

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*: **has a meaning, unattached to time; not a fi'l or harf**
- 2) *Fi'l*: **has a meaning, attached to time; not an ism or harf**
- 3) *Harf*: **has no meaning on its own; not an ism or harf**

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

table <i>Ism</i>	cats <i>Ism</i>	in <i>harf</i>
Dallas <i>Ism</i>	of <i>harf</i>	loudly <i>Ism</i>
Jumps <i>fi'l</i> 	peace <i>Ism</i>	tall <i>Ism</i>
from <i>harf</i>	slept <i>fi'l</i>	soundly <i>Ism</i>
on <i>harf</i>	freedom <i>Ism</i>	red <i>Ism</i>
a <i>harf</i>	Makkah <i>Ism</i>	mother <i>Ism</i>
at <i>harf</i>	students <i>Ism</i>	rollercoaster <i>Ism</i>
cake <i>Ism</i>	typing <i>Ism/Fi'l</i>	house <i>Ism</i>
country <i>Ism</i>	America <i>Ism</i>	smiles <i>fi'l</i> 

Every ism has four properties.

Write the four properties of the ism here

(1) Status (2) Number (3) Gender (4) Type

Three Forms of Status

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

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

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

Examples:

A ^Rteacher entered the ^Nclassroom.

A ^Rstudent of ^Jhis was sleeping ^Nsoundly.

The ^Rteacher threw a ^Npencil.

The ^Jteacher's ^Rstudent woke up ^Nsuddenly.

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

1) My teacher drinks chocolate milk ^N regularly.

2) ^R He doesn't like vegetables or fruits.

3) He buys his ^N chocolate milk happily.

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

5) ^J My teacher also likes ^N yummy shawarmas.

6) His ^R students also like shawarmas.

7) He buys shawarmas for his class ^N sometimes.

8) My teacher loses ^J his phone often.

9) My teacher ^N patiently explains hard concepts.

10) May Allah (swt) forgive my ^N 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:

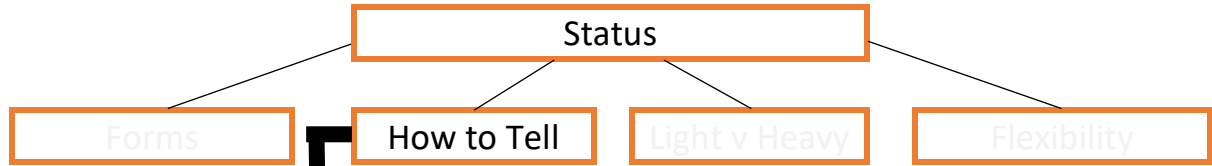
َ (a) or َّ (an)	ending for singular
َئِي (ay) or َّئِي (ayni)	ending for pair
ِئِي (ee) or َّئِي (eena)	ending for plural
َاتِ (aati) or َّاتِ (aatin)	ending for plural feminine

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	raf'	sound	2. الْكِتَابَ	nasb	sound
3. نَفْسٍ	jarr	sound	4. مَا كَثِيرٍ	n/j	combo
5. وَاحِدَةٍ	jarr	sound	6. عَوْجًا	nasb	sound
7. اللَّهُ	nasb	sound	8. الْبُنُونَ	raf'	combo
9. الْحَبِيبَتِ	nasb	sound	10. الْبَحْرَيْنِ	n/j	combo
11. بِالطَّيِّبِ	jarr	sound	12. صَابِرًا	nasb	sound
13. حُوبًا	nasb	sound	14. السَّفِينَةُ	raf'	sound
15. ثَلَاثَ	nasb	sound	16. الْأَرْضِ	j	sound
17. نِحْلَةً	nasb	sound	18. صَالِحَاتٍ	n/j	combo
19. هَنِئِنَّا	nasb	sound	20. بَشْرٌ	raf'	sound
21. الْوَالِدَانِ	raf'	combo	22. الْحَزْبَيْنِ	n/j	combo
23. الْأَقْرَبُونَ	raf'	combo	24. بِسُلْطَانٍ	jarr	sound
25. الْأُنثِيَيْنِ	n/j	combo	26. مُتَّكِنِينَ	n/j	combo
27. الرَّبْعِ	raf'	sound	28. الْجَنَّتَيْنِ	n/j	combo
29. خَالِدِينَ	n/j	combo	30. قَائِمَةً	nasb	sound
31. الْمُجْرِمُونَ	raf'	combo	32. السَّمَاءِ	nasb	sound
33. مُنْذِرِينَ	n/j	combo	34. سَمَاوَاتٍ	n/j	combo
35. لِعُلَّامِينَ	j	combo	36. الْمُضِلِّينَ	n/j	combo



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

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

BROKEN PLURAL	Plural جَمْع	Pair مُتَنَقِّ	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

مُسْلِمًا	مُسْلِمًا	مُسْلِمٌ
مُسْلِمِي	مُسْلِمِي	مُسْلِمٍ
مُسْلِمِي	مُسْلِمِي	مُسْلِمٍ

Feminine

مُسْلِمَاتٌ	مُسْلِمَاتًا	مُسْلِمَةٌ
مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَاتِي	مُسْلِمَةٍ
مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَاتِي	مُسْلِمَةٍ

Identify whether the following words are light (L), heavy (H) or Irrelevant (I).

