

## Three Kinds of Words in Arabic

There are three kinds of words in Arabic:

- 1) *Ism*: The name of a person, place, thing, idea, adjective, adverb and *more*.
- 2) *Fi'l*: A word that has a tense (past, present or future)
- 3) *Harf*: A word that makes no sense unless another word comes after it.

*Write the alternative definitions for these words below:*

- 1) *Ism*:
- 2) *Fi'l*:
- 3) *Harf*:

*Identify whether the words in the table below are isms, fi'ls or harfs.*

table	cats	in
Dallas	of	loudly
jumps	peace	tall
from	slept	soundly
on	freedom	red
a	Makkah	mother
at	students	rollercoaster
cake	typing	house
country	America	smiles

Every ism has four properties.

Write the four properties of the ism here

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

### Three Forms of Status

**(SUBJECT)** Doer of the act: مَرْفُوع / رَفْع Raf (R)

**(OBJECT)** Detail of the act: مَنْصُوب / نَصْب Nasb (N)

**(POSSESSIVE)** Word after 'of': مَجْرُور / جَرّ Jarr (J)

Examples:

A <sup>R</sup>teacher entered the <sup>N</sup>classroom.

A <sup>R</sup>student of <sup>J</sup>his was sleeping <sup>N</sup>soundly.

The <sup>R</sup>teacher threw a <sup>N</sup>pencil.

The <sup>J</sup>teacher's <sup>R</sup>student woke up <sup>N</sup>suddenly.

*Three forms of status. Place an R, N, or J over the highlighted words.*

1) My teacher drinks chocolate milk **regularly**.

2) **He** doesn't like vegetables or fruits.

3) He buys his **chocolate milk** happily.

4) He knows his **children** like it, but he doesn't share.

5) **My** teacher also likes **yummy** shawarmas.

6) His **students** also like shawarmas.

7) He buys shawarmas for his class **sometimes**.

8) My teacher loses **his** phone often.

9) My teacher **patiently** explains hard concepts.

10) May Allah (swt) forgive my **teachers**.

## How To Tell Status

### رَفْع Raf' Recognition:

ُ (u) or ُن (un)	ending for singular
ا (aa) or اِن (aani)	ending for pair
و (oo) or وِن (oona)	ending for plural
آتُ (aatu) or آتُن (aatun)	ending for plural feminine

### نَصْب Nasb Recognition:

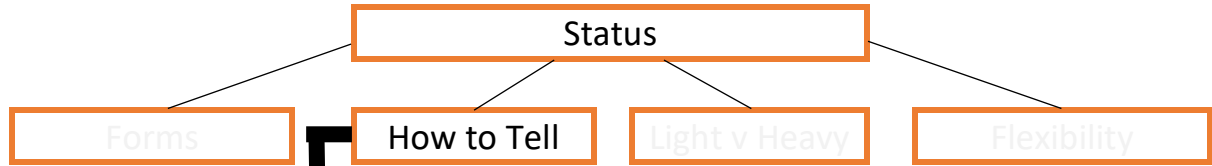
َ (a) or َّ (an)	ending for singular
َئِي (ay) or َّئِي (ayni)	ending for pair
ِئِي (ee) or َّئِي (eena)	ending for plural
َاتِ (aati) or َّاتِ (aatin)	ending for plural feminine

### جَرّ Jarr Recognition:

ِ (i) or ِّ (in)	ending for singular
ِئِي (ay) or ِّئِي (ayni)	ending for pair
ِئِي (ee) or ِّئِي (eena)	ending for plural
َاتِ (aati) or ِّاتِ (aatin)	ending for plural feminine

Write the status (raf, nasb or jarr) of the words below. Indicate if the status is determined by ending sound or ending combination.

Word	Status	Sound/Combo?	Word	Status	Sound/Combo?
1. النَّاسُ			2. الْكِتَابَ		
3. نَفْسٍ			4. مَا كَثِيرٍ		
5. وَاحِدَةٍ			6. عَوَجًا		
7. اللَّهُ			8. الْبُنُونََ		
9. الْحَبِيبَتِ			10. الْبَحْرَيْنِ		
11. بِالطَّيِّبِ			12. صَابِرًا		
13. حُوبًا			14. السَّفِينَةَ		
15. ثَلَاثَ			16. الْأَرْضِ		
17. نَخْلَةً			18. صَالِحَاتٍ		
19. هَنِئِنَّا			20. بَشَرٌ		
21. الْوَالِدَانِ			22. الْحِزْبَيْنِ		
23. الْأَقْرَبُونَ			24. بِسُلْطَانٍ		
25. الْأُنثِيَيْنِ			26. مُتَّكِنِينَ		
27. الرَّبْعِ			28. الْجَنَّتَيْنِ		
29. خَالِدِينَ			30. قَائِمَةً		
31. الْمُجْرِمُونَ			32. السَّمَاءِ		
33. مُنْذِرِينَ			34. سَمَاوَاتٍ		
35. لِعُلَّامِينَ			36. الْمُضِلِّينَ		



MASCULINE	Plural جَمْع	Pair مُتَنَّى	Singular مُفْرَد	
	مُسْلِمُونَ	مُسْلِمَانِ	مُسْلِمٌ	Raf رَفْع
	مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمًا	Nasb نَصْب
	مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمٍ	Jarr جَرّ

FEMININE	Plural جَمْع	Pair مُتَنَّى	Singular مُفْرَد	
	مُسْلِمَاتٌ	مُسْلِمَتَانِ	مُسْلِمَةٌ	Raf رَفْع
	مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَةً	Nasb نَصْب
	مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَةٍ	Jarr جَرّ

BROKEN PLURAL	Plural جَمْع	Pair مُتَنَّى	Singular مُفْرَد	
	أَقْلَامٌ	قَلَمَانِ	قَلَمٌ	Raf رَفْع
	أَقْلَامًا	قَلَمَيْنِ	قَلَمًا	Nasb نَصْب
	أَقْلَامٍ	قَلَمَيْنِ	قَلَمٍ	Jarr جَرّ

## Light vs. Heavy

Normally an اسم should be **heavy**. All the words in the Muslim chart are heavy.

An ism is made light by removing the **extra** 'n' sound. Do this by:

- Removing the double accent (tanween) OR
- Remove the **extra** ن at the end of the ism.

**NOTE:** ال doesn't like tanween, but an ism with ال isn't considered light.

The Muslim chart in light form:

Masculine

مُسْلِمُو	مُسْلِمَا	مُسْلِمٌ
مُسْلِمِي	مُسْلِمَي	مُسْلِمٍ
مُسْلِمِي	مُسْلِمَي	مُسْلِمٍ

Feminine

مُسْلِمَاتُ	مُسْلِمَاتَا	مُسْلِمَاتُ
مُسْلِمَاتِ	مُسْلِمَاتِي	مُسْلِمَاتِ
مُسْلِمَاتِ	مُسْلِمَاتِي	مُسْلِمَاتِ

Identify whether the following words are light (L) or heavy (H)

1. مُعَلِّمِي	2. طَالِبَاتِ	3. قَمِيصٌ	4. عَيْنَا	5. كَلِمَاتِ
6. سَفِينَةٍ	7. رُسُلًا	8. رَسُولًا	9. الْبُنُونَ	10. قَوْلًا
11. قُلُوبِ	12. نِسَاءُ	13. أَسَاطِيرُ	14. مُحْتَلِفُونَ	15. جَهَنَّمَ
16. حَدَائِقِ	17. كَوَاعِبِ	18. لَعْوًا	19. النَّاشِطَاتِ	20. حَدِيثُ
21. لَعِبْرَةٌ	22. الْمُتَنَافِسُونَ	23. ظَالِمِي	24. ثُلثًا	25. ذِرَاعِي

There are only FOUR reasons for an ism to be light. Write them below as we learn them:

1)

2)

3)

4)





## Flexibility

There are three categories of flexibility:

### 1) Fully flexible

- Most isms are fully flexible.
- Can be heavy or light.
- Can show all statuses (رَفْع, نَصْب, and جَرّ)
- Muslim chart on page 6

### 2) Non Flexible

- Only have one form.
- Looks the same in all statuses.
- Some words that are non-flexible:
  - Words ending in alif eg: دُنْيَا مُوسَى
  - Single & Plural ism mowsool (listed below)

الَّذِينَ the ones who(m)	*الَّذَانِ the two who(m)	الَّذِي the one who(m)
الَّتِي / الَّاتِي the ones who(f)	*الَّتَانِ the two who(f)	الَّتِي the one who(f)
*Partly Flexible	مَنْ Whoever(m)	مَا Whatever(m/f)

