌ	helper	نَاصِرٌ	worshipper	عَابِدٌ
scholar	عَالِمٌ	one who struggles	مُجَاهِدٌ	one who remembers	ذَاكِرٌ
pious	صَالِحٌ	killer	قَاتِلٌ	truthful	صَادِقٌ
protector	حَافِظٌ	one who prostrates	سَاجِدٌ	prophet	نَبِيٌّ

4. Adjective and its Noun صِفَةٌ و مَوْصُوفٌ

Look at the following phrases and their translations:

a true Muslim	مُسْلِمٌ صَادِقٌ	a pious person	رَجُلٌ صَالِحٌ
a small book	كِتَابٌ صَغِيرٌ	a trustworthy uncle	خَالَ أَمِينٌ
a big mosque	مَسْجِدٌ كَبِيرٌ	a beautiful house	بَيْتٌ جَمِيلٌ

These phrases are said to be composed of صِفَةٌ (adjective) and مَوْصُوفٌ (the noun of the adjective). To translate these into Arabic, just reverse the order of the words (Muslim مُسْلِمٌ and then true صَادِقٌ) and put tanveen () on each of them. The tanveen could be َ or ِ or ُ depending upon the context in which this phrase is used.

The rules are similar to those of خَيْرٌ-مُبْتَدَأٌ (subject and predicate) except that in case of صِفَةٌ و مَوْصُوفٌ :

1: The order of the words is reversed; and

2: If the first word is attached with اَلْ, then the second will also have اَلْ attached to it.

For e.g., using the same phrases given above, we will have:

the true Muslim	اَلْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ	the pious person	اَلرَّجُلُ الصَّالِحُ
the small book	اَلْكِتَابُ الصَّغِيرُ	the trustworthy uncle	اَلْخَالَ اَلْأَمِينُ
the big mosque	اَلْمَسْجِدُ الكَبِيرُ	the beautiful house	اَلْبَيْتُ الْجَمِيلُ

And remember, as in case of خَيْرٌ-مُبْتَدَأٌ (subject and predicate), if the first word is feminine, the second should also be feminine. Further, if the first word is dual or plural, the second should also be dual or plural in number, i.e, the two words should agree in **gender and number** with respect to each other. For example:

the true Muslim man	اَلْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ	the true Muslim woman	اَلْمُسْلِمَةُ الصَّادِقَةُ
the true Muslim men	اَلْمُسْلِمُونَ الصَّادِقُونَ	the true Muslim women	اَلْمُسْلِمَاتُ الصَّادِقَاتُ

===== Exercises for Lesson No. 4 =====

Try to translate the following sentences and phrases. Notice the difference in Arabic construction for a simple sentence (مُبْتَدَأٌ وَ خَبَرٌ) and for adjective and its

noun (صِفَةٌ وَ مَوْصُوفٌ).

The house is big.	الْبَيْتُ الْكَبِيرُ	the big house	الْبَيْتُ الْكَبِيرُ
The slave is pious.	الْعَبْدُ الصَّالِحُ	the pious slave	الْعَبْدُ الصَّالِحُ
The Muslim is truthful.	الْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ	the truthful Muslim	الْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ
The path is straight.	الصِّرَاطُ الْمُسْتَقِيمُ	the straight path	الصِّرَاطُ الْمُسْتَقِيمُ
The uncle is pious.	الْعَمُّ الصَّالِحُ	the pious uncle	الْعَمُّ الصَّالِحُ
The aunt is pious.	الْخَالَءُ الصَّالِحَةُ	the pious aunt	الْخَالَءُ الصَّالِحَةُ

5. The Possessive Case or Genitive مُضَافٌ وَ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

Look at the following phrases and their translations:

the creation of Allah	خَلْقُ اللَّهِ	the house of Allah	بَيْتُ اللَّهِ
the nation of Hud	قَوْمُ هُودٍ	the call of the prophet	دَعْوَةُ الرَّسُولِ
the command of the Qur'an	حُكْمُ الْقُرْآنِ	the creation of Allah	خَلْقُ اللَّهِ

Notes:

- To convey the meanings of "of," we place Dhammah or pesh (ؤ -) on the first word and double kasra (ة) on the second word.
- As usual, if the second word has أَل attached with it, then instead of double kasra (ة), we will have single kasra (ة) on the second word.
- The first noun خَلْقُ in the sentence خَلْقُ اللَّهِ is called مضاف. The second noun اللَّهِ is called مضاف إليه, which should always be a proper noun.