1. مُعَلِّمِي L	2. طَالِبَاتٍ L	3. قَمِيصٌ H	4. عَيْنَا L	5. كَلِمَاتٍ L
6. سَفِينَةٍ L	7. رُسُلًا H	8. رَسُولٌ L	9. الْبُنُونَ I	10. قَوْلًا H
11. قُلُوبٍ H	12. نِسَاءٌ L	13. أُسَاطِيرٌ L	14. مُحْتَلِفُونَ H	15. جَهَنَّمَ L
16. حَدَائِقٍ L	17. كَوَاعِبٍ L	18. لَعْوًا H	19. النَّاشِطَاتِ I	20. حَدِيثٌ L
21. لَعِبْرَةٌ H	22. الْمُتَنَافِسُونَ I	23. ظَالِمِي L	24. ثُلثًا L	25. ذِرَاعِي L

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

1) **Partly Flexible Isms**

2) **Mudaaf (مضاف)**

3) **The one being called (المنادى)**

4) **Absolute Categorical Negation (لا النافية للجنس)**



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
 - Singular and 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
Arab place (> 3 letters) <i>partly flexible</i>	مَكَّة	مَكَّة	مَكَّة
Non-Arab 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
Arab name, <i>fully flexible</i>	مُحَمَّدٍ	مُحَمَّدًا	مُحَمَّدٌ
Non-Arab 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 N	2. جَنَّة F	3. يُوسُف P	4. عَيْسَى N	5. رَحْمَةٌ F	6. سُلْطَان F
7. لُوط F	8. مُحَمَّد F	9. سَفِينَةٌ F	10. صَاحِب F	11. مَسْجِد F	12. هَذَا N
13. دَالَس P	14. آدَم P	15. قَلَم F	16. مُصَيِّر F	17. فِرْعَوْن P	18. الذِّكْرَى N
19. إِطْعَام F	20. يَتِيم F	21. نَار F	22. رَسُول F	23. الأُنْثَى N	24. اِبْتِغَاء F
25. رَبّ F	26. عَلَق F	27. الرُّجْعَى N	28. اِبْرَاهِيم P	29. لَهَب F	30. أَحَد F

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. الْمُكَذِّبِينَ	the perpetual liars	plural	9. آيَاتٌ	miraculous signs	sing, fem
2. الْجِبَالُ	the mountains	sing, fem	10. بَشَرٌ	a person	sing., masc
3. وُجُوهُ	faces	sing, fem	11. الْجَحِيمِ	hellfire	sing, fem
4. نِسَاءٌ	women	plural, fem	12. الْفِيلِ	the elephant	sing., masc
5. الْبِحَارُ	seas	sing, fem	13. الْأَرْضُ	the earth	sing, fem
6. الْمُتَنَافِسُونَ	those who race/compete	plural, masc	14. أَعْمَالٌ	deeds	sing, fem
7. الْقُبُورِ	the graves	sing, fem	15. الْمَلَائِكَةُ	the angels	plural, masc
8. الْبَيِّنَةُ	clear proof	sing, fem	16. رَجُلَيْنِ	two men	dual, masc.

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?
المُكذِّبِينَ	the perpetual liars	plural, masc	آيَاتٌ	miraculous signs	sing, fem
الجِبَالُ	the mountains	sing, fem	بَشَرٌ	a person	sing, masc
وُجُوهُ	faces	sing, fem	الجَحِيمَ	hellfire	sing, fem
نِسَاءً	women	plural, fem	الفِيلِ	the elephant	sing, masc
الْبِحَارُ	seas	sing, fem	الأَرْضُ	the earth	sing, fem
الْمُتَنَافِسُونَ	those who race/compete	plural, masc	أَعْمَالٌ	deeds	sing, fem
الْقُبُورِ	the graves	sing, fem	المَلَائِكَةُ	the angels	plural, masc
البَيِّنَةُ	clear proof	sing, fem	الْيُسْرَى	the easiest	sing, fem
رُسُلٌ	messengers	plural, masc	نَارٍ	a fire	sing, fem
السَّائِلِ	the one who asks	sing, masc	المُؤْمِنِينَ	the believers	plural, masc

Tell the Status, Number and Gender of how the following words are treated:

Word	Status/Number/Gender	Word	Status/Number/Gender
1. حُجُورٍ	J/S/F	17. تَذْكَرَةٌ	N/S/F
2. أَيَّامَانُ	R/S/F	18. السَّبِيلِ	N/S/F
3. مُحْصِنِينَ	N,J/P/M	19. الْمَاءِ	N/S/M
4. سَيِّئَاتٍ	N,J/S/F	20. عِنْبًا	N/S/M
5. مُعْرِضِينَ	N,J/P/M	21. حَدَائِقَ	N,J/S/F
6. لِلرِّجَالِ	J/P/M	22. لِلْمُطَفِّفِينَ	J/P/M
7. مُسَافِحِينَ	N,J/P/M	23. مَجِيدٌ	R/S/M
8. الْفَرِيضَةِ	J/S/F	24. الْغَاشِيَةِ	J/S/F
9. عَاقِبَةٌ	R/S/F	25. عَذَابٍ	J/S/M
10. قَانِتِينَ	N,J/P/M	26. الْمَلِكُ	R/S/M
11. الْمَلَائِكِينَ	N,J/D/M	27. النَّفْسُ	R/S/F
12. تِجَارَةً	N/S/F	28. الْمُطْمَئِنَّةُ	R/S/F
13. مِثَّتَيْنِ	N,J/D/F	29. وَالِدٍ	J/S/M
14. طَوْلًا	N/S/M	30. نَارٌ	R/S/F
15. الْإِنْسَانُ	R/S/M	31. الْقَمَرِ	J/S/M
16. سُنَنَ	N/S/F	32. السَّائِلِ	N/S/M