- The singular and the plural pointing words

أُولَئِكَ, تِلْكَ, ذَلِكَ, هَؤُلَاءِ, هَذِهِ, هَذَا

### 3) Partly Flexible

- Cannot be heavy and cannot take a kasrah at the end.
- Has two forms: one for رَفْع and one form for نَصْب and جَرّ

## Partly Flexible: A Closer Look

Words that are partly flexible:

- **Proper names of places**, whether Arab or not
  - Exception: names of places spelled with 3 letters

Examples:

How is it treated?	Jarr	Nasb	Raf
<b>Arab</b> place ( > 3 letters ) <i>partly flexible</i>	مَكَّة	مَكَّة	مَكَّة
<b>Non-Arab</b> place ( > 3 letters ) <i>partly flexible</i>	بَاكِسْتَان	بَاكِسْتَان	بَاكِسْتَان
<i>Exception: place with only 3 letters, fully flexible</i>	عَدْنِ	عَدْنَا	عَدْنُ

- **Non-Arab Proper names:**
  - Exception: non-Arab names spelled with 3 letters
  - Based on hadith, there are four Arab Prophets. The rest are non-Arabs. They are: (1) مُحَمَّدٌ (2) صَالِحٌ (3) هُوْدٌ (4) شُعَيْبٌ

Examples:

How is it treated?	Jarr	Nasb	Raf
<b>Arab</b> name, <i>fully flexible</i>	مُحَمَّدٍ	مُحَمَّدًا	مُحَمَّدٌ
<b>Non-Arab</b> name, <i>partly flexible</i>	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	إِبْرَاهِيمُ
<i>Exception: Non-Arab name 3 letters, fully flexible</i>	نُوحٍ	نُوحًا	نُوحٌ

Are the following words Fully(F), Partly(P), or Non-Flexible(N)?

1. مُوسَى	2. جَنَّة	3. يُوسُف	4. عَيْسَى	5. رَحْمَةً	6. سُلْطَانَ
7. لُوط	8. مُحَمَّد	9. سَفِينَةَ	10. صَاحِب	11. مَسْجِد	12. هَذَا
13. دَالَس	14. آدَم	15. قَلَم	16. مُصَيِّر	17. فِرْعَوْنَ	18. الذِّكْرَى
19. إِطْعَام	20. يَتِيم	21. نَار	22. رَسُول	23. الْأُنْثَى	24. ابْتِغَاء
25. رَبِّ	26. عَلَق	27. الرَّجْعَى	28. إِبْرَاهِيمَ	29. لَهَب	30. أَحَد

## Number

- 1) Normal masculine plural (Muslim chart)
- 2) Normal feminine plural (Muslim chart)
- 3) Human broken plural
- 4) Non-human broken plural
- 5) Plural by meaning (Eg: people نَاسٌ, generation قَرْنٌ, nation قَوْمٌ)

### Broken Plurals

BPs don't have plural endings like those in the Muslim chart. Broken plurals have *ending sounds*. They can only be identified through vocabulary, otherwise they look singular.

#### **Human Broken Plurals:**

- BPs representing intelligent beings. eg: مَلَائِكَةٌ, رُسُلٌ, عُلَمَاءٌ
- Treated as “she” or what they really are “they”.

#### **Non-Human Broken Plural**

- BPs representing non intelligent beings. Eg: كِلَابٌ مَسَاجِدُ كُتُبٌ

**ALL non-human plurals (broken or not) are treated as a “she”.**

Word	Meaning	Treatment?	Word	Meaning	Treatment?
1. الْمُكْذِبِينَ	the perpetual liars	plural	9. آيَاتٌ	miraculous signs	sing, fem
2. الْجِبَالَ	the mountains		10. بَشَرٌ	a person	
3. وُجُوهُ	faces		11. الْجَحِيمَ	hellfire	
4. نِسَاءً	women		12. الْفِيلِ	the elephant	
5. الْبِحَارُ	seas		13. الْأَرْضُ	the earth	
6. الْمُتَنَافِسُونَ	those who race/compete		14. أَعْمَالٌ	deeds	
7. الْقُبُورِ	the graves		15. الْمَلَائِكَةَ	the angels	
8. الْبَيِّنَةُ	clear proof		16. رَجُلَيْنِ	two men	

## FEMININE BECAUSE THE ARABS SAID SO...

During a **حَرْب**, a soldier was daydreaming looking up at the **سَمَاء** until the **شَمْس** came up. When he snapped out of it, he realized he was the only **نَفْس** left on the battlefield. He was surrounded by **نَار** so he used a **دَلْو** full of water to make a **سَبِيل** and a **طَرِيق** all the way to safer **أَرْض**. In the hot blowing **رِيح** he was desperately looking for a **بُئْر** to draw water from. In his search, he found an empty **دَار** inside which he finds a **كَأْس** full of **خَمْر**. He is tempted despite his fear of **جَهَنَّمَ** and **السَّعِير** to take a sip but wards off his temptation and uses his **عَصَا** to strike the drink.

## Gender

### Masculine

- Default

### Feminine

- Real Feminine eg: أُمُّ (mother) بَقْرَةٌ (cow)
- Fake Feminine
  - آءِ يَ ة (in some cases)
  - Non-Human Broken Plurals
  - Proper name of places
  - Body parts in pairs
  - Because the Arabs said so (pg. 12)

Word	Meaning	How's it treated?	Word	Meaning	How's it treated?
الْمُكَذِّبِينَ	the perpetual liars	plural, masc	آيَاتٌ	miraculous signs	sing, fem
الْجِبَالِ	the mountains		بَشَرٌ	a person	
وُجُوهُ	faces		الْجَحِيمِ	hellfire	
نِسَاءً	women		الْفِيلِ	the elephant	
الْبِحَارِ	seas		الْأَرْضِ	the earth	
الْمُتَنَافِسُونَ	those who race/compete		أَعْمَالٌ	deeds	
الْقُبُورِ	the graves		الْمَلَائِكَةُ	the angels	
الْبَيِّنَةُ	clear proof		الْيُسْرَى	the easiest	
رُسُلٌ	messengers		نَارٍ	a fire	
السَّائِلِ	the one who asks		الْمُؤْمِنِينَ	the believers	

Tell the Status, Number and Gender of the following words:

Word	Status/Number/Gender	Word	Status/Number/Gender
1. حُجُورٍ	J/S/F	17. تَذْكَرَةٌ	
2. أَيْمَانُ	R/S/F	18. السَّيِّلُ	
3. مُحْصِنِينَ		19. الْمَاءُ	
4. سَيِّئَاتٍ		20. عِنْبًا	
5. مُعْرِضِينَ		21. حَدَائِقَ	
6. لِلرِّجَالِ		22. لِلْمُطَفِّينَ	
7. مُسَافِحِينَ		23. مَجِيدٌ	
8. الْفَرِيضَةَ		24. الْغَاشِيَةَ	
9. عَاقِبَةٌ		25. عَذَابٍ	
10. قَانِتِينَ		26. الْمَلِكُ	
11. الْمَلَكَينَ		27. النَّفْسُ	
12. تِجَارَةً		28. الْمُظْمِنَّةُ	
13. مِثَّتَيْنِ		29. وَالِدٍ	
14. طَوْلًا		30. نَارٌ	
15. الْإِنْسَانَ		31. الْقَمَرِ	
16. سُنَنَ		32. السَّائِلِ	

## Common vs. Proper

### Common

- Default

### 7 Kinds of Proper

- 1) Words with ال
- 2) Proper names
- 3) The one being called
- 4) Pronouns (page 18)
- 5) Ism Ishaarah (pointer words) eg: هذه تلك (page 30)
- 6) Ism Mowsool eg: الَّذِي مَا مَنْ
- 7) The word before “of” if the word after “of” is proper

For example, in the following ayaat, the highlighted words are proper.

إِنَّ هَذَا لَفِي الصُّحُفِ الْأُولَى Indeed, this is in the former scriptures, (87:18)

صُحُفِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُوسَى The scriptures of Abraham and Moses. (87:19)

وَأَنْتَ حَلٌّ بِهَذَا الْبَلَدِ And you, [Muhammad], are free of restriction in this city (90:2)

فَقَالَ لَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ نَاقَةَ اللَّهِ وَسُقْيَاهَا And the messenger of Allah [Salih] said to them, "[Do not harm] the she-camel of Allah or [prevent her from] her drink." (91:13)

الَّذِي يُؤْتِي مَالَهُ يَتَزَكَّى [He] who gives [from] his wealth to purify himself (92:18)

Indicate whether the words are common(C) or proper(P).