4. In Arabic the construction of مضاف إليه and مضاف automatically takes care of the " 's " or "of" (Allah's creation OR the creation of Allah) as shown in the above examples.
5. The construction of مضاف إليه and مضاف automatically implies specific person or thing. Therefore, 'the' is always added in English translation of this phrase.

***** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 5 *****

grace	فَضْلٌ	day	يَوْمٌ	words	كَلَامٌ
rebellion	طُغْيَانٌ	judgement	دَيْنٌ	way, system	سُنَّةٌ
the people	النَّاسُ	to establish	إِقَامَةٌ	messenger	رَسُولٌ
house	دَارٌ	the prayer	الصَّلَاةُ	doubt	رَيْبٌ
hereafter	آخِرَةٌ	to obey	إِطَاعَةٌ	human being	إِنْسَانٌ
food	طَعَامٌ	parents	والِدَيْنِ	remembrance	ذِكْرٌ
sinner	أَثِيمٌ	earth	أَرْضٌ	the most	رَحْمَنٌ
				beneficent	

===== Exercises for Lesson No. 5 =====

Translate the following into English. The translation is also provided to help you check your answers.

the establishment of prayer	إِقَامَةُ الصَّلَاةِ	the words of Allah	كَلَامُ اللَّهِ
the obedience to parents	إِطَاعَةُ الْوَالِدَيْنِ	the book of Allah	كِتَابُ اللَّهِ
the earth of Allah	أَرْضُ اللَّهِ	the way of the messenger	سُنَّةُ الرَّسُولِ
the rebellion of the people	طُغْيَانُ النَّاسِ	the doubt of the human being	رَيْبُ الْإِنْسَانِ
the house of the hereafter	دَارُ الْآخِرَةِ	the remembrance of the most Beneficent.	ذِكْرُ الرَّحْمَنِ
the food of the sinner	طَعَامُ الْأَثِيمِ	the grace of Allah	فَضْلُ اللَّهِ
the house of Hamid	بَيْتُ حَامِدٍ	the day of judgement	يَوْمُ الدِّينِ

6. Interrogatives أدوات الاستفهام

When	مَتَى	Who	مَنْ
Where	أَيْنَ	What	مَاذَا ، مَا
Why	لِمَاذَا	Which (masculine)	أَيُّ
How much, How many	كَمْ	Which (feminine)	أَيَّةُ
Is? Am? Are? Do? Have?	هَلْ ، أ	How	كَيْفَ

7. Pronouns ضمائر

7a. Relative Pronouns

Relative Pronoun اسْمُ الْمَوْصُولِ	Demonstrative Pronoun اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ		Number	Gender		
(The one) who الَّذِي	That	ذَلِكَ	This	هَذَا	sr.	mg.
(The two) who الَّذَانِ	Those (two)	ذَانِكَ	These (two)	هَذَانِ	dl.	
(Those) who الَّذِينَ	Those (more than two)	أُولَئِكَ	These (more than two)	هَؤُلَاءِ	pl.	
(The one) who الَّتِي	That	تِلْكَ	This	هَذِهِ	sr.	fg.
(The two) who الَّتَانِ	Those (two)	تَانِكَ	These (two)	هَاتَانِ	dl.	
(Those) who الَّتِي	Those (more than two)	أُولَئِكَ	These (more than two)	هَؤُلَاءِ	pl.	

7b. Personal and Possessive Pronouns

Examples on pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Personal Pronouns	No.	Gender	Person
his book كِتَابُهُ	his هُ	he هُوَ	sr.	mg.	3rd person
their house بَيْتُهُمَا	their (of two) هُمَا	they two هُمَا	dl.		
their belief إِيمَانُهُمْ	their هُمْ	they هُمْ	pl.		
her mother أُمُّهَا	her هَا	she هِيَ	sr.	fg.	
their house بَيْتُهُمَا	their (of two) هُمَا	they two هُمَا	dl.		
their house بَيْتُهُنَّ	their هُنَّ	they هُنَّ	pl.		
your book كِتَابُكَ	your كَ	you أَنْتَ	sr.	mg.	2nd person
your house بَيْتُكُمَا	your (of two) كُمَا	you two أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
your messenger رَسُولُكُمْ	you كُمْ	you all أَنْتُمْ	pl.		
your house بَيْتِكَ	your كَ	you أَنْتَ	sr.	fg.	
your book كِتَابُكُمَا	your (of two) كُمَا	you two أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
your house بَيْتِكُنَّ	your كُنَّ	you all أَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
my book كِتَابِي	my ي	I أَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
gave me rizq رَزَقَنِي	me نِي				
our book كِتَابُنَا	our نَا	we نَحْنُ	dl., pl.	mg., fg.	person

NOTE: Memorize these pronouns thoroughly because they occur quite often in the Qur'an.

***** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 7 *****

Companions	أَصْحَابٌ	hearing	سَمِعَ	and	وَ
Shop	دُكَّانٌ	relatives	أَهْلٌ	for	لَ ، لَ
from	مِنْ	I helped	نَصَرْتُ	Verily	أَنَّ
son	ابْنٌ	Sustainer, Lord	رَبٌّ	tongue	لِسَانٍ

===== Exercises for Lesson No. 7 =====

He is a Muslim.	هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ	You are a scholar.	أَنْتَ عَالِمٌ
I am a believer.	أَنَا مُؤْمِنٌ	She is righteous.	هِيَ صَالِحَةٌ
your tongue	لِسَانُكُمْ	for him	لَهُ
my son	ابْنِي	towards me	إِلَيَّ
I helped him	نَصَرْتُهُ	towards them (females)	إِلَيْهِنَّ
from you	مِنْكَ	for us	لَنَا
towards us	إِلَيْنَا	verily you (males)	أَنَّكُمْ
towards them (males)	إِلَيْهِمْ	your hearing	سَمْعُكُمْ
from you	مِنْكَ	verily we	أَنَّنا
our Lord	رَبُّنَا	my house	بَيْتِي
your Lord	رَبُّكُمْ	for them	لَهُمَا
our messenger	رَسُولُنَا	my relatives	أَهْلِي

8. The Preposition حرف جرّ

Prepositions	Examples of Prepositions / usage
in في	in a house في بَيْتٍ
from مِنْ	We read from the Qur'an. قَرَأْنَا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ
on عَلَى	on a mountain عَلَى جَبَلٍ
like كَ	like a man كَرَجُلٍ
about عَنْ	I heard about Prayer in the Masjid سَمِعْتُ عَنْ الصَّلَاةِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
with بِ	I entered with security دَخَلْتُ بِسَلَامٍ
for لِ	for people لِلنَّاسِ
towards إِلَى	towards a city إِلَى بَلَدٍ
until حَتَّى	until the day-break حَتَّى مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ
by (of oath) وَ	By Allah وَاللَّهِ

Rules of using Prepositions:

1. These words are used as connectors.
2. When these words are used with a proper noun, then a double kasrah (-), is placed on the last letter of word (or a single kasra, - in case آل is attached with it).

9. Subject فَاعِلٌ , Verb فَعْلٌ , and Object مَفْعُولٌ

In general, in an Arabic sentence, the verb comes first, followed by the subject and the object. A Double Dhammah or tanveen (-) is placed on the subject and double fathah (-) is placed on the object. Look at the following examples:

Hameed read the Qur'an. قَرَأَ حَمِيدٌ قُرْآنًا

Iqbal wrote a book. كَتَبَ اِئْبَالٌ كِتَابًا

In the first sentence, *read* is the verb, *Hameed* is the subject, and *the Qur'an* is the object. In the second one, *wrote* is the verb, *Iqbal* is the subject, and *a book* is the object.

***** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 9 *****

read	قَرَأَ	made	جَعَلَ	created	خَلَقَ
wrote	كَتَبَ	separated	فَرَقَ	collected	جَمَعَ
cheated	خَدَعَ	water	مَاءٌ	wealth, means	مَالٌ

===== Exercises for Lesson No. 9 =====

Translate the following into English. The translation is also provided to help you check your answers.

Allah made Muhammad
(pbuh) a messenger.

جَعَلَ اللهُ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولًا

Allah created the people.

خَلَقَ اللهُ النَّاسَ

Allah revealed the book.

أَنْزَلَ اللهُ كِتَابًا

The Satan cheater the
man.

خَدَعَ الشَّيْطَانُ الْإِنْسَانَ

We parted the sea.

فَرَقْنَا الْبَحْرَ

Note: When a word is attached with أَلٌ then one of two fathah (-), kasrah (-) or dhammah (-) in a tanveen (- - or -) are dropped. For example, as shown in the above sentences, طَلِقَ has double dhammah, whereas الشَّيْطَانُ has one dhammah since أَلٌ is attached with شَيْطَانٌ. Similarly, رَسُولًا has double fathah, whereas الْبَحْرَ has only one fathah.