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	P	ال	1. يَا آدَمُ	P	المُنَادَى
2. مَا كَثِيرِينَ	C	default	2. الشَّجَرَةَ	P	ال
3. نُوحًا	P	proper name	3. مَرَضًا	C	default
4. يَا وَلَدًا!	P	المُنَادَى	4. هُوَ	P	ضمير
5. الَّذِي	P	اسم موصول	5. أَرْضًا	C	default
6. الْمُؤْمِنِينَ	P	ال	6. النَّاسِ	P	ال
7. رَسُولُ اللَّهِ the messenger of Allah	P	Mudaf Ilayh is Proper	7. سَوْطٌ عَذَابٍ a scourge of punishment	C	default
8. مَرِيَمَ	P	proper name	8. فِرْعَوْنَ	P	proper name
9. مُصَدِّقًا	C	default	9. الَّذِينَ	P	اسم موصول
10. مُحَمَّدًا	P	proper name	10. الْيَتِيمَ	P	ال
11. السَّفِينَةَ	P	ال	11. الذِّكْرَى	P	ال
12. نَارُ اللَّهِ the fire of Allah	P	Mudaf Ilayh is Proper	12. أَصْحَابُ الْمَيْمَنَةِ the people of the right	P	Mudaf Ilayh is Proper
13. نِسَاءً	C	default	13. الصَّالِحَاتِ	P	ال
14. مُؤْمِنِينَ	C	default	14. خَاطِئَةٍ	C	default
15. كَثْرًا	C	default	15. مُوسَى	P	proper name
16. مَطْلَعُ الشَّمْسِ the rising of the sun	P	Mudaf Ilayh is Proper	16. فَكُّ رَقَبَةٍ freeing of a slave	C	default
17. وَجْهًا	C	default	17. ذَلِكَ	P	اسم اشارة
18. غُلَامًا	C	default	18. النَّعِيمِ	P	ال

Write the four properties of each of the words in terms of how they are treated
(Status/Number/Gender/Type)

Word	S/N/G/T	Word	S/N/G/T	Word	S/N/G/T
1. نُوحًا	N/S/M/P	2. الله	J/S/M/P	3. سَاجِدِينَ	N,J/P/M/C
4. مَاكِثِينَ	N,J/P/M/C	5. إِبْرَاهِيمَ	N,J/S/M/P	6. آتِيَةً	R/S/F/C
7. الْقَرْنَيْنِ	N,J/D/M/P	8. أُمَّةً	N/S/F/C	9. أُمَّ	J/S/F/C
10. ذِرَاعِي	N,J/D/M/C	11. عَيْسَى	R,N,J/S/M/P	12. الْفُجَارِ	J/P/M/P
13. الْأَنْهَارُ	R/S/F/P	14. النَّاسِ	J/P/M/P	15. سَاحِرَانِ	R/D/M/C
16. الْمُؤْمِنِينَ	N,J/P/M/P	17. الشَّمْرَاتِ	N,J/S/F/P	18. سَاحِرٍ	J/S/M/C
19. مُؤْمِنِينَ	N,J/P/M/C	20. سَبِيلٍ	J/S/F/C	21. الْفُرْقَانَ	N/S/M/P
22. مَرِيَمَ	N,J/S/F/P	23. الْمَلَائِكَةِ	J/P/M/P	24. السَّمَاوَاتِ	N,J/S/F/P
25. دَالَسَ	N,J/S/F/P	26. يَثْرِبَ	N,J/S/F/P	27. الْأَرْضِ	J/S/F/P
28. رَسُولَانِ	R/D/M/C	29. الْفَيْلِ	J/S/M/P	30. وَلَدًا	N/S/M/C
31. آيَةً	N/S/F/C	32. رَاجِعُونَ	R/P/M/C	33. قَائِمٌ	R/S/M/C
34. رَجُلَيْنِ	N,J/D/M/C	35. الْقِيَامَةِ	J/S/F/P	36. الْغَافِلِينَ	N,J/P/M/P
37. الْجَنَّتَيْنِ	N,J/D/F/P	38. مُخْرَجٌ	R/S/M/C	39. يُوسُفُ	R/S/M/P
40. إِبْلِيسَ	N,J/S/M/P	41. الْحُسَيْنِ	R,N,J/S/F/P	42. النَّسَاءِ	N/P/F/P
43. الرِّيحِ	R/S/F/P	44. قُرْآنًا	N/S/M/C	45. مِصْرَ	N,J/S/F/P
46. مَحْجُوبُونَ	R/P/M/C	47. الْقَصَصِ	J/S/M/P	48. كِتَابٌ	R/S/M/C
49. الْأَسْوَاقِ	J/S/F/P	50. نَبَاتٍ	N,J/S/F/C	51. أَسَاطِيرُ	R/S/F/C
52. الْعَالَمِينَ	N,J/P/M/P	53. شَاهِدٍ	J/S/M/C	54. مَحْفُوظٍ	J/S/M/C
55. النَّجْمِ	R/S/M/P	56. الْقَمَرِ	N/S/M/P	57. الْأُولَى	R,N,J/S/F/P