Word	C/P	Reason	Word	C/P	Reason
1. الْقَرْنَيْنِ			1. يَا آدَمُ		
2. مَا كَثِيرِينَ			2. الشَّجَرَةَ		
3. نُوحًا			3. مَرَضًا		
4. يَا وَالدُّ!			4. هُوَ		
5. الَّذِي			5. أَرْضًا		
6. الْمُؤْمِنِينَ			6. النَّاسِ		
7. رَسُولَ اللَّهِ the messenger of Allah			7. سَوْطَ عَذَابٍ a scourge of punishment		
8. مَرِيَمَ			8. فِرْعَوْنَ		
9. مُصَدِّقًا			9. الَّذِينَ		
10. مُحَمَّدًا			10. الْيَتِيمَ		
11. السَّفِينَةَ			11. الذِّكْرَى		
12. نَارُ اللَّهِ the fire of Allah			12. أَصْحَابُ الْمَيْمَنَةِ the people of the right		
13. نِسَاءً			13. الصَّالِحَاتِ		
14. مُؤْمِنِينَ			14. خَاطِئَةٍ		
15. كَثْرًا			15. مُوسَى		
16. مَطْلِعَ الشَّمْسِ the rising of the sun			16. فَكُّ رَقَبَةٍ freeing of a slave		
17. وَجْوهَ			17. ذَلِكَ		
18. غُلَامٍ			18. النَّعِيمِ		



Write the four properties of each of the words (Status/Number/Gender/Type)

Word	S/N/G/T	Word	S/N/G/T	Word	S/N/G/T
1. نُوحًا		2. اللّٰهُ		3. سَاجِدِينَ	
4. مَاكِيثِينَ		5. إِبْرَاهِيمَ		6. آتِيَةً	
7. الْقُرْنَيْنِ		8. أُمَّةً		9. أُمَّ	
10. ذِرَاعِي		11. عَيْسَى		12. الْفُجَارِ	
13. الْأَنْهَارُ		14. النَّاسِ		15. سَاحِرَانِ	
16. الْمُؤْمِنِينَ		17. الثَّمَرَاتِ		18. سَاحِرٍ	
19. مُؤْمِنِينَ		20. سَبِيلِ		21. الْفُرْقَانَ	
22. مَرِيَمَ		23. الْمَلَائِكَةِ		24. السَّمَاوَاتِ	
25. دَالَسَ		26. يَثْرَبَ		27. الْأَرْضِ	
28. رَسُولَانَ		29. الْفَيْلِ		30. وَلَدًا	
31. آيَةً		32. رَاجِعُونَ		33. قَائِمٌ	
34. رَجُلَيْنِ		35. الْقِيَامَةِ		36. الْعَافِلِينَ	
37. الْجُنَّتَيْنِ		38. مُخْرِجٌ		39. يُوسُفُ	
40. إِبْلِيسَ		41. الْحُسَيْنِ		42. النَّسَاءِ	
43. الرِّيحِ		44. قُرْآنًا		45. مِصْرَ	
46. مَحْجُوبُونَ		47. الْقَصَصِ		48. كِتَابٌ	
49. الْأَسْوَاقِ		50. نَبَاتٍ		51. أَسَاطِيرُ	
52. الْعَالَمِينَ		53. شَاهِدٍ		54. مَحْفُوظٍ	
55. النَّجْمِ		56. الْقَمَرِ		57. الْأُولَى	

## Pronouns

Raf	Raf	Raf	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Pronouns
"They"	"Both of them"	"He"	
هُم	هُمَا	هُوَ	
Nasb/Jarr (attached)	Nasb/Jarr (attached)	Nasb/Jarr (attached)	
هُم or هِمْ	هُمَا or هِمَا	هُ or هِ	
Raf	Raf	Raf	
"They (f)"	"Both of them (f)"	"She"	
هُنَّ	هُمَا	هِيَ	
Nasb/Jarr (attached)	Nasb/Jarr (attached)	Nasb/Jarr (attached)	
هُنَّ or هِنَّ	هُمَا or هِمَا	هَا	
Raf	Raf	Raf	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person Pronouns
"You (m. pl)"	"both of you"	"You(m.s)"	
أَنْتُمْ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتَ	
Nasb/Jarr (attached)	Nasb/Jarr (attached)	Nasb/Jarr (attached)	
كُمْ	كُمَا	كَ	
Raf	Raf	Raf	
"You (f.pl)"	"both of you (f)"	"You(f)"	
أَنْتُنَّ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتِ	
Nasb/Jarr (attached)	Nasb/Jarr (attached)	Nasb/Jarr (attached)	
كُنَّ	كُمَا	كِ	
Raf	Raf	Raf	1 <sup>st</sup> Person Pronouns
"We"	"I"		
نَحْنُ	أَنَا		
Nasb/Jarr (attached)	Nasb/Jarr (attached)		
نَا	نِي nasb / نِي jarr (both are attached)		

Write your pronoun notes here:

1) An independent pronoun is always in the \_\_\_\_\_ status

2) An attached pronoun is nasb in two cases:

i.

ii.

3) An attached pronoun is jarr in two cases:

i.

ii.

*Pronoun Practice: Give the 4 properties of the pronouns below, and translate the pronoun. Some examples have been done for you.*

1. هُوَ R/S/M/P he/it	2. نَحْنُ	3. تَنْصُرُكُمْ
4. نَصَرَهَا N/S/F/P her/it	5. أَخْرَجَهُمَا	6. أَنْتِ
7. عَلَيْنَا	8. كِتَابُكُمْ	9. أَنْتَ
10. قَوْمِي	11. هُمْ	12. اسْتَغْفِرُهُ
13. وَعَدَكُمْ	14. هُمَا	15. فِيهِنَّ
16. بِأَنَّهُمْ	17. نَاصِرُهُمَا	18. هِيَ
19. إِنِّي	20. هُنَّ	21. كُلُّهُمْ
22. أَنَا	23. يَهْدِيهِ	24. إِنِّي
25. مِنْهُ	26. أَلْقَاهَا	27. عَلَيْكُمْ
28. بِهِ	29. رَبِّكَ	30. يُعَلِّمُنَا

## Primary Rules for the Idhafah (الإِضَافَة)

1. The مُضَاف (word before “of”) should be:
  - a. Light
  - b. No alif-laam (ال)
2. The مُضَاف إِلَيْهِ (word after “of”) should be
  - a. In جَرّ status
3. No long distance relationship
4. The last property of the مُضَاف, type, is dictated by the مُضَاف إِلَيْهِ
5. Both the مُضَاف and the مُضَاف إِلَيْهِ should be isms.

### Basic Kinds of Idhafah

1. “of” translation eg: Imam of the masjid إِمَامُ الْمَسْجِدِ
2. Pronoun attached to an ism eg: His house بَيْتُهُ
3. Special Mudhafs eg: Under the earth تَحْتَ الْأَرْضِ

## Special Mudhafs

(usually doesn't give an "of" meaning)

Special Mudhafs below are by default nasb status

besides, other than	دُونَ	below	تَحْتَ	above	فَوْقَ
between	بَيْنَ	after	بَعْدَ	before	قَبْلَ
around, surrounding	حَوْلَ	with	مَعَ	with, at, has, by/beside	عِنْدَ
especially from	لَدُنْ	behind	خَلْفَ	in front of	أَمَامَ
		behind, beyond	وَرَاءَ	right in front of	قُدَّامَ

Special mudhafs below can be raf/nasb/jar status

which, any	أَيُّ	other than	غَيْرُ	each, all, every, the whole	كُلُّ	some, some of	بَعْضُ
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*Idhafah Practice: Tell whether each instance is an idhafah or not*

