



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ
الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ
عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ

Recite and your Fosterer is Most Honourable.
Who taught with the pen.
He taught man that which he did not know.

ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR OF THE HOLY QURAN

Introduction

It's very tragic that most of us recite the Holy Quran, the word of ALLAH, the book of instructions, the only Source of authentic knowledge, without understanding it. We offer Salat, reciting passages in Arabic which we do not mean, because again we do not understand what we say.

In our worldly life, for nominal financial and social benefits, we take pains even in old age, to learn any language imposed on us. We spend hundreds and thousands of rupees on private tuitions for our children, to make them understand highly complicated subjects of Mathematics and Science, but when the problem of understanding the Holy Quran is posed, we are indifferent. Are we not answerable for this indifferent attitude of ours? Yes! It is in response to this fear that this work has been prepared so as to help the English knowing readers of the Holy Quran in learning basic important rules of grammar used in the Holy Quran.

The Holy Quran contains 1800 and odd basic root words which have been repeated in a variety of grammatic forms. Some of these words convey more than one meaning. All these words add up to 2000 and odd. If one learns the meanings of these 2000 and odd words and the grammatic rules to use them correctly in framing sentences, then, Insha Allah, in due course of time, he may be able to understand

nearly the whole of the Holy Quran without the help of any translation and he may also be able to offer his Salat knowing the meaning of every word he recites. Aren't these great temptations to understand, memorise and digest this small book?

May Allah help us, in fulfilling this desire with the sole aim of practically implementing all that we understand, and there by achieve success and happiness in this world and in the hereafter. Ameen.

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*A group of two or more words is know as a **مركب** (compound).*

- PHRASE
- SENTENCE

CHAPTER – 1

ARABIC WORDS

In Arabic language, most of the Nouns and Verbs are derived from words normally consisting of a minimum of 3 alphabets like

ع ب د - عَبَدَ
He worshipped

ف ع ل - فَعَلَ
He did

The meaning, gender, number, tense etc. of any root word can be altered, by adding appropriate alphabets in the beginning, middle or at the end and also by changing the signs above and below each alphabets.

I murder أَقْتُلُ

Murderer قَاتِلٌ

We murdered قَتَلْنَا

He murdered قَتَلَ

He was murdered قُتِلَ

Thus from a single 3 lettered root word numerous other words can be derived but the basic meaning of the root words is normally retained in some form or the other.

There are 8 signs which are marked above or below an alphabet to produce sounds shown below :

و
u, as in who

ا
a, as in far

ي
e, as in seen

و
un, as in dhun

و
an, as in run

و
in, as in pin.

ا or ح are used for abrupt stop, as in “cut” **فَعَلْتُ** و for repeating the sound of an alphabet as in running, **الله**. Nouns can be identified by the prefix **الْ** as in **الرَّحْمَانُ** or in the signs ك, // or // on the last alphabet of a word **زَيْدٌ**, **نَاصِرًا** or **حَامِدٍ**. A verb can be identified when it is prefixed by **قَدْ**, **لَ**, **سَوْفَ** or **سَ** and by the sign ا on the last alphabet.

Past tense

He has killed

قَدَقَتْلَ

Present tense

He knows

يَعْلَمُ

Future tense

He will strike

سَيَضْرِبُ

Future tense

You will know

سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ

Order

(you) kill

أَقْتُلُ

The number of alphabets and their signs in the case of the preposition used for joining nouns and verbs are fixed :

from = مِنْ

over = عَلَى

in = فِي

The three lettered word **فَعَلَ** meaning ‘to work’, is usually selected to demonstrate the changes that can be brought about in the meaning, gender, tense etc. of a root word by altering the signs of and increasing the number of alphabets :

works = **أَفْعَالٌ**

You (will) work = **تَفْعَلُ**

one who works = **فَاعِلٌ**

work = **فَعَلٌ**

When the root words contains the vowels **ي** or **و** or **ا** then along with the signs some of the letters too are changed or even dropped. In the case of the root word **قَوْلٌ** instead of writing **قَوْلٌ** for the third person singular past tense, it is written as **قَالَ** that is **و** is replaced by **ا**. In the case of the root letter **و** **ق** **ي** for the imperative form, only one letter is used **ق** meaning “Guard” as in **قِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ** (guard or save us from the punishment of fire)

CHAPTER – II

NOUN **اِسْمٌ**

Noun is the name of any person, place or thing. Following varieties of nouns deserve our attention.