Pronouns

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

Write your pronoun notes here:

1) An independent pronoun is always in the **رفع** status

2) An attached pronoun is nasb in two cases:

i. **after harf nasb like **إن** or one of its sisters**

ii. **attached to a **فِعْل****

3) An attached pronoun is jarr in two cases:

i. **right after a حرف الجر like **ب****

ii. **attached to a **اسم****

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 R/P/MF/P	3. تَنْصُرُكُمَا N/D/MF/P
4. نَصَرَهَا N/S/F/P her/it	5. أَخْرَجَهُمَا N/D/MF/P	6. أَنْتُمْ R/P/F/P
7. عَلَيْنَا J/P/MF/P	8. كِتَابُكُنَّ J/P/F/P	9. أَنْتَ R/S/M/P
10. قَوْمِي J/S/MF/P	11. هُمْ R/P/M/P	12. اسْتَغْفِرُهُ N/S/M/P
13. وَعَدَكُمُ N/P/M/P	14. هُمَا R/D/MF/P	15. فِيهِنَّ J/P/F/P
16. بِأَنَّهُمْ N/P/M/P	17. نَاصِرُهُمَا J/D/MF/P	18. هِيَ R/S/F/P
19. إِنِّي N/S/MF/P	20. هُنَّ R/P/F/P	21. كُلُّهُمْ J/P/M/P
22. أَنَا R/S/MF/P	23. يَهْدِيهِ N/S/M/P	24. إِنِّي N/S/M/P
25. مِنْهُ J/S/M/P	26. أَلْقَاهَا N/S/F/P	27. عَلَيْكُمْ J/P/M/P
28. بِهِ J/S/M/P	29. رَبِّكَ J/S/F/P	30. يُعَلِّمُنَا N/P/MF/P

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

Idhafah with pronouns. Fill in the blanks with the pronouns

1. أَنفُسُكُمْ	Your (m/p) selves
2. بَغْيِكُمْ	Your (m/p) rebellion
3. زُخْرُفَهَا	Her glitter
4. أَمْرَنَا	Our command
5. قَوْمَهُمْ	Their (m/p) nation
6. أَهْلِهَا	Her family/people/dwellers
7. حُدُودَهُ	His boundaries
8. مَكَانَكُمْ	Your (m/p) place
9. بِمِثْلِهِ	With his example/likeness
10. فَلِأُمِّهِ	Then for his mother
11. أَهْلِيهِنَّ	Their (f/p) family
12. إِحْدَاهُنَّ	One of them (f/p)
13. شُرَكَاءُكُمْ	Your (m/p) associates
14. صَدُقَاتِهِنَّ	Their (f/p) marriage gifts
15. عَمَلِي	My action/work
16. رَبِّكَ	Your (m) lord

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

1. بَعِيْرَ الْحَقِّ	Other than the right justification
2. وَرَأَيْكُمْ	behind all of you
3. خَلْفِهِمْ	behind them
4. فَوْقَ اثْنَتَيْنِ	above two women
5. قَبْلَهُمْ	before them
6. بَعْضُكُمْ	Some of you all
7. بَيْنَنَا	between us
8. أَيُّهُمْ	Which of them
9. بَيْنَ الْأُخْتَيْنِ	between two sisters.
10. وَرَاءَ ذَلِكَ	behind that for all of you
11. لَدُنَّا	Especially on our behalf
12. بَعْدَ الْفَرِيضَةِ	after the obligation
13. دُونَ ذَلِكَ	without that
14. عِنْدَكَ	You have
15. فَوْقَهَا	above her/it
16. تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ	below the tree.
17. بَيْنَهُمَا	between 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:
 حَقَائِبُ جَمِيلَةً beautiful bags الْكُتُبُ الصَّغِيرَةُ the small books

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

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

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 عَلَيْهٖ

Identify if the following are harf of jarr fragments

1. بِالْحَقِّ	2. كَعَصْفٍ مَّاكُولٍ	3. بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ	4. بِجَارِّ مَنْ سَجَّيْلٍ
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.