1. يَدْخُلُ الْحِجَّةَ	2. بِأَسَا شَدِيدًا	3. تَحْتِهِمْ	4. الْمُجْرِمُونَ النَّارَ
5. بُرْهَانَكُمْ	6. اتَّخَذَ اللَّهُ	7. مَثَلًا رَجُلَيْنِ	8. كُلِّ مَثَلٍ
9. كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ	10. الْحَدِيثِ أَسْفًا	11. بَيْنَهُمَا	12. أَكْثَرَ شَيْءٍ
13. أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ	14. أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا	15. كِلْتَا الْجَنَّتَيْنِ	16. مَنَعَ النَّاسَ
17. يَوْمَ الْحِجِّ	18. أَصْحَابَ الْكَهْفِ	19. هُوَ اللَّهُ	20. جَمَعَ الْبَحْرَيْنِ
21. وَأَذَانَ مِنَ اللَّهِ	22. رَبِّ السَّمَاوَاتِ	23. جَنَّتِكَ	24. غَيْرِ نَفْسٍ
25. عَيْظَ فُلُوبِهِمْ	26. سُلْطَانٍ بَيْنَ	27. مَاؤُهَا	28. أَبَوَاهُ
29. بَعْدَابٍ عَلِيمٍ	30. آيَاتِ اللَّهِ	31. دُونَ اللَّهِ	32. أَقْرَبَ رُحْمًا
33. مُدَّتِهِمْ	34. يَهْدِي اللَّهُ	35. الْوَلَايَةَ لِلَّهِ	36. أَيُّ الْحِزْبَيْنِ
37. كُلِّ مَرْصِدٍ	38. رَبُّكُمْ	39. مَثَلِ الْحَيَاةِ	40. مَغْرِبَ الشَّمْسِ
41. غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ	42. وَعَدَ اللَّهُ	43. نَبَاتِ الْأَرْضِ	44. زُبَيْرَ الْحَدِيدِ
45. عِنْدَ الْمَسْجِدِ	46. لَا تَمَارٍ	47. كُلِّ شَيْءٍ	48. بَيْنَ الصَّدَفَيْنِ
49. عِنْدَ رَسُولِهِ	50. ثَلَاثَ مِائَةٍ	51. الْبَاقِيَاتِ الصَّالِحَاتِ	52. هَذَا رَحْمَةً
53. وَأَقَامُوا الصَّلَاةَ	54. مَعَ الَّذِينَ	55. وَضَعَ الْكِتَابُ	56. وَعَدَ رَبِّي
57. أَيْمَانَهُمْ	58. دُونِهِ	59. أَمْرٍ رَبِّهِ	60. بَعْضَهُمْ
61. صُدُورَ قَوْمٍ	62. جَنَاتٍ عَدْنٍ	63. خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ	64. عِبَادِي
65. الْفِرْدَوْسِ نُزُلًا	66. لَتَفِدَ الْبَحْرُ	67. يَرْجُو لِقَاءَ	68. عَمَلًا صَالِحًا
69. جَمَعَ مَالًا	70. طَعَامَ الْمِسْكِينِ	71. نَصْرُ اللَّهِ	72. مَلِكِ النَّاسِ

*Idhafah with pronouns. Fill in the blanks with the pronouns*

1. أَنفُسُكُمْ	_____selves
2. بَغْيِكُمْ	_____ rebellion
3. زُخْرُفَهَا	_____ glitter
4. أَمْرَنَا	_____ command
5. قَوْمَهُمْ	_____ nation
6. أَهْلِهَا	_____ family/people/dwellers
7. حُدُودَهُ	_____ boundaries
8. مَكَانَكُمْ	_____ place
9. بِمِثْلِهِ	With _____ example/likeness
10. فَلِأُمِّهِ	Then for _____ mother
11. أَهْلِيهِنَّ	_____ family
12. إِحْدَاهُنَّ	One of _____
13. شُرَكَاءُكُمْ	_____ associates
14. صَدُقَاتِهِنَّ	_____ marriage gifts
15. عَمَلِي	_____ action/work
16. رَبِّكَ	_____ lord



*Special Mudhaf Practice. Fill in the blanks with the correct meanings*

1. بَعِيرِ الْحَقِّ	_____ the right justification
2. وَرَأَيْكُمْ	_____ all of you
3. خَلْفِهِمْ	_____ them
4. فَوْقَ اثْنَتَيْنِ	_____ two women
5. قَبْلَهُمْ	_____ them
6. بَعْضُكُمْ	_____ you all
7. بَيْنَنَا	_____ us
8. أَيُّهُمْ	_____ them
9. بَيْنَ الْأُخْتَيْنِ	_____ two sisters.
10. وَرَاءَ ذَلِكَ	_____ that for all of you
11. لَدُنَّا	_____ behalf
12. بَعْدَ الْفَرِيضَةِ	_____ the obligation
13. دُونَ ذَلِكَ	_____ that
14. عِنْدَكَ	_____ have
15. فَوْقَهَا	_____ her/it
16. تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ	_____ the tree.
17. بَيْنَهُمَا	_____ both of them.

## Primary Rules for Mowsoof + Sifah

1. Mowsoof (مَوْصُوف) must be
  - a. First
  - b. Only one
2. Sifah (صِفَة)
  - a. Has the same 4 properties as the Mowsoof
  - b. Is after the Mowsoof
  - c. May be more than one
  - d. Can tolerate a long distance relationship

Note:

- The mowsoof is never a pronoun, pointer word, or ism mowsool
- The sifah is never a proper name, pronoun, or pointer word.
- Look out for non human plurals and their feminine sifahs. For example:  
 الْكُتُبُ الصَّغِيرَةُ the small books      حَقَائِبُ جَمِيلَةٌ beautiful bags

**Examples of Mowsoof Sifah. Write the 4 properties of the highlighted words based on how they are treated.**

a heavy word	قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا	
the greatest calamity	الطَّامَّةُ الْكُبْرَى	
purified scriptures	صُحُفًا مُطَهَّرَةً	
a great test from your Lord	بَلَاءٌ مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ عَظِيمٌ	
elevated beds	سُرُرٌ مَرْفُوعَةٌ	
like eaten straw	كَعَصْفٍ مَأْكُولٍ	
the great attainment	الْفَوْزُ الْكَبِيرُ	
an intensely hot fire	نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ	
for two orphan boys	لِغُلَامَيْنِ يَتِيمَيْنِ	
abundant gains	مَعَانِمٌ كَثِيرَةٌ	

## Primary Rules for Harf of Jarr

1. The harf of jarr makes its ism jarr.
2. No long distance relationship.
3. There are 17 harf of jarr. We will learn 11 that are in the Quran.
4. The harf of jarr is called the جَارٌّ and the ism it makes jarr is the مَجْرُورٌ

for/have (pronoun لَ all else لِ)	ل	like (comparison)	كَ	swear by Allah only	تَ	with	بِ
about/away from	عَنْ	in/about	فِي	from/because of (not مَنْ)	مِنْ	oath (Not the وَ for "and")	وَ
		to/towards	إِلَى	until (2)	حَتَّى	on/upon/against	عَلَى

### Additional notes:

- When attached to a pronoun, the لِ is pronounced لَ otherwise it is لِ.  
For example: لِرَسُولٍ vs. لَكُمْ
- Don't confuse the harf of jarr lam with the lam for emphasis. The lam for emphasis does not make isms jarr. For example:  
لَتَحْنُنُ – Most certainly, I swear to it, we.      لَنَا – For us (harf of jarr).
- Don't confuse the وَ harf of jarr (for oaths only) with the connector وَ which means "and"
- When مِنْ and عَنْ are attached to مَا they are written as مِمَّا and عَمَّا.
- When attached to a pronoun, إِلَى and عَلَى are pronounced with a يِ. For example: إِلَيْكَ or عَلَيْهِ

### Identify if the following are harf of jarr fragments

1. بِالْحَقِّ	2. كَعَصْفِ مَاكُولٍ	3. بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ	4. بِجَارَةٍ مِّنْ سَجِيلٍ
5. لِكُلِّ هُمْرَةٍ	6. مِنْ خَوْفٍ	7. فِي جِيدِهَا	8. فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ
9. فِي عَمَدٍ مُّمَدَّدَةٍ	10. عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِينِ	11. وَمِنْ شَرِّ	12. مَعَ الْعُسْرِ
13. بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ	14. لِرَبِّكَ	15. حَتَّىٰ مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ	16. مَنْ أَعْطَىٰ

## Primary Rules for Harf of Nasb

1. The harf of nasb makes its ism nasb.
2. Can tolerate a long distance relationship.

however	لَكِنَّ	certainly, for sure	إِنَّ
so that, hopefully, maybe	لَعَلَّ	that	أَنَّ
alas (express regret)	لَيْتَ	as though, as if	كَأَنَّ
		because	بِأَنَّ

### Note:

The nasb form of the pronoun أَنَا is نِي and the nasb form of نَحْنُ is نَا. When attached to a harf of nasb, these pronouns can be written fully, or the ن can be dropped. إِنِّي or إِي and إِنْنَا or إِنَّا. For example:

الَّذِينَ يَقُولُونَ رَبَّنَا إِنَّا آمَنَّا Those who say, "Our Lord, indeed we have believed...." (3:16)

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ Indeed, We sent it down during the Night of Decree. (97:1)

إِنِّي أَنَا رَبُّكَ Indeed, I am your Lord (20:12)

إِنِّي أَنَا اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنَا Indeed, I am Allah. There is no deity except Me (20:14)

Determine if the following contains a harf of nasb fragment.