10. Tense**10a. The Past Tense** **فعل ماضِي**

Past Tense	ماضِي	Possessive Pronouns	Personal Pronouns	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
he did	فَعَلَ	هُ	هُوَ	sr.	mg.	3rd person
they two did	فَعَلَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
they all did	فَعَلُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	pl.		
she did	فَعَلَتْ	هَا	هِيَ	sr.	fg.	
they two did	فَعَلَتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
they all did	فَعَلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	pl.		
you did	فَعَلْتَ	كَ	أَنْتَ	sr.	mg.	2nd person
you two did	فَعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
you all did	فَعَلْتُمْ	كُم	أَنْتُمْ	pl.		
you did	فَعَلْتِ	كِ	أَنْتِ	sr.	fg.	
you two did	فَعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
you all did	فَعَلْتِنَّ	كُنَّ	أَنْتِنَّ	pl.		
I did	فَعَلْتُ	ي	أَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
We did	فَعَلْنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ	dl., pl.	mg., fg.	

Gender: mg.: Masculine gender; fg.: Feminine gender
Number: sr.: Singular; dl.: Dual; pl.: Plural (n)

Try to practice the pronouns and past tense by repeating the conjugation table using the following words. This will greatly help you in getting yourself familiarized with the verb forms. Is it not worth repeating it 10 to 15 times so that you can remember it for the rest of your life? It certainly is! Learning and practicing them for the sake of understanding Qur'an is one of the best worship for which you will be abundantly rewarded by Allah, inshaAllah.

***** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 10a *****

he did	فَعَلَ	he went	ذَهَبَ	he found	وَجَدَ
he wrote	كَتَبَ	he killed	قَتَلَ	he refused	كَفَرَ
he read	قَرَأَ	he made	جَعَلَ	he joined	وَصَلَ
he helped	نَصَرَ	he opened	فَتَحَ	he created	خَلَقَ
he hit,	ضَرَبَ	he entered	دَخَلَ	he sent	بَعَثَ
gave example		he drank	شَرِبَ	he provided rizq	رَزَقَ
he demanded	طَلَبَ				

===== Exercises for Lesson No. 10a =====

Try to translate the Arabic words given below. The English translation is provided for you to check your answers.

<i>mg. dl.</i> they opened	فَتَحَا	<i>mg. pl.</i> they wrote	كَتَبُوا
<i>mg. pl.</i> you did	فَعَلْتُمْ	<i>mg.</i> you helped	نَصَرْتِ
<i>mg. pl.</i> they did	فَعَلُوا	<i>mg./fg. dl.</i> you two opened	فَتَحْتُمَا
<i>mg./fg. dl.</i> you two did	فَعَلْتُمَا	<i>mg. pl.</i> you demanded	طَلَبْتُمْ
<i>mg. dl.</i> they two did	فَعَلَا	<i>mg. dl.</i> they two wrote	كَتَبَا
<i>mg.</i> you did	فَعَلْتَ	<i>mg. pl.</i> they demanded	طَلَبُوا
<i>fg.</i> she did	فَعَلَتْ	<i>mg.</i> you went	ذَهَبْتَ
<i>fg. pl.</i> they did	فَعَلْنَ	<i>mg./fg. dl.</i> they two demanded	طَلَبْتُمَا
<i>mg. pl.</i> you went	ذَهَبْتُمْ	<i>mg. pl.</i> you wrote	كَتَبْتُمْ
<i>mg./fg. dl.</i> you two helped	نَصَرْتُمَا		

mg. you demanded	طَلَبْتَ	fg. dl. they two hit	ضَرَبْتَا
fg. dl. they two helped	نَصَرْتَا	mg. pl. they went	ذَهَبُوا
mg./fg. dl. you two went	ذَهَبْتُمَا	mg. you opened	فَتَحْتَ
mg. pl. you helped	نَصَرْتُمْ	mg./fg. dl. you two wrote	كَتَبْتُمَا
fg. you wrote	كَتَبْتَ	mg. pl. they opened	فَتَحُوا
mg. he wrote	كَتَبَ	mg. you demanded	طَلَبْتَ
mg. pl. you opened	فَتَحْتُمْ	mg. dl. they two went	ذَهَبَا
		mg. pl. they hit	ضَرَبُوا

Active and Passive Voices مَعْرُوفٌ وَ مَجْهُولٌ

You already know that **فَعَلَ** means (he) did. To make passive voice of this, you have to write it as **فُعِلَ** which means (it) is done. Further examples are given below.

mg. pl. you created	خَلَقْتُمْ	mg. pl. you were created	خُلِقْتُمْ
mg. he killed	قَتَلَ	mg. he was killed	قُتِلَ
Mg. pl. they demanded	طَلَبُوا	mg. pl. they were demanded	طُلِبُوا
mg. he sent	بَعَثَ	mg. he was sent	بُعِثَ
I sent	بَعَثْتُ	I was sent	بُعِثْتُ
we provided	رَزَقْنَا	we were provided	رُزِقْنَا
mg. pl. they provided	رَزَقُوا	mg. pl. they were provided	رُزِقُوا

Important Note: Always be careful in placing A'araab (fathah, kasrah, or dhammah) on different parts of a sentence. A little change in these A'araab may lead to a completely different message. The tense may change from active to passive or the object may be changed to subject. In some cases, the sentence may not make any sense at all.