alas (express regret)	لَيْتَ	certainly, for sure	إِنَّ
however	لَكِنَّ	that	أَنَّ
so that, hopefully, maybe	لَعَلَّ	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. أَن لَّهُمْ أَجْرًا Y	2. إِنَّهُمْ فِتْيَةٌ Y	3. إِنَّهَا عَلَيْهِمْ Y	4. إِنَّ إِلَيْنَا إِيَابُهُمْ Y
5. فَلَعَلَّكَ بَاخِعٌ نَّفْسَكَ Y	6. لَنْ نَدْعُوَ N	7. إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ Y	8. ثُمَّ إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا حِسَابَهُمْ Y
9. إِنْ يَقُولُونَ إِلَّا كَذِبًا N	10. لَهُ وَلِيًّا N	11. وَصَدَقَ N	12. أَنْ لَنْ يَقْدِرَ N
13. إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا Y	14. إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ Y	15. مَنْ بَخِلَ N	16. نَارٌ مُؤَصَّدَةٌ N
17. أَنْ أَصْحَابَ الْكَهْفِ Y	18. أَنْ مَالَهُ Y	19. إِنَّ هَذَا Y	20. إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا Y

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).	حَتَّى مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ	حَتَّى
Until a time(2).	حَتَّى حِينٍ	حَتَّى
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	هُذَانِ	هُذَا	Masculine
هُؤُلَاءِ	هُذَيْنِ	هُذَا	نَصْبٍ Or جَرٍّ
هُؤُلَاءِ	هُتَانِ	هُذِهِ	Feminine
هُؤُلَاءِ	هُتَيْنِ	هُذِهِ	نَصْبٍ Or جَرٍّ

Far			
أُولَئِكَ	ذَٰلِكَ	ذَٰلِكَ	Masculine
أُولَئِكَ	ذَٰئِكَ	ذَٰلِكَ	نَصْبٍ Or جَرٍّ
أُولَئِكَ	تَٰئِكَ	تَٰلِكَ	Feminine
أُولَئِكَ	تَٰئِيكَ	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

فَالْيَعْبُدُوا 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 F	2. تِلْكَ آيَاتُ الْكِتَابِ الْحَكِيمِ S	3. هُوَ لَاءِ الْقَوْمِ F
4. هَذِهِ سَبِيلِي S	5. ذَلِكَ مَتَاعُ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا S	6. تِلْكَ الدَّارُ الْآخِرَةُ F
7. هُوَ لَاءِ شُفَعَاؤُنَا S	8. هَذَانِ خَصْمَانِ S	9. أُولَئِكَ أَصْحَابُ الْجَنَّةِ S
10. وَهَذَا النَّبِيُّ F	11. هَذَا رَبِّي S	12. إِنَّ هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ F
13. فِي هَذَا الْقُرْآنِ F	14. إِنَّ هَذَا عَدُوُّكَ S	15. تِلْكَ مِنْ أَنْبَاءِ الْعَيْبِ S
16. هَذِهِ الشَّجَرَةَ F	17. هَذِهِ مِنْ عِنْدِكَ S	18. هَذِهِ نَاقَةُ اللَّهِ S

Jumlah Ismiyyah مُجْمَلَةٌ 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 صَغِيرَةٌ 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

الفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي Past Tense

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

What is the pronoun behind each past tense?

1. قُلْتُمْ	أنتم	2. عَمَّا أَرْضَعْتَ	هي
3. نَافَقُوا	هم	4. جَعَلْنَا	نحن
5. تَوَلَّيْتُمْ	أنتم	6. خَلَقْنَا	نحن
7. أَشْرَبُوا	هم	8. إِهْتَرَّتْ وَرَبَّتْ وَأَنْبَتَتْ	هي
9. أَفْرَزْتُمْ	أنتم	10. حَسِرَ الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةَ	هو
11. تِلْكَ أُمَّةٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ	هي	12. حَقٌّ عَلَيْهِ الْعَذَابُ	هو
13. وَلَكُمْ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ	أنتم	14. إِخْتَصَمُوا فِي رَبِّهِمْ	هم
15. إِذْ تَبَرَّأَ الَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوا	هم	16. كُلَّمَا أَرَادُوا	هم
17. اتَّخَذَتْ	هي	18. كَأَنَّمَا حَرَّمَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ	هو
19. فَإِذَا تَطَهَّرْنَ	هنّ	20. كُنْتُمْ	أنتم
21. فَبَلَغْنَ أَجَلَهُنَّ	هنّ	22. فَخَانَتَا	هما
23. تَعَلَّمُوا	هم	24. إِنِّي دَعَوْتُ قَوْمِي	أنا
25. لَمُنَّ	أنتنّ	26. رَاوَدْتُ	أنا
27. قَالَا	هما	28. اتَّقِيْتَيْنِ	أنتنّ

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

Circle the attached pronoun:

1. اِخْتَرْتُكَ	2. جَاءَتْهُمْ	3. فَذَبَّحُوهَا	4. أَكْرَهْتَنَا
5. فَجَعَلْنَاهَا	6. قَتَلْتُمُوهُمْ	7. خَلَقْنَاكُمْ	8. وَجَدْتُمُوهُمْ
9. قُلْتُهُ	10. آتَيْتُمُوهُنَّ	11. أَكْبَرْتَهُ	12. نَصَرَكُمْ