1. أَنَّ لَهُمْ أَجْرًا	2. إِنَّهُمْ فِتْيَةٌ	3. إِنَّهَا عَلَيْهِمْ	4. إِنَّ إِلَيْنَا إِيَابَهُمْ
5. فَلَعَلَّكَ بَاخِعٌ نَفْسَكَ	6. لَنْ نَدْعُوَ	7. إِنَّ شَانِكَ	8. ثُمَّ إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا حِسَابَهُمْ
9. إِنْ يَقُولُونَ إِلَّا كَذِبًا	10. لَهُ وَلِيًّا	11. وَصَدَقَ	12. أَنْ لَنْ يَقْدِرَ
13. إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا	14. إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ	15. مَنْ بَخِلَ	16. نَارًا مُّؤَصَّدَةً
17. أَنَّ أَصْحَابَ الْكَهْفِ	18. أَنَّ مَالَهُ	19. إِنَّ هَذَا	20. إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

## Harf of Jarr: Examples from the Quran

With the believers (with, because of, by, at, in, etc)	بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ	بِ
They said, "By Allah!"	قَالُوا تَاللَّهِ	تِ
Like eaten straw	كَعَصْفِ مَأْكُولٍ	كَ
And for you(pl).	وَلَكُمْ	لِ
(I swear) By the fleeting passage of time!	وَالْعَصْرِ	وَ
From amongst yourselves.	مِنْ أَنْفُسِكُمْ	مِنْ
In just retribution there is life	فِي الْقِصَاصِ حَيَاةٌ	فِي
They ask you regarding the spoils of war	يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْأَنْفَالِ	عَنْ
And upon Allah the believers should place their trust.	وَعَلَى اللَّهِ فَلْيَتَوَكَّلِ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ	عَلَى
Until the rise of dawn(1).	حَتَّىٰ مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ	حَتَّىٰ
Until a time(2).	حَتَّىٰ حِينٍ	حَتَّىٰ
It (the Quran) guides towards what is right.	يَهْدِي إِلَى الرُّشْدِ	إِلَى

## Harf of Nasb: Examples from the Quran

Certainly Allah is	إِنَّ اللَّهَ	إِنَّ
That they are/ that certainly they are	أَنََّّهُمْ	أَنَّ
As though there is a deafness in his ear (literally barrier)	كَأَنَّ فِي أُذُنَيْهِ وَقْرًا	كَأَنَّ
That is because they said....	ذَلِكَ بِأَنَّهُمْ قَالُوا	بِأَنَّ
Woe is me! I only I didn't take so-and-so for a friend.	يَا وَيْلَتَى لَيْتَنِي لَمْ أَتَّخِذْ فُلَانًا خَلِيلًا	لَيْتَ
On the contrary, righteousness is	لَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ	لَكِنَّ
So that you may be grateful.	لَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ	لَعَلَّ

## Pointing Words أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ

Near			
هُؤُلَاءِ	هَذَانِ	هَذَا	Masculine
هُؤُلَاءِ	هَذَيْنِ	هَذَا	نَصْبٍ or جَرٍّ
هُؤُلَاءِ	هَتَانِ	هَذِهِ	Feminine
هُؤُلَاءِ	هَتَيْنِ	هَذِهِ	نَصْبٍ or جَرٍّ

Far			
أُولَئِكَ	ذَٰلِكَ	ذَٰلِكَ	Masculine
أُولَئِكَ	ذَٰئِكَ	ذَٰلِكَ	نَصْبٍ or جَرٍّ
أُولَئِكَ	تَٰئِكَ	تَٰلِكَ	Feminine
أُولَئِكَ	تَٰئِينَكَ	تَٰلِكَ	نَصْبٍ or جَرٍّ

## Using pointers:

1. To make a fragment:
  - a. The pointer must be followed immediately by ال
  - b. 4 properties of the pointer (إِسْمُ الإِشَارَةِ) and “pointed at” (مُشَارٌ إِلَيْهِ) must match
2. To make a sentence:
  - a. Pointer should not have ال after it

فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ	fragment	this house
فِي هَذِهِ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا	fragment	in this worldly/lowest life
هَذَا الْقُرْآنُ	fragment	this Quran
تِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللَّهِ	sentence	Those are the boundaries of Allah.
أُولَئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ	sentence	Those are the companions of the fire
هَذِهِ نَاقَةُ اللَّهِ	sentence	This is the she-camel of Allah

Determine if the following are sentences or fragments

1. بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ	2. تِلْكَ آيَاتُ الْكِتَابِ الْحَكِيمِ	3. هَؤُلَاءِ الْقَوْمِ
4. هَذِهِ سَيِّبِي	5. ذَلِكَ مَتَاعُ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا	6. تِلْكَ الدَّارُ الْآخِرَةُ
7. هَؤُلَاءِ شُفَعَاؤُنَا	8. هَذَانِ خَصْمَانِ	9. أُولَئِكَ أَصْحَابُ الْجَنَّةِ
10. وَهَذَا النَّبِيُّ	11. هَذَا رَبِّي	12. إِنَّ هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ
13. فِي هَذَا الْقُرْآنِ	14. إِنَّ هَذَا عَدُوٌّ لَكَ	15. تِلْكَ مِنْ أَنْبَاءِ الْعَيْبِ
16. هَذِهِ الشَّجَرَةُ	17. هَذِهِ مِنْ عِنْدِكَ	18. هَذِهِ نَاقَةُ اللَّهِ

## Jumlah Ismiyyah جُمْلَةٌ إِسْمِيَّةٌ

### Finding the Invisible IS:

- 1) Independent pronouns are usually followed by “IS”

أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ I **am** a Muslim.

- 2) Pointer word followed by other than ال.

هَذَا بَيْتٌ This **is** a house

- 3) Harf of nasb and its ism is usually followed by “IS”

إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ Indeed, Allah **is**...

- 4) Proper followed by common

الْكِتَابُ صَغِيرٌ The books **are** small.

- 5) A break in the chain

الرَّجُلُ فِي الدَّارِ The man **is** in the house.

### *Additional examples from the Quran:*

ذَلِكَ مِنْ آيَاتِ اللَّهِ	إِنَّ يَأْجُوجَ وَمَأْجُوجَ مُفْسِدُونَ فِي الْأَرْضِ
الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ	إِلَهُكُمْ إِلَهٌ وَاحِدٌ
أَنَا أَكْثَرُ مِنْكَ مَالًا	ذَلِكَ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ
فَلَعَلَّكَ بَاخِعٌ نَفْسَكَ	أَنَا رَبُّكَ
أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
وَهُوَ الْعَفْوَورُ الْوَدُودُ	إِنَّ هَذِهِ تَذْكَرَةٌ



هُوَ اللَّهُ

وَاللَّهُ مِنْ وَرَائِهِمْ مُحِيطٌ

## Past Tense الفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي

Plural	Pair	Singular	
They helped. هُمْ	They(2) helped. هُمَا	He helped هُوَ	Masculine 3 <sup>rd</sup> person
نَصَرُوا	نَصَرَا	نَصَرَ	
They(f) helped. هُنَّ	They (2f) helped هُمَا	She helped. هِيَ	Feminine 3 <sup>rd</sup> person
نَصَرْنَ	نَصَرَتَا	نَصَرَتْ	
You all helped. أَنْتُمْ	You (2) helped. أَنْتُمَا	You helped. أَنْتَ	Masculine 2 <sup>nd</sup> person
نَصَرْتُمْ	نَصَرْتُمَا	نَصَرْتَ	
You all(f) helped أَنْتُنَّ	You (2f) helped أَنْتُمَا	You helped(f). أَنْتِ	Feminine 2 <sup>nd</sup> person
نَصَرْتُنَّ	نَصَرْتُمَا	نَصَرْتِ	
we helped.	نَحْنُ	I helped. أَنَا	1st Person
	نَصَرْنَا	نَصَرْتُ	

What is the pronoun behind each past tense?

1. قُلْتُمْ		2. عَمَّا أَرْضَعَتْ	
3. نَافَقُوا		4. جَعَلْنَا	
5. تَوَلَّيْتُمْ		6. خَلَقْنَا	
7. أَشْرَبُوا		8. إِهْتَزَّتْ وَرَبَّتْ وَأَنْبَتَتْ	
9. أَقْرَرْتُمْ		10. خَسِرَ الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةَ	
11. تِلْكَ أُمَّةٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ		12. حَقٌّ عَلَيْهِ الْعَذَابُ	
13. وَلَكُمْ مَّا كَسَبْتُمْ		14. اِخْتَصَمُوا فِي رَبِّهِمْ	
15. إِذْ تَبَرَّأَ الَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوا		16. كُلَّمَا أَرَادُوا	
17. اِتَّخَذَتْ		18. كَانَمَا خَرَّ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ	
19. فَإِذَا تَطَهَّرْنَ		20. كُنْتُمْ	
21. فَبَلَغْنَ أَجَلَهُنَّ		22. فَخَانَتَا	
23. تَعَلَّمُوا		24. إِنِّي دَعَوْتُ قَوْمِي	
25. لُمُنَّ		26. رَاوَدْتُ	

27. قَالَا		28. اتَّقَيْتُنَّ	
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### Attaching Pronouns to Fi'ls

Recall that pronouns attached to fi'ls are nasb because they are details.