10b. The Present (and Future) Tense فعل مُضارع

Present Tense	مُضارع	Possessive Pronouns	Personal Pronouns	No.	Gender	Person
he does	يَفْعَلُ	هُ	هُوَ	sr.		3rd person
they do.	يَفْعَلَانِ	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.	mg.	
they do	يَفْعَلُونَ	هُمْ	هُمْ	pl.		
she does.	تَفْعَلُ	هَا	هِيَ	sr.		
they do.	تَفْعَلَانِ	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.	fg.	
they do.	يَفْعَلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	pl.		
you do	تَفْعَلُ	كَ	أَنْتَ	sr.		2nd person
you do	تَفْعَلَانِ	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.	mg.	
you do	تَفْعَلُونَ	كُم	أَنْتُمْ	pl.		
you do	تَفْعَلِينَ	كِ	أَنْتِ	sr.		
you do	تَفْعَلَانِ	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.	fg.	
you do	تَفْعَلْنَ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
I do	أَفْعَلُ	ي	أَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
We do	نَفْعَلُ	نَا	نَحْنُ	dl., pl.	mg., fg.	

Gender:
Number:

mg: Masculine gender;
sr.: Singular; dl.: Dual;

fg: Feminine gender
pl: Plural (n)

IMPORTANT NOTE: مضارع actually is the Imperfect Tense and refers to an action which is incomplete at the time to which reference is being made. It refers to the present tense in general. It becomes Future tense by addition of the prefix سَ or the particle سَوْفَ before the مضارع forms.

***** Vocabulary & Exercises for Lesson No. 10b *****

Try to translate the Arabic words given below. The translation is provided for you to check yourself.

mg. dl. they two drink	يَشْرَبَانِ	fg. pl. you make	تَجْعَلْنَ
mg. he collects	يَجْمَعُ	mg. dl. you two drink	تَشْرَبَانِ
I know	أَعْلَمُ	fg. dl. they two drink	تَشْرَبَانِ
I open	أَفْتَحُ	mg. dl. you two make	تَجْعَلَانِ
fg. sr. you collect	تَجْمَعُ	fg. dl. they two make	تَجْعَلَانِ
mg. pl. they thank	يَشْكُرُونَ	pl. we worship	نَعْبُدُ
mg. pl. they disbelieve	يَكْفُرُونَ	mg. pl. they recite	يَتْلُونَ
I worship	أَعْبُدُ	mg. pl. you recite	تَتْلُونَ
mg. you know	تَعْلَمُ	mg. they don't know	لَا يَعْلَمُونَ
we don't hear	لَا نَسْمَعُ	I don't disbelieve	لَا أَكْفُرُ
And they will not grieve.			وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ
They hear the words of Allah.			يَسْمَعُونَ كَلَامَ اللَّهِ
I do not worship what you worship.			لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ
We do not worship except Allah.			لَا نَعْبُدُ إِلَّا اللَّهَ
They believe in Allah and His messenger.			يُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ

Active and Passive Voice:

As you have seen earlier, **فَعَلَ** is made passive by writing **فُعِلَ** for verbs in past tense. However, in case of present tense, **يَفْعَلُ** is made passive by writing it as **يُفْعَلُ**, i.e., first letter will have dhammah / pesh (ُ -) and the third letter will have fathah (َ -). The remaining letters will have the same A'araab as in the case of active voice.