Translate based on the English clues

1. أَهْلَكْنَاهَا (to destroy)	We destroyed her
2. جَاءَهُمْ (to come)	He came to them
3. ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ (to become heavy)	His scales became heavy
4. مَكَّنَّاكُمْ (to settle someone/something)	We settled you all
5. مَا مَنَعَكَ (to forbid)	He did not forbid you
6. أَغْوَيْتَنِي (to put in error)	You put me in error
7. تَبِعَكَ (to follow)	He followed you
8. فَسَّوَسَ لَهُمَا الشَّيْطَانُ (to whisper evil suggestions)	Shaytan whispered evil suggestions to both of them
9. وَقَامَسَهُمَا (to swear to someone)	And he swore to both of them
10. ذَاقَا الشَّجَرَةَ (to taste)	Both of them tasted (from) the tree
11. ظَلَمْنَا أَنْفُسَنَا (to wrong)	We wronged ourselves
12. أَخْرَجَ آبَائِكُمْ مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ (to expel)	He expelled your(dual) fathers from Jannah
13. وَإِذَا فَعَلُوا فَاحِشَةً (to do)	And when they do a foul deed
14. أَمَرَ رَبِّي بِالْقِسْطِ (to command)	My Master commanded with justice
15. مَنْ حَرَّمَ زِينَةَ اللَّهِ (to make illegal/forbid)	Who has prohibited the adornment of Allah
16. جَاءَ أَجَلُهُمْ (to come)	their appointed time came
17. وَالَّذِينَ كَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِنَا وَاسْتَكْبَرُوا عَنْهَا (To be arrogant) (to deny)	Those who denied Our verses and stand arrogant against them

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronouns.

1. خَلَقَكُمْ	<u>He</u> created <u>all of you</u> .
2. جِئْتُكُمْ	<u>I</u> came to <u>all of you</u> .
3. مَتَّعْتَهُمْ	<u>You</u> provided comforts for <u>all of them</u> .
4. جَعَلْنَاكُمْ	<u>We</u> made <u>all of you</u> .
5. وَجَاءَتْهُمْ	and <u>she</u> came to <u>all of them</u> .
6. فَجَعَلْنَاهَا	Then <u>We</u> made <u>it(f)</u> .
7. عَقَلُوهُ	<u>They</u> understood <u>him/it</u> .
8. فَذَبَحُوهَا	Then <u>they</u> slaughtered <u>it(f)</u> .
9. مَسَّتَهُمْ	<u>She/it</u> touched <u>all of them</u> .
10. آتَيْنَاكُمْ	<u>We</u> gave <u>all of you</u> .
11. ظَلَمُونَا	<u>They</u> wronged <u>us</u> .
12. فَأَخَذْتُكُمْ	<u>It(f)</u> seized <u>all of you</u> .
13. فَجَيَّنَاكُمْ	<u>We</u> rescued <u>all of you</u> .
14. فَضَلَّيْتُكُمْ	<u>I</u> favored <u>all of you</u> .
15. فَأَخْرَجَهُمَا	<u>He</u> expelled <u>both of them</u> .
16. عَلَّمْتَنَا	<u>you</u> taught <u>us</u> .
17. عَرَّضَهُمْ	<u>he</u> brought before <u>them</u> .
18. بَعَثْنَاهُمْ	<u>we</u> raised <u>all of them</u> .

19. أَكْرَهْتَنَا	__you__ forced __us__.
20. فَعَقَرُوهَا	__they__ hamstrung __her/it__.
21. فَأَنْذَرْتُكُمْ	__I__ warned __all of you__.
22. أَنْزَلْنَاهُ	__We__ sent __it/him__ down.
23. أَطَعْنَكُمْ	__they(f)__ obey __all of you__.
24. أَخْلَدَهُ	__he__ made __him__ immortal.
25. فَجَعَلَهُمْ	__He__ made __all of them__.
26. أَعْطَيْنَاكَ	__We__ gave __you__.
27. آتَيْتُمُوهُمْ	__You all__ gave __them(f)__.
28. كَرِهْتُمُوهُمْ	__You all__ hated __them(f)__.
29. قَتَلْتُمُوهُمْ	__You all__ killed __them__.
30. نَصَرَكُمْ	__he__ helped __all of you__.
31. فَتَقَبَّلَهَا	__He__ accepted __her__.
32. وَأَنْبَتَهَا	and __He__ caused __her__ to grow.
33. طَهَّرَكَ	__He__ purified __you(f)__.
34. جِئْتُكُمْ	__I__ came to __all of you__.
35. كَذَّبُواكَ	__They__ lied against __you__.

الفِعْلُ الْمَضَارِعُ Present Tense

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

Present Tense Tips

Remember a present tense will start with a نُنْ أَأْتُ تِي يِي.