To translate fi'ls with attached pronouns. Eg: نَصَرَنِي

- 1) Identify and ignore the attached pronoun: نِي is the attached pronoun.
- 2) Translate the fi'l by itself: نَصَرَ means "he helped".
- 3) Translate the attached pronoun by itself: نِي means "me"
- 4) Put it all together: نَصَرَنِي "He helped me"

Examples:

He helped	نَصَرَ	He helped <b>her</b>	نَصَرَهَا
I helped	نَصَرْتُ	I helped <b>him</b>	نَصَرْتُهُ
She helped	نَصَرَتْ	She helped <b>me</b>	نَصَرْتَنِي
We taught	عَلَّمْنَا	We taught all of <b>you(f)</b>	عَلَّمْنَاكُمْ
Both of you taught	عَلَّمْتُمَا	Both of you taught <b>both of them</b>	عَلَّمْتُمَاهُمَا
All of you taught	عَلَّمْتُمْ	All of you taught <b>us</b>	عَلَّمْتُمُونَا
They said	قَالُوا	They said <b>it</b>	قَالُوهُ

Circle the attached pronoun:

1. اخْتَرْتُكَ	2. جَاءَتْهُمْ	3. فَذَبَّحُوهَا	4. أَكْرَهْتَنَا
5. فَجَعَلْنَاهَا	6. قَتَلْتُمُوهُمْ	7. خَلَقْنَاكُمْ	8. وَجَدْتُمُوهُمْ
9. قُلْتُهُ	10. آتَيْنَهُنَّ	11. أَكْبَرْنَهُ	12. نَصَرَكُم

Translate based on the English clues

1. أَهْلَكْنَاهَا (to destroy)	
2. جَاءَهُمْ (to come)	
3. ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ (to become heavy)	
4. مَكَّنَّاكُمْ (to settle someone/something)	
5. مَا مَنَعَكَ (to forbid)	
6. أَغْوَيْتَنِي (to put in error)	
7. تَبِعَكَ (to follow)	
8. فَوَسَّوَسَ لَهُمَا الشَّيْطَانُ (to whisper evil suggestions)	
9. وَقَاسَمَهُمَا (to swear to someone)	
10. ذَاقَا الشَّجَرَةَ (to taste)	
11. ظَلَمْنَا أَنْفُسَنَا (to wrong)	
12. أَخْرَجَ أَبْوَيْكُم مِّنَ الْجَنَّةِ (to expel)	
13. وَإِذَا فَعَلُوا فَاحِشَةً (to do)	
14. أَمَرَ رَبِّي بِالْقِسْطِ (to command)	
15. مَنْ حَرَّمَ زِينَةَ اللَّهِ (to make illegal/forbid)	
16. جَاءَ أَجْلُهُمْ (to come)	
17. وَالَّذِينَ كَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِنَا وَاسْتَكْبَرُوا عَنْهَا (To be arrogant) (to deny)	

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronouns.

1. خَلَقَكُمْ	_____ created _____.
2. جِئْتُكُمْ	_____ came to _____.
3. مَتَّعْتَهُمْ	_____ provided comforts for _____.
4. جَعَلْنَاكُمْ	_____ made _____.
5. وَجَاءَتْهُمْ	and _____ came to _____.
6. فَجَعَلْنَاهَا	Then _____ made _____.
7. عَقَلُوهُ	_____ understood _____.
8. فَذَبَحُوهَا	Then _____ slaughtered _____.
9. مَسَّتْهُمْ	_____ touched _____.
10. آتَيْنَاكُمْ	_____ gave _____.
11. ظَلَمُونَا	_____ wronged _____.
12. فَأَخَذْتَكُمْ	_____ seized _____.
13. فَجَيَّنَاكُمْ	_____ rescued _____.
14. فَضَلَّيْتُمْ	_____ favored _____.
15. فَأَخْرَجَهُمَا	_____ expelled _____.
16. عَلَّمْتَنَا	_____ taught _____.
17. عَرَضَهُمْ	_____ brought before _____.
18. بَعَثْنَاهُمْ	_____ raised _____.

19. أَكْرَهْتَنَا	_____ forced _____.
20. فَعَقَرُوَهَا	_____ hamstrung _____.
21. فَأَنْذَرْتُكُمْ	_____ warned _____.
22. أَنْزَلْنَاهُ	_____ sent _____ down.
23. أَطَعْنَكُمْ	_____ obey _____.
24. أَخْلَدَهُ	_____ made _____ immortal.
25. فَجَعَلَهُمْ	_____ made _____.
26. أَعْطَيْنَاكَ	_____ gave _____.
27. آتَيْتُمُوهُمْ	_____ gave _____.
28. كَرِهْتُمُوهُمْ	_____ hated _____.
29. قَتَلْتُمُوهُمْ	_____ killed _____.
30. نَصَرَكُمْ	_____ helped _____.
31. فَتَقَبَّلَهَا	_____ accepted _____.
32. وَأَنْبَتَهَا	and _____ caused _____ to grow.
33. طَهَّرَكَ	_____ purified _____.
34. جِئْتُكُمْ	_____ came to _____.
35. كَذَّبُواكَ	_____ lied against _____.

## الفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ Present Tense

Plural	Pair	Singular	
They help. هُمْ	They (2) help. هُمَا	He helps. هُوَ	Masculine 3 <sup>rd</sup> person
يَنْصُرُونَ	يَنْصُرَانِ	يَنْصُرُ	
They(f) help. هُنَّ	They (2f) help هُمَا	She helps. هِيَ	Feminine 3 <sup>rd</sup> person
يَنْصُرْنَ	تَنْصُرَانِ	تَنْصُرُ	
You all help. أَنْتُمْ	You (2) help. أَنْتُمَا	You help. أَنْتَ	Masculine 2 <sup>nd</sup> person
تَنْصُرُونَ	تَنْصُرَانِ	تَنْصُرُ	
You all(f) help أَنْتُنَّ	You (2f) help أَنْتُمَا	You help(f). أَنْتِ	Feminine 2 <sup>nd</sup> person
تَنْصُرْنَ	تَنْصُرَانِ	تَنْصُرِينَ	
We help.	نحنُ	I help. أَنَا	1st Person
	نَنْصُرُ	أَنْصُرُ	

## Present Tense Tips

Remember a present tense will start with a نَ نْ أَ أُ تْ تُ يَ يِ.

Below are the present tense tips, along with two example words and translation.

he teaches	يُعَلِّمُ	he helps	يَنْصُرُ	يَ / يِ = هُوَ
they(2,m) teach	يُعَلِّمَانِ	they(2,m) help	يَنْصُرَانِ	يَ / يِ + اِنِ = هُمَا (m)
they(pl,m) teach	يُعَلِّمُونَ	they(pl,m) help	يَنْصُرُونَ	يَ / يِ + وْنَ = هُمْ
they(pl,f) teach	يُعَلِّمْنَ	they(pl,f) help	يَنْصُرْنَ	يَ / يِ + نَ = هُنَّ
she teaches	تُعَلِّمُ	she helps	تَنْصُرُ	تَ / تْ = هِيَ or أَنْتِ
you(m,s) teach	تُعَلِّمُ	you(m,s) help	تَنْصُرُ	
they(2,f) teach	تُعَلِّمَانِ	they(2,f) help	تَنْصُرَانِ	تَ / تْ + اِنِ = هُمَا (f) or أَنْتُمَا
you(2) teach	تُعَلِّمَانِ	you(2) help	تَنْصُرَانِ	
you(pl,m) teach	تُعَلِّمُونَ	you(pl,m) help	تَنْصُرُونَ	تَ / تْ + وْنَ = أَنْتُمْ
you(f,s) teach	تُعَلِّمِينَ	you(f,s) help	تَنْصُرِينَ	تَ / تْ + يْنَ = أَنْتِ
you(pl,f) teach	تُعَلِّمْنَ	you(pl,f) help	تَنْصُرْنَ	تَ / تْ + نَ = أَنْتُنَّ
I teach	أُعَلِّمُ	I help	أَنْصُرُ	أَ / أُ = أَنَا
we teach	نُعَلِّمُ	we help	نَنْصُرُ	نَ / نْ = نَحْنُ