Concentrate on the following examples:

he drinks	يَشْرَبُ	he is made / given to drink	يُشْرَبُ
they (all, mg) help	يَنْصُرُونَ	they (all, mg) are helped	يُنْصَرُونَ
you (mg) ask	تَسْأَلُ	you (mg) are asked	تُسْأَلُ

***** Vocabulary & Exercises *****

Try to translate the Arabic words given below. The translation is provided for you to check yourself.

they understand	يَفْقَهُونَ	they cut	يَقْطَعُونَ
they (women) are asked	يُسْتَلْنَ	they will not asked	لَا تُسْأَلُونَ
they do not fear	لَا يَخَافُونَ	they	يَجْهَلُونَ
(it) is opened.	يُفْتَحُ	they are killed	يُقْتَلُونَ
they do not cut	لَا يَقْطَعُونَ	you understand	تَفْهَمُ
you are provided.	تُرْزَقُونَ	you are helped	تُنْصَرُونَ
you are provided.	تُرْزَقُونَ	you are helped	تُنْصَرُونَ

10c. Imperative and Negative Imperative *أمر و نهي*

You can order only to the person in front of you (2nd person). Therefore, the imperative and negative forms for only the 2nd person are provided below.

Negative Imperative	نهي	Imperative	أمر	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلْ	Do (it).	افْعَلْ	كَ	أَنْتَ	sr.		2 nd person
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلَا	(you two) Do (it).	افْعَلَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.	mg.	
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلُوا	(you all) Do (it).	افْعَلُوا	كُم	أَنْتُمْ	pl.		
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلِي	Do (it).	افْعَلِي	كَ	أَنْتِ	sr.		
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلَا	(you two) Do (it).	افْعَلَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.	fg.	
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلْنَ	(you all) Do (it).	افْعَلْنَ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ	pl.		

***** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 10a *****

to act, work	عَمَلٌ	asked	سَأَلَ
to know	عِلْمٌ	drank	شَرِبَ
to open, expand	شَرَحَ	rode	رَكِبَ
(he) separated, divided	فَرَّقَ	went	ذَهَبَ
came near	قَرَبَ		

===== Exercises for Lesson No. 10c =====

<i>im. mg. sr.</i> (you) Go	اَذْهَبْ	<i>im. mg. pl.</i> Know.	اعْلَمُوا
<i>ni. mg./fg. dl.</i> (You two) Do not go near (it).	لَا تَقْرَبَا	<i>ni. mg. sr.</i> Do not do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلْ
<i>ni. fg. sr.</i> Do not fear (it).	لَا تَخَافِي	<i>ni. mg. sr.</i> Do not go.	لَا تَذْهَبْ
<i>im. mg. sr.</i> Open.	اَشْرَحْ	<i>ni. mg. sr.</i> Do not make.	لَا تَجْعَلْ
<i>im. mg. sr.</i> (you) Say	قُلْ	<i>ni. mg. pl.</i> Do not say.	لَا تَقُولُوا
open up for me	اَشْرَحْ لِي	(you two) don't come near	لَا تَقْرَبَا
(you all) drink	اشْرَبُوا	don't ask me	لَا تَسْأَلْنِي
(you all) ride	ارْكَبُوا	and (you all) listen	وَأَسْمَعُوا
<i>im. mg. sr.</i> (you all) Say	قُولُوا	<i>ni. mg. pl.</i> Do not be divided.	لَا تَفْرَقُوا
<i>im. mg. sr.</i> Be.	كُنْ	<i>ni. mg. pl.</i> Do not be.	لَا تَكُونُوا

IMPORTANT NOTE

All the verb forms of فَعَلَ that were taught in the previous lessons along with personal and possessive pronouns are given in the table on the next page. Try to reproduce this table a couple of times for different verbs such as: قَتَلَ، ذَهَبَ، فَتَحَ، شَرِبَ، ضَرَبَ، نَفَقَ، كَفَرَ، عَلِمَ، عَمَلَ، جَعَلَ كَتَبَ، دَخَلَ، طَلَبَ،

Conjugation table for the verb فَعَلَ

نَهْي	أَمْر	مُضَارِع	مَاضِي	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
		يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ	هُ	هُوَ	sr.	mg.	3rd person
		يَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
		يَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	pl.		
		تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتَ	هَا	هِيَ	sr.	fg.	
		تَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
		يَفْعَلْنَ	فَعَلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	pl.		
	لَا تَفْعَلْ	تَفْعَلْ	فَعَلْتَ	كَ	أَنْتَ	sr.	mg.	2nd person
	لَا تَفْعَلَا	تَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
	لَا تَفْعَلُوا	تَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلْتُمْ	كُم	أَنْتُمْ	pl.		
	لَا تَفْعَلِي	تَفْعَلِينَ	فَعَلْتِ	كِ	أَنْتِ	sr.	fg.	
	لَا تَفْعَلَا	تَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
	لَا تَفْعَلْنَ	تَفْعَلْنَ	فَعَلْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
		أَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتُ	ي	أَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
		نَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ	dl. pl.	mg. fg.	