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

he teaches	يُعَلِّمُ	he helps	يَنْصُرُ	ي/يُ = هُوَ
they(2,m) teach	يُعَلِّمَانِ	they(2,m) help	يَنْصُرَانِ	ي/يُ + انِ = هُمَا (m)
they(pl,m) teach	يُعَلِّمُونَ	they(pl,m) help	يَنْصُرُونَ	ي/يُ + وْنَ = هُمْ
they(pl,f) teach	يُعَلِّمْنَ	they(pl,f) help	يَنْصُرْنَ	ي/يُ + نَ = هُنَّ
she teaches	تُعَلِّمُ	she helps	تَنْصُرُ	ت/تُ = هِيَ or أَنْتِ
you(m,s) teach	تُعَلِّمُ	you(m,s) help	تَنْصُرُ	
they(2,f) teach	تُعَلِّمَانِ	they(2,f) help	تَنْصُرَانِ	ت/تُ + انِ = هُمَا (f) or أَنْتُمَا
you(2) teach	تُعَلِّمَانِ	you(2) help	تَنْصُرَانِ	
you(pl,m) teach	تُعَلِّمُونَ	you(pl,m) help	تَنْصُرُونَ	ت/تُ + وْنَ = أَنْتُمْ
you(f,s) teach	تُعَلِّمِينَ	you(f,s) help	تَنْصُرِينَ	ت/تُ + يْنَ = أَنْتِ
you(pl,f) teach	تُعَلِّمْنَ	you(pl,f) help	تَنْصُرْنَ	ت/تُ + نَ = أَنْتُنَّ
I teach	أُعَلِّمُ	I help	أَنْصُرُ	أ/أُ = أَنَا
we teach	نُعَلِّمُ	we help	نَنْصُرُ	ن/نُ = نَحْنُ

Translate based on the English clues

1. قَلِيلًا مَا تَذَكَّرُونَ to remember	How little you all remember
2. بِآيَاتِنَا يَظْلِمُونَ to wrong/do injustice	They do injustice to our miraculous signs
3. وَفِيهَا تَمُوتُونَ to live and to die	And you all die in it
4. أَتَوَكَّأُ عَلَيْهَا to lean	I lean on it
5. فَتَقُولُ to say	So you say
6. لَعَلَّهُ يَتَذَكَّرُ to take a reminder	Perhaps he may take a reminder
7. إِنَّنَا نَخَافُ to fear	Certainly, we fear
8. يُرِيدَانِ to want	Both of them want
9. يَجْصِفَانِ to put together	Both of them put together
10. يَمْشُونَ فِي مَسَاكِينِهِمْ to walk	They walk in their dwellings
11. يَقُولُونَ to say	They say
12. فَسَتَعْلَمُونَ to know	So you all will know
13. لَا يَخْلُقُونَ شَيْئًا to create	They don't create a thing
14. كَذَلِكَ نَفْصِلُ الْآيَاتِ to explain	In that way, we explain the miraculous signs
15. يَتَرَبَّصْنَ to wait	They (f) wait
16. يُعَلِّمَانِ to teach	Both of them teach
17. فَيَتَعَلَّمُونَ مِنْهُمَا to learn	So they learned from both of them

Present tense and pronouns. Translate based on the English cues

1. يَأْتِيَانَهَا to commit	Both of them commit it	2. يُقَاتِلُونَكُمْ fight	They fight you all
3. يَعِظُكُمْ to advise	He advises you all	4. يُعْجِبُكَ to impress	He impresses you
5. تَأْخُذُهُ to take	She takes it	6. يَبْغُونَكُمْ to want	They want you all
7. يَسْأَلُونَكَ ask	They ask you	8. يَلْمِزُكَ to criticize	He criticizes you
9. يُحَاوِرُهُ converse with	He converses with him	10. أَحْمِلُكُمْ to carry	I carry you all
11. يَنْصُرُونَهُ to help	They help him	12. تَعْلَمُهُمْ to know	You know them / she knows them
13. فَتَتَّخِذُونَهُ to take	You all take it	14. يُصِيبُهُمْ to afflict	He afflicts them / it afflicts them
15. يُؤَاخِذُهُمْ to hold accountable	He holds all of them accountable	16. يَسْتَأْذِنُكَ to seek permission from	He seeks permission from you
17. تَحْشُرُهُ to gather	We gather him/it	18. يَدْخُلُهُمْ To admit	he will admit them
19. يَحْزِنُنِي to sadden	It saddens me	20. سَتَطِيعُكُمْ obey	We will obey you all
21. يُعَلِّمُكَ to teach	He teaches you	22. يُدْرِكُكُمْ reach	He/ it reaches all of you
23. يَأْكُلُهُنَّ to eat	He eats all of them (f)	24. يَسْأَلُكَ to ask	He asks you
25. أُتِبْتُكُمْ to inform	I inform you all	26. تُؤْذِنُونِي to harm	You all harm me
27. يُبَشِّرُكَ to give good news	He gives good news to you (f)	28. تُنذِرُهُمْ to warn	You warn all of them
29. يُحَذِّرُكُمْ to warn	He warns you all	30. يُمَيِّتُكُمْ to cause to die	He causes you all to die
31. تُخَدِّثُونَهُمْ to inform	All of you inform all of them	32. بَسُومُونَكُمْ to afflict	They were afflicting you all
33. يَضُرُّهُمْ to harm	He harms all of them	34. يَأْمُرُكُمْ to command	He commands all of you
35. يُحِبُّونَهُمْ to love	They love all of them	36. يُحْرِفُونَهُ to distort	They distort it
37. يُنْفِقُونَهَا to spend	They spend it	38. يُجَاجِرُونَكُمْ argue	They argue (with) you