Translate based on the English clues

1. قَلِيلًا مَا تَذَكَّرُونَ	to remember	
2. بِآيَاتِنَا يَظْلِمُونَ	to wrong/do injustice	
3. وَفِيهَا تَمُوتُونَ	to live and to die	
4. أَتَوَكَّأَ عَلَيْهَا	to lean	
5. فَتَقُولُ	to say	
6. لَعَلَّهُ يَتَذَكَّرُ	to take a reminder	
7. إِنَّا نَخَافُ	to fear	
8. يُرِيدَانِ	to want	
9. يَجْصِفَانِ	to put together	
10. يَمْشُونَ فِي مَسَاكِينِهِمْ	to walk	
11. يَقُولُونَ	to say	
12. فَسَتَعْلَمُونَ	to know	
13. لَا يَخْلُقُونَ شَيْئًا	to create	
14. كَذَلِكَ نُفَصِّلُ الْآيَاتِ	to explain	
15. يَتَرَبَّصْنَ	to wait	
16. يُعَلِّمَانِ	to teach	
17. فَيَتَعَلَّمُونَ مِنْهُمَا	to learn	

*Present tense and pronouns. Translate based on the English cues*

1. يَأْتِيَانَهَا to commit	2. يُقَاتِلُونَكُمْ fight
3. يَعِظُكُمْ to advise	4. يُعْجِبُكَ to impress
5. تَأْخُذُهُ to take	6. يَبْعُونَكُمْ to want
7. يَسْأَلُونَكَ ask	8. يَلْمِزُكَ to criticize
9. يُحَاوِرُهُ converse with	10. أَحْمِلُكُمْ to carry
11. يَنْصُرُونَهُ to help	12. تَعْلَمُهُمْ to know
13. فَتَتَّخِذُونَهُ to take	14. يُصِيبُهُمْ to afflict
15. يُؤَاخِذُهُمْ to hold accountable	16. يَسْتَأْذِنُكَ to seek permission from
17. نَحْشُرُهُ to gather	18. يُدْخِلُهُمْ to place in
19. يَحْزِنُنِي to sadden	20. سَطِيعُكُمْ obey
21. يُعَلِّمُكَ to teach	22. يُدْرِكُكُمْ reach
23. يَأْكُلُهُنَّ to eat	24. يَسْأَلُكَ to ask
25. أَنْبِئُكُمْ to inform	26. تُؤْذُونِي to harm
27. يُبَشِّرُكَ to give good news	28. تُنذِرُهُمْ to warn
29. يُحَذِّرُكُمْ to warn	30. يُمِيتُكُمْ to cause to die
31. تُحَدِّثُونَهُمْ to inform	32. يَسُومُونَكُمْ to afflict
33. يَضُرُّهُمْ to harm	34. يَأْمُرُكُمْ to command
35. يُحِبُّونَهُمْ to love	36. يُجْرِفُونَهُ to distort
37. يُنْفِقُونَهَا to spend	38. يُحَاجُّونَكُمْ argue

## Inside Doer vs. Outside Doer

If the doer of the fi'l is a pronoun, then it is an *inside doer*. Eg: I wrote. كَتَبْتُ

If the doer is NOT a pronoun, it is an *outside doer*. Muhammed wrote. كَتَبَ مُحَمَّدٌ

## Rules for the Outside Doer:

The outside doer must be:

- After the فِعْل (doesn't have to be directly after)
- In رَفْع status

The فِعْل should be in the هُوَ or هِيَ form ONLY.

## Examples:

A Muslim said.	قَالَ مُسْلِمٌ	A Muslim woman said.	قَالَتْ مُسْلِمَةٌ
Two Muslims said.	قَالَ مُسْلِمَانِ	Two Muslim women said.	قَالَتْ مُسْلِمَتَانِ
Muslims said.	قَالَ مُسْلِمُونَ	Muslims(f) said.	قَالَتْ مُسْلِمَاتٌ

What is the doer (فَاعِل), if any, in the following sentences? The fi'l is highlighted.

1. تَخْرُجُ مِنْ أَفْوَاهِهِمْ	2. وَدَخَلَ جَنَّتَهُ	3. سَيَقُولُ السُّفَهَاءُ
4. نَحْنُ نَقُصُّ عَلَيْكَ	5. قَالَ مُوسَى	6. وَاللَّهُ يُرِيدُ
7. قَالُوا رَبُّكُمْ	8. يُدْرِكُكُمُ الْمَوْتُ	9. يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ
10. مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ	11. كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ	12. نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُونَ
13. أَعْتَدْنَا لِلظَّالِمِينَ	14. إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ	15. فَمَا رَجَبَتْ تِجَارَتُهُمْ
16. أَحَاطَ بِهِمْ سُرَادِقُهَا	17. سَتَجِدُنِي	18. اسْتَطَعَمَا أَهْلَهَا
19. يَعْلَمُونَ فِي الْبَحْرِ	20. جَاءَ وَعْدُ رَبِّي	21. ضَلَّ سَعِيَّهُمْ
22. هُمْ يَحْسَبُونَ	23. جَاءَهُ الْأَعْمَى	24. عَلِمَتْ نَفْسٌ

## Making Present Tense Light (مَنْصُوب)

To make the present tense light:

- 1) The هُنَّ and أَنْتُنَّ versions do not change.
- 2) If the present tense ends in a ُ then change the ُ to a َ.
- 3) If the present tense ends in a ن then remove the ن.

### Light Present Tense Chart

يَنْصُرُوا	يَنْصُرَا	يَنْصُرَ
يَنْصُرْنَ	تَنْصُرَا	تَنْصُرَ
تَنْصُرُوا	تَنْصُرَا	تَنْصُرَ
تَنْصُرْنَ	تَنْصُرَا	تَنْصُرِي
	نَنْصُرَ	أَنْصُرَ

## Light Harfs for Present Tense الحُرُوفُ النَّاصِبَةُ لِلْمُضَارِعِ

The following harfs make the present tense light

Word	Meaning/Notes
أَنَّ	<b>to</b> Used as a connector. Eg: I want <b>to</b> read.
لَنْ	<b>will not</b>
لِيَكِي	<b>so that</b> This word has three forms: لِيَكِي لِيَكِي لِيَكِي
إِذَا إِذْنُ	<b>in that case</b>
حَتَّى	<b>until</b>

### Examples of light harf in the Quran

Indeed, Allah is not timid <b>to</b> present any example	إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَسْتَحْيِي أَنْ يَضْرِبَ مَثَلًا مَّا
Indeed, Allah commands you <b>to</b> slaughter a cow.	إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْ تَذْبَحُوا بَقْرَةً
We <b>will not</b> associate anyone with our Master.	وَلَنْ نُشْرِكَ بِرَبِّنَا أَحَدًا
<b>So that</b> we may exalt You much	كَيْ نُسَبِّحَكَ كَثِيرًا
<b>So that</b> he may be to the nations a warner	لِيَكُونَ لِلْعَالَمِينَ نَذِيرًا
<b>Until</b> the Messenger says	حَتَّى يَقُولَ الرَّسُولُ
And do not marry polytheistic women <b>until</b> they believe	وَلَا تَنْكِحُوا الْمُشْرِكَاتِ حَتَّى يُؤْمِنَنَّ

## Making Present Tense Lightest (مَجْرُوم)

To make the present tense lightest:

- 1) The هُنَّ and أَنْتُنَّ versions do not change.
- 2) If the present tense ends in a ُ then change the ُ to a ِ.
- 3) If the present tense ends in a ن then remove the ن.

### Lightest Present Tense Chart

يَنْصُرُوا	يَنْصُرَا	يَنْصُرُ
يَنْصُرْنَ	تَنْصُرَا	تَنْصُرُ
تَنْصُرُوا	تَنْصُرَا	تَنْصُرُ
تَنْصُرْنَ	تَنْصُرَا	تَنْصُرِي
	نَنْصُرُ	أَنْصُرُ

## Lightest Harfs for Present Tense الحُرُوفُ الجَازِمةُ لِلْمُضَارِعِ

The following harfs make the present tense lightest

Word	Meaning/Notes
إِنْ	if Can be used with past and present tense.
لَمْ	did not. Only used with present tense, pushes meaning to past tense
لَمَّا	not yet. If used with present tense it means "not yet" If used with past tense it means "when"
لِ	should

### Examples of lightest harf in the Quran

Indeed, <b>if</b> You leave them, <b>(then)</b> they will mislead Your servants	إِنَّكَ إِنْ تَذَرَهُمْ يُضِلُّوا عِبَادَكَ
All of you <b>didn't find</b> a scribe	لَمْ تَجِدُوا كَاتِبًا
Rather, <b>they have not yet tasted</b> My punishment	بَلْ لَمَّا يَذُوقُوا عَذَابِ
Then (as a result) <b>they should respond</b> to Me and <b>they should believe</b> in Me that they may be [rightly] guided.	فَلَيْسَتْ جِيبُوا لِي وَلِيُؤْمِنُوا بِي لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْشُدُونَ

Determine if the present tense is Normal(N), Light(L) or Lightest(T)

1. لَمْ يَجْعَلْ	2. لِيُنذِرَ بَأْسًا شَدِيدًا	3. تَخْرُجُ مِنْ أَفْوَاهِهِمْ
4. لِنَعْلَمَ	5. نَقُصُّ عَلَيْكَ	6. لَنْ نَدْعُوَ
7. نَحْسَبُهُمْ آيَاتًا	8. نُقَلِّبُهُمْ	9. لِيَتَسَاءَلُوا
10. وَلِيَتَلَطَّفَ	11. إِنْ يَظْهَرُوا عَلَيْكُمْ	12. لَنْ تُفْلِحُوا
13. أَنْ يَشَاءَ اللَّهُ	14. وَلَا يُشْرِكْ	15. وَإِنْ يَسْتَغِيثُوا
16. يُقَلِّبُ كَفَّيْهِ	17. نُسَيِّرُ الْجِبَالَ	18. فَلَمْ نُعَادِرْ
19. لَمَّا يَعْلَمِ اللَّهُ	20. حَتَّى يَقُولَ الرَّسُولُ	21. كَيْ نُسَبِّحَكَ كَثِيرًا
22. لَمْ يُؤْمِنُوا	23. لَنْ يَجِدُوا	24. لِيُتَغْرِقَ
25. فَلَنْ تَجِدَ	26. حَتَّى أَبْلُغَ	27. وَلَا تُرْهِقْنِي
28. فَلْيَنْظُرْ	29. هَلْ أَتَيْتَكَ	30. أَنْ تَقُولُوا
31. يَتَنَازَعُونَ بَيْنَهُمْ أَمْرَهُمْ	32. سَتَجِدُنِي	33. تَطَّلِعُ عَلَى قَوْمٍ
34. فَلَنْ تَسْتَطِيعَ	35. فَلَا تَسْأَلْنِي	36. أَنْ تَجْعَلَ
37. فَلَمْ يَسْتَجِيبُوا	38. حَتَّى أُحْدِثَ لَكَ	39. أَنْ يَظْهَرُوهُ
40. أَنْ تَنْفَدَ كَلِمَاتُ رَبِّي	41. فَلْيَعْمَلْ عَمَلًا صَالِحًا	42. أَنْ يُضَيِّفُوهُمَا
43. أَنْ أَعِيبَهَا	44. أَنْ يُرْهِقَهُمَا	45. أَنْ يُبَدِّلَهُمَا رَبُّهُمَا
46. أَنْ يَبْلُغَا أَشُدَّهُمَا	47. أَلَمْ أَقُلْ	48. فَسَوْفَ نُعَذِّبُهُ
49. فَهَلْ نَجْعَلُ	50. يَمُوجٌ فِي بَعْضٍ	51. لَا يَشْكُرُونَ
52. أَنْ يَنْكِحْنَ أَرْوَاجَهُنَّ	53. لَا تُكَلِّفُ نَفْسٌ	54. نُقَاتِلُ
55. إِلَّا نُقَاتِلَ	56. تَحْمِلُهُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ	57. لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَةٌ



## Common Sense Observations about Commanding and Forbidding:

- 1) You can't command/forbid in the past tense.
- 2) You can't command yourself.
- 3) You can't command/forbid someone who's not there.
- 4) It's easier to forbid than to command.
- 5) A grammatical command isn't always really a command. It could be a suggestion, motivation, permission, advice, request, imperative or sarcasm.

## Forbidding

لَا + lightest present tense 2<sup>nd</sup> person.

Examples:

Don't go! (you sing. Masc)

- 1) 2nd person present tense. تَذْهَبُ
- 2) Make it lightest. تَذْهَبِ
- 3) Put لَا in front: لَا تَذْهَبِ!

Additional examples:

English Command	Normal Verb	Lightest Verb	Forbidding
Don't eat!(you f.)	تَأْكُلِينَ	تَأْكُلِي	لَا تَأْكُلِي
Don't learn (all of you)	تَتَعَلَّمُونَ	تَتَعَلَّمُوا	لَا تَتَعَلَّمُوا
Don't write (all you fem)	تَكْتُبْنَ	تَكْتُبَنَّ	لَا تَكْتُبَنَّ

*Note: The difference between a statement and a command*

**Statement/Observation:** لَا تَكْتُبُ كُتُبًا "You don't write books."

**Forbidding:** لَا تَكْتُبِ كُتُبًا "Don't (you sing masc) write books!"

## Commanding

Creating a command:

- 1) Start with the lightest 2<sup>nd</sup> person.
- 2) Remove the first ت.
- 3) If the word can be read, leave it alone.
- 4) If the word can't be read, add a helper alif.
- 5) Harakaat for the helper alif:
  - a. If the second to last letter in the هُوَ present tense has a ُ then the helper alif gets a ُ.
  - b. Otherwise the helper alif gets a ِ.

Examples:

### **1) Go! (you masc).**

Start with normal 2<sup>nd</sup> person present tense: تَذْهَبُ

تَذْهَبُ  $\xrightarrow{\text{Make lightest}}$  تَذْهَبُ  $\xrightarrow{\text{Remove first ت}}$  ذْهَبُ  $\xrightarrow{\text{Add helper alif}}$  اذْهَبُ  $\xrightarrow{\text{Determine harakah for alif}}$  اذْهَبُ

### **2) Help! (all of you fem)**

Normal 2<sup>nd</sup> person present tense: تَنْصُرْنَ

تَنْصُرْنَ  $\xrightarrow{\text{Make lightest}}$  تَنْصُرْنَ  $\xrightarrow{\text{Remove first ت}}$  نْصُرْنَ  $\xrightarrow{\text{Add helper alif}}$  اَنْصُرْنَ  $\xrightarrow{\text{Determine harakah for alif}}$  اَنْصُرْنَ

### **3) Learn! (you fem)**

Normal 2<sup>nd</sup> person present tense: تَتَعَلَّمِينَ

تَتَعَلَّمِينَ  $\xrightarrow{\text{Make lightest}}$  تَتَعَلَّمِي  $\xrightarrow{\text{Remove first ت}}$  تَعَلَّمِي (no helper alif needed)

Label each as Commanding(C), Forbidding(F) or Observation(O). Then translate.  
Can you retrace the commanding and forbidding to the original fi'li?

1. اِذْهَبْ to go	C	Go!(you masc) تَذْهَبُ	2. لَا يَذُوقُونَ to taste		
3. فَبَشِّرْهُمْ to congratulate			4. وَادْكُرْ رَبَّكَ mention		
5. لَا تُطِعْ obey			6. لَا تُضِيعْ waste		
7. لَا يُعَادِرُ leave out			8. اُسْجُدُوا prostrate		
9. نَادُوا to call			10. فَلَا تَسْأَلْنِي to ask		
11. لَا تُؤَاخِذْنِي hold accountable			12. فَارْتَبِئْ write		
13. وَاسْتَشْهِدُوا شَهِيدَيْنِ bring a witness			14. قُولَا say		
15. حَافِظُوا عَلَى الصَّلَوَاتِ to protect			16. وَقُومُوا لِلَّهِ to stand		
17. وَقَاتِلُوا fight			18. اِعْلَمُوا know		
19. لَا تَخَافَا to be afraid			20. اِبْعَثْ to send		
21. لَا تَقُلْ لَهُمَا أُفٍّ to say			22. تَبَيَّنْ أَقْدَامَنَا to make firm		
23. وَانصُرْنَا help			24. خُذْ to take		

*Cummulative Practice. Grammatically label the parts of these ayaat*

فَلْيَنْظُرِ الْإِنْسَانُ إِلَى طَعَامِهِ Then let mankind look at his food 80:24

فَإِذَا جَاءَتِ الصَّاخَّةُ But when there comes the Deafening Blast 80:33

إِنَّهُ لَقَوْلُ رَسُولٍ كَرِيمٍ Verily this is the word of a noble messenger 81:19

وَإِنَّ الْفُجَّارَ لَفِي جَحِيمٍ And indeed, the wicked will be in Hellfire. 82:14

فَبَشِّرْهُمْ بِعَذَابٍ أَلِيمٍ So give them tidings of a painful punishment, 84:24

إِنَّهُ لَقَوْلٌ فَصْلٌ Verily, it is a conclusive word, 86:13

إِنَّهُمْ يَكِيدُونَ كَيْدًا Indeed, they are planning a plan, 86:15

وَأَكِيدُ كَيْدًا But I am planning a plan. 86:16