1. INFLEXIBLE NOUN **إِسْمٌ جَامِدٌ**

A noun which has not been derived from an infinitive :

Elephant = **فَيْلٌ** Horse = **فَرَسٌ**

2. VERBAL NOUN **مَصْدَرٌ**

A noun that has been derived from an infinitive and from which other words are derived :

(Infinitive)	To murder	=	قَتَلَ
(Noun)	Murder	=	قَتْلٌ
(Derived subject)	Murderer	=	قَاتِلٌ
(Derived object)	one who is murdered	=	مَقْتُولٌ

3. COMMON NOUN **إِسْمٌ نَكِرَةٌ**

These nouns refer to Classes or groups of things :

Star = **نَجْمٌ** House = **بَيْتٌ**

4. PROPER NOUN **إِسْمٌ مَعْرُوفٌ**

These nouns refer to particular persons, places or things like : **مَكَّةَ ، حَامِدٌ**

When the alphabets **أَلْ** are prefixed to a common noun, it gets converted to a proper noun, imparting the meaning of the English article "THE"

The Star **النَّجْمُ**

The House **الْبَيْتُ**

The noun in subjective case (active) ends in **69** Hamid became **جَاءَ حَامِدٌ**. The noun is objective case

(passive) ends in **//** I struck Hamid **ضَرَبْتُ حَامِدًا**. The noun which is

preceded by a preposition end in **//** I went towards Hamid **ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى حَامِدٍ**.

In case the noun is prefixed with **اَلْ** then the last alphabet will be marked by _____

_____ / _____ respectively instead of _____ // _____ // _____ .

5. ACTIVE NOUN – SUBJECT **فَاعِلٌ**

This noun is derived from the root word by adding **ا** after the first alphabet and marking the sign **/** on the central alphabet.

نَصَرَ - نَاصِرٌ
One who helps

فَتَحَ - فَاتِحٌ
One who opens

6. PASSIVE NOUN – OBJECT **مَفْعُولٌ**

This noun is derived from the root word by prefixing **م** and inserting **و** between the second and third letters. The central alphabet is marked with the sign **/** .

نَصَرَ - مَنصُورٌ
One who is helped

فَتَحَ - مَفْتُوحٌ
one that is opened

7. NOUN OF PLACE AND TIME **اسم ظرف و مكان و زمان**

The noun has **م** with sign **/** prefixed to the root word. The central alphabet has the sign **/** if the Aorist verb **فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ** has **/** or **/** on the central alphabet of the root word. The central alphabet will have **/** marked on it, if the central alphabet of the Aorist verb also has **/** marked on it.

Name of Place / Time

Opening **مَفْتُوحٌ**
Helping **مَنصُرٌ**
Sitting **مَجْلِسٌ**

Aorist Verb

يَفْتَحُ
يَنْصُرُ
يَجْلِسُ

(Exceptions to the rule)

مَشْرِقٌ
مَسْجِدٌ

يَشْرِقُ
يَسْجُدُ

مُصَلِّي

يُصَلِّي

8. NOUN OF THE INSTRUMENT إِسْمُ آلِه

Names of working instruments. There are three forms

Plough (ح ر ث)	مِحْرَثٌ	مِثْعَلٌ
Key (ف ت ح)	مِفْتَاحٌ	مِثْعَالٌ
Fan (ر و ح)	مِرْوَحَةٌ	مِثْعَلَةٌ

9. ADJECTIVE إِسْمُ صِفَتٍ

These words indicate qualities or attributes of nouns. In some cases, after the second alphabet of the root word, one of the vowels و, ي or ا is added as follows :

Good	شَرِيفٌ	(ش ر ف)
Dignified	وَقُورٌ	(و ق ر)
Brave	شُجَاعٌ	(ش ج ع)

Following forms are also used

Difficult	صَعَبٌ	فَعْلٌ
Beautiful	حَسَنٌ	فَعْلٌ
Hard	صَلْبٌ	فَعْلٌ
Very happy	فُرْحٌ	فَعْلٌ
Beneficent	رَحْمَانٌ	فَعْلَانٌ

10. NOUNS OF EXAGGERATION إِسْمٌ مُبَالِغَةٌ

To express an excess of some quality, following terms of the root word فَعْلٌ are used.