Conjugation table for the verb كَانَ

نَهْي	أمر	مضارع	مَاضِي	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
		يَكُونُ	كَانَ	هُ	هُوَ	sr.	mg.	3rd person
		يَكُونَانِ	كَانَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
		يَكُونُونَ	كَانُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	pl.		
		تَكُونُ	كَانَتْ	هَا	هِيَ	sr.	fg.	
		تَكُونَانِ	كَانَتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
		يَكُنَّ	كُنَّ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	pl.		
		تَكُونُ	كُنْتَ	كَ	أَنْتَ	sr.	mg.	2nd person
		تَكُونَانِ	كُنْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
		تَكُونُونَ	كُنْتُمْ	كُم	أَنْتُمْ	pl.		
		تَكُونِينَ	كُنْتِ	كِ	أَنْتِ	sr.	fg.	
		تَكُونَانِ	كُنْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
		تَكُنَّ	كُنْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
		أَكُونُ	كُنْتُ	ي	أَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
		نَكُونُ	كُنَّا	نَا	نَحْنُ	dl. pl.	mg. fg.	

The verb forms of كَانَ are extensively used in the Qur'an. Try to reproduce this table a couple of times to get a very good familiarity of all the forms shown above.

Conjugation table for the verb **قَالَ**

نَهْي	أَمْر	مُضَارِع	مَاضِي	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
		يَقُولُ	قَالَ	هُ	هُوَ	sr.	mg.	3rd person
		يَقُولَانِ	قَالَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
		يَقُولُونَ	قَالُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	pl.		
		تَقُولُ	قَالَتْ	هَا	هِيَ	sr.	fg.	
		تَقُولَانِ	قَالَتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
		يَقُلْنَ	قُلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	pl.		
	لَا تَقُلْ	تَقُولُ	قُلْتَ	كَ	أَنْتَ	sr.	mg.	2nd person
	لَا تَقُولَا	تَقُولَانِ	قُلْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
	لَا تَقُولُوا	تَقُولُونَ	قُلْتُمْ	كُم	أَنْتُمْ	pl.		
	لَا تَقُولِي	تَقُولِينَ	قُلْتِ	كِ	أَنْتِ	sr.	fg.	
	لَا تَقُولَا	تَقُولَانِ	قُلْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
	لَا تَقُلْنَ	تَقُلْنَ	قُلْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
		أَقُولُ	قُلْتُ	ي	أَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
		نَقُولُ	قُلْنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ	dl. pl.	mg. fg.	

Different forms of **قَالَ** are frequently used in the Qur'an. Try to reproduce this table a couple of times to get a very good familiarity of all the forms shown above.

10d. Derived Forms of the Verb فَعَلَ

Verbal Noun مَصْدَرٌ	Passive participle اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ	Active participle اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ	Present (& future) Tense مُضَارِعٌ	Past Tense مَاضِي	S. No.
فِعْلٌ	مَفْعُولٌ	فَاعِلٌ	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ	.1
تَفْعِيلٌ	مُفَعَّلٌ	مُفَعِّلٌ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	.2
مُفَاعَلَةٌ	مُفَاعَلٌ	مُفَاعِلٌ	يُفَاعِلُ	فَاعَلَ	.3
أَفْعَالٌ	مُفَعَّلٌ	مُفَعِّلٌ	يُفَعِّلُ	أَفْعَلَ	.4
تَفَعُّلٌ	مُتَفَعَّلٌ	مُتَفَعِّلٌ	يَتَفَعَّلُ	تَفَعَّلَ	.5
مُتَفَاعَلَةٌ	مُتَفَاعَلٌ	مُتَفَاعِلٌ	يَتَفَاعِلُ	تَفَاعَلَ	.6
أَنْفَعَالٌ	مُنْفَعَّلٌ	مُنْفَعِّلٌ	يُنْفَعِّلُ	أَنْفَعَلَ	.7
أَفْتَعَالٌ	مُفْتَعَّلٌ	مُفْتَعِّلٌ	يُفْتَعِّلُ	أَفْتَعَلَ	.8
أَفْعَالٌ	مُفَعَّلٌ	مُفَعِّلٌ	يَفْعَلُ	أَفْعَلَّ	.9
اسْتَفْعَالٌ	مُسْتَفَعَّلٌ	مُسْتَفَعِّلٌ	يَسْتَفَعِّلُ	اسْتَفْعَلَ	.10

Note: It is suggested that you practice on this table after memorizing the meanings of around a *Juz'* (*parah*). Try to repeat this table for a couple of verbs. You will have a much wider understanding of different verbs and their meanings which occur in the Qur'an. After this practice, you will be able to remember and connect the derived forms with their root word easily. For each of the verb, you can repeat the table given under the title "Conjugation table for the verb فَعَلَ" and feel for yourself the power of Arabic language. The following page gives an example of how the table given under the title "Conjugation table for the verb فَعَلَ" can be reproduced for the derived form number 3, أَفْعَلَ . You can reproduce the following for each of the derivatives.