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 inside	2. وَدَخَلَ جَنَّتَهُ inside	3. سَيَقُولُ السُّفَهَاءُ
4. نَحْنُ نَقُصُّ عَلَيْكَ inside	5. قَالَ مُوسَى	6. وَاللَّهُ يُرِيدُ inside
7. قَالُوا رَبُّكُمْ inside	8. يُدْرِكُكُمُ الْمَوْتُ	9. يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ
10. مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ	11. كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ	12. نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُونَ none
13. أَعْتَدْنَا لِلظَّالِمِينَ inside	14. إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ	15. فَمَا رَاحَتْ تِجَارَتُهُمْ
16. أَحَاطَ بِهِمْ سُرَادِقُهَا	17. سَتَجِدُنِي inside	18. اسْتَظَعَمَا أَهْلَهَا inside
19. يَعْلَمُونَ فِي الْبَحْرِ inside	20. جَاءَ وَعْدُ رَبِّي	21. ضَلَّ سَعِيَّهُمْ
22. هُمْ يَحْسِبُونَ inside	23. جَاءَهُ الْأَعْيَى	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	to Used as a connector. Eg: I want <u>to</u> read.
لَنْ	will not
لِيَكِي	so that This word has three forms: لِيَكِي لِيَكِي لِيَكِي
إِذَا إِذْنُ	in that case
حَتَّى	until

Examples of light harf in the Quran

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

Making Present Tense Lightest (مَجْرُوم)

To make the present tense lightest:

- The هُنَّ and أَنتُنَّ versions do not change.
- If the present tense ends in a ُ then change the ُ to a َ.
- 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 الجَازِمَةُ 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, if You leave them, (then) they will mislead Your servants	إِنَّكَ إِنْ تَذَرَهُمْ يُضِلُّوا عِبَادَكَ
All of you didn't find a scribe	لَمْ تَجِدُوا كَاتِبًا
Rather, they have not yet tasted My punishment	بَلْ لَمَّا يَذُوقُوا عَذَابِ
Then (as a result) they should respond to Me and they should believe in Me that they may be [rightly] guided.	فَلْيَسْتَجِيبُوا لِي وَلْيُؤْمِنُوا بِي لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْشُدُونَ

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

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

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 2nd 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	تَكْتُبْنَ	لَا تَكْتُبْنَ

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:

- i. Start with the lightest 2nd person.
- ii. Remove the first ت.
- iii. If the word can be read, leave it alone.
- iv. If the word can't be read, add a helper alif.
- v. Harakaat for the helper alif:
 1. If the second to last letter in the هُوَ present tense has a ُ then the helper alif gets a ُ.
 2. Otherwise the helper alif gets a ِ.

Examples:

1) Go! (you masc).

Start with normal 2nd 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 2nd 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 2nd 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'!

1. اِذْهَبْ to go	C	Go!(you masc) تَذْهَبْ	2. لَا يَذُوقُونَ to taste	O	They all taste
3. فَبَشِّرْهُمْ to congratulate	C	Congratulate them! تُبَشِّرُ	4. وَادْكُرْ رَبَّكَ mention	C	You, mention your lord! تَذْكُرُ
5. لَا تُطِيعْ obey	F	Do not obey! تُطِيعُ	6. لَا تُضِيعْ waste	O	We do not waste
7. لَا يُعَادِرُ leave out	O	He did not leave out.	8. اُسْجُدُوا prostrate	C	You all prostrate! تَسْجُدُونَ
9. نَادُوا to call	O	They called.	10. فَلَا تَسْأَلْنِي to ask	F	You, don't ask me! تَسْأَلُ
11. لَا تُؤَاخِذْنِي hold accountable	F	Do not hold me accountable! تُؤَاخِذُ	12. فَآكْتُبُوهُ write	C	You all write it! تَكْتُبُونَ
13. وَاسْتَشْهِدُوا شَهِيدَيْنِ bring a witness	C	You all bring a witness! تَسْتَشْهِدُونَ	14. قُولَا say	C	You two, say! تَقُولَانِ
15. حَافِظُوا عَلَى الصَّلَوَاتِ to protect	C	You all protect! تُحَافِظُونَ	16. وَقُومُوا لِلَّهِ to stand	C	You all stand for Allah! تَقُومُونَ
17. وَقَاتِلُوا fight	C	You all fight! تُقَاتِلُونَ	18. اِعْلَمُوا know	C	You all, know! تَعْلَمُونَ
19. لَا تَخَافَا to be afraid	O	You two don't fear	20. اِبْعَثْ to send	C	You, send! تَبْعَثُ
21. لَا تَقُلْ لَهُمَا أُفٍّ to say	F	You, don't say...! تَقُولُ	22. ثَبِّتْ أَقْدَامَنَا to make firm	C	You, make firm our feet. تَثْبِثُ
23. وَأَنْصُرْنَا help	C	You, help us! تَنْصُرُ	24. خُذْ to take	C	You take! تَأْخُذُ

Cummulative Practice. Grammatically label the parts of these ayaat

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

victim
of HofJ doer fi'l

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

doer fi'l

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

sifah mudhaf
 elay ,
 mawsoof mudhaf HoN + Victim

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

HoJ + Victim HoN + Victim

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

HoJ + Victim forbidding fi'l

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

Mawsoof & sifah HoN + Victim

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

detail fi'l HoN + Victim

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

detail fi'l