Very cautious	حَذِرٌ	فَعْلٌ
Very merciful	رَحِيمٌ	فَعِيلٌ
Heavy eater	أَكُولٌ	فَعُولٌ
Very learned	عَلَامٌ	فَعَالٌ
Very elderly	كِبَارٌ	فَعَالٌ
Very truthful	صَدِيقٌ	فَعِيلٌ
Cutter	مِجْزَمٌ	مِثْعَلٌ
Great bestower	مِنْعَامٌ	مِثْعَالٌ
Very poor	مِسْكِينٌ	مِثْعِيلٌ

Very peculiar	عَجَابٌ	فَعَالٌ
Great differentiator	فَارُوقٌ	فَاعُولٌ
One who laughs	ضُحَكَةٌ	فُعَلَةٌ
Established one	قِيُومٌ	فَعُولٌ
Very holy	قُدُوسٌ	فُعُولٌ
One who finds excuses	قُلُوبٌ	فَعَلٌ

11. COMPARATIVE NOUN اسْمٌ تَفْضِيلٌ

These nouns are used for comparison. Derived from the root word **فعل** the word **فَعِيلٌ** means one who has the capacity to work. The forms **أَفْعَلٌ** (masculine) and **فَعْلَى** (feminine) show comparative capacity of doing more work, following examples throw more light.

<u>Comparative</u> <u>feminine</u>	<u>Comparative</u> <u>masculine</u>	<u>Noun</u>
صُغْرَى	أَصْعَرُ	صَغِيرٌ
كُبْرَى	أَكْبَرُ	كَبِيرٌ

Comparative nouns do not have the prefix **ال** or the signs  or  or  on the last alphabet.

12. NOUN OF MULTITUDE جَمْعٌ تَكْثِيرٌ

The noun is derived by suffixing **ة** to certain singular nouns

Many trees	شَجَرَةٌ	شَجَرٌ
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13. RELATIVE NOUNS

When **ي** is suffixed to certain nouns, the derived word conveys the sense of belonging to :

Belonging to Arabia	عَبْيِي	عَرَبِي
Belonging to India	هِنْدِي	هِنْدِي

14. GENDER – MASCULINE , FEMININE

In most cases a feminine noun can be identified by the suffix **ة**

Masculine	عَابِدٌ	سَاجِدٌ	عَالِمٌ
Feminine	عَابِدَةٌ	سَاجِدَةٌ	عَالِمَةٌ

When the masculine noun is the equivalent of the word **أَفْعَلٌ** its feminine is either **فُعْلَى** or **فُعْلَاءُ**

Masculine

أَفْعَلٌ
أَصْعَرُ
أَصْفَرُ

Feminine

فُعْلَى - فُعْلَاءُ
صُعْرَى
صَفْرَاءُ

There are some irregular forms which do not end in **ة** or **اى** or **اء** yet they are considered feminine :

Fire = **نَارٌ**

Earth = **أَرْضٌ**

Sky = **سَمَاءٌ**

15. NUMBER :- SINGULAR, DUAL, PLURAL

Dual (for two things): To convert singular to dual, **اِنْ** is added at the end of the active noun, that is, subject **فَاعِلٌ** and **يْنِ** at the end of passive noun, that is, object

مَفْعُولٌ . The alphabet just before **اِنْ** or **يْنِ** is marked with the sign  and the

last **ن** of the dual always has the sign .

	<u>Singular</u>		<u>Dual Active</u>
<u>Dual Passive</u>			
Two eyes	عَيْنٌ	عَيْنَانِ	عَيْنَيْنِ
Two hands	يَدٌ	يَدَانِ	يَدَيْنِ
Two learned women	عَالِمَةٌ	عَالِمَتَانِ	عَالِمَتَيْنِ

Plural has two kinds :

(1) Sound plural - **جَمْعٌ سَالِمٌ**

(2) Broken plural - **جَمْعٌ مُكْسَرٌ**

In sound plural **جَمْعٌ سَالِمٌ** alphabets of the singular form remain in the same order. **وِن** is added at the end of active noun subject **فَاعِلٌ** and **يْنِ** at the end of

passive noun object **مَفْعُولٌ** . The letter before **و** is marked with  for the

active noun and the letter before ي is marked with / for the passive noun.