An Example: Conjugation table for the verb أَفْعَلَ

مُضارع	مَاضِي	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
يُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلَ	هُ	هُوَ	sr.	mg.	3rd person
يُفْعِلَانِ	أَفْعَلَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
يُفْعِلُونَ	أَفْعَلُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	pl.		
تُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلْتَ	هَا	هِيَ	sr.	fg.	
تُفْعِلَانِ	أَفْعَلْتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
يُفْعِلْنَ	أَفْعَلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	pl.		
تُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلْتَ	كَ	أَنْتَ	sr.	mg.	2nd person
تُفْعِلَانِ	أَفْعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
تُفْعِلُونَ	أَفْعَلْتُمْ	كُم	أَنْتُمْ	pl.		
تُفْعِلِينَ	أَفْعَلْتِ	كِ	أَنْتِ	sr.	fg.	
تُفْعِلَانِ	أَفْعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
تُفْعِلْنَ	أَفْعَلْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
أَفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلْتُ	ي	أَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
نُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلْنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ	dl. pl.	mg. fg.	

GRAMMATICAL POINTS RELEVANT TO THIS WORK

Please note the following (especially for those who are not acquainted with Arabic grammar):

- For possessive case, 'the' is added in the box of مُضَافٌ because the construction of the possessive case in Arabic leads to addition of 'the' there. The word 'of' is added in the following box containing مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ. For example, 'the' is added in the box below رَبِّ and 'of' is added in the box below الْعَالَمِينَ .

الْحَمْدُ	لِلَّهِ	رَبِّ	الْعَالَمِينَ
(All) the ² praises and thanks	(be) to Allah,	the Lord	of (all) the worlds.

- The verb (masculine or feminine) in Arabic is always singular when it comes before the subject (masculine or feminine). On the contrary, if the verb is placed after the subject, then the verb matches in number (singular, dual or plural) with its subject. The translation of such verbs in the English cells is provided according to the context in which the verb has come. For example, the verb قَسَّتْ is singular in the following verse (2:74) and is used to refer to the noun قُلُوبٌ . The word قُلُوبٌ is broken plural (جمع تكسير).

ثُمَّ قَسَّتْ	قُلُوبَكُمْ	مِّنْ بَعْدِ	ذَلِكَ	فَهِىَ	كَالْحِجَارَةِ
Then hardened	your hearts ⁴	after	that	so they (became)	like [the] stones ⁵

- The *Broken Plural* جمع تكسير (as opposed to *Solid Plural* جمع سالم) is referred in general by a singular feminine verb or a singular feminine pronoun (such as هِيَ). Any plural which does not follow the standard pattern of making plurals is called broken plural. Here again the translation of such verbs or pronouns in the English cells is provided according to the context in which the *Broken Plural* has come. For example, both the verb قَسَّتْ and the pronoun هِيَ in verse (2:74) quoted above refer to the broken plural قُلُوبٌ .
- In some cases, inspite of all the efforts, the meaning of the Arabic words in the English cell provided below may not be complete. Effort is made to provide explanation of such words in

the box provided at the bottom of each page. For example, the word **ذَهَبَ** means took away, but **ذَهَبَ** in this sentence is separated from **بِ** (the preposition of the verb **ذَهَبَ**) by the word **اللَّهِ** .

ذَهَبَ اللَّهُ	يُنُورِهِمْ
Allah took away ³	their light

- Similarly, in some other cases, inspite of all the efforts, the flow of the English sentence made up of the words in the cells cannot be maintained because of the different nature of the two languages. For example in verse below (2:94; If the home of the _____ , the translation of the word **كَانَتْ** can't easily fit in the flow of the English text.

إِنْ كَانَتْ لَكُمْ	الْدَّارُ	الْآخِرَةُ
"If is ¹	for you	the home ²
of the Hereafter		

- **إِذَا** followed by a past tense converts the tense into present. Look at the following verse (2:11)

وَإِذَا	قِيلَ	لَهُمْ	لَا تُفْسِدُوا	فِي الْأَرْضِ
And when	it is said	To them,	"Do not spread corruption ⁵	in the earth,"