The last ن is marked with / . Feminine sound plural is made by adding ات to active masculine noun and ات to passive masculine noun.

	<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural Active</u>
<u>Plural Passive</u>			
Masc.	عَالِمٌ	عَالِمُونَ	عَالِمِينَ
Fem.	عَالِمَةٌ	عَالِمَاتٌ	عَالِمَاتٍ

SUMMARY OF NUMBER, SING., DUAL AND SOUND PLURAL

MASCULINE

FEMININE

	Active فاعل	Passive مفعول	Preposition حرف	Active فاعل	Passive مفعول	Preposition حرف
Sing.	مُسْلِمٌ	مُسْلِمًا	مُسْلِمٍ	مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمَةً	مُسْلِمَةٍ
Dual	مُسْلِمَانِ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ		مُسْلِمَتَانِ	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	
Plu.	مُسْلِمُونَ	مُسْلِمِينَ		مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَاتٍ	

In broken plural, the original form of the singular is changed by addition or removal of alphabets and changing the signs associated with the original alphabets.

<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>
كُتُبٌ	كِتَابٌ	قَلَمٌ	أَقْلَامٌ
رَجُلٌ	رَجُلٌ	بَيْتٌ	بُيُوتٌ
ثُوبٌ	ثِيَابٌ	مَسْجِدٌ	مَسَاجِدٌ

CHAPTER – III

ضَمَائِرُ PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word used in place or instead of a noun.

If **إِيَّأ** is prefixed to passive pronouns, it imparts the sense of only, **إِيَّاكَ** (only you), **إِيَّاَنَا** (only we).

NEAR						FAR					
3. Demonstrative Pronouns											
Masculine						Feminine					
S	D	P	S	D	P	S	D	P	S	D	P
This	Those Two	All these	This	These Two	All those	That	Those Two	All Those	That	Those Two	All Those
هَذَا	هَذَانِ هَذَيْنِ	هَؤُلَاءِ	هَذِهِ	هَاتَانِ هَاتَيْنِ	هَؤُلَاءِ	ذَلِكَ	ذَانِكَ ذَيْنِكَ	أُولَئِكَ	تِلْكَ	تَانِكَ تَيْنِكَ	أُولَئِكَ
4. Relative Pronouns						5. Interrogative Pronouns					
Who	Who	Who	Who	Who	Who	مَنْ		مَا			
which	Which two	Which all	Which	Which two	Which all						
الَّذِي	الَّذَانِ الَّذَيْنِ	الَّذِينَ	الَّتِي	الَّتَانِ الَّتَيْنِ	الَّتِي	who for living beings		what which for inanimates			

First Person				Second Person			Third Person		
Gender	S	D	P	S	D	P	S	D	P
1. Personal Pronouns ضَمَائِرُ شَخْصِيَّةٍ									
	I	we too		you	you two	you all	He/She	They two	They all
M	أَنَا	نَحْنُ	نَحْنُ	أَنْتَ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتُمْ	هُوَ	هُمَا	هُمُ
F	"	"	"	أَنْتِ	"	أَنْتُنَّ	هِيَ	"	هُنَّ
2. Possessive Pronouns to be suffixed ضَمَائِرُ إِضَافِيَّةٍ									
	Mine	Ours two	Ours	Yours	Yours two	Yours all	His\Her	Their two	Theirs
M	ي	نَا	نَا	كَ	كَمَا	كُمُ	هُ	هُمَا	هُمُ
F	"	"	"	كِ	"	كُنَّ	هَا	"	هُنَّ
My fosterer =	رَبِّي	Our Fosterer=	رَبَّنَا		Your heart =	قَلْبِكَ	We provided them =	رَزَقْنَاهُمْ	

CHAPTER – IV VERB فِعْلٌ

Verb is a word that indicates an action associated with past, present or future.

1. INTRANSITIVE VERB

فعل لازم

It denotes an action by the subject which does not pass over to an object.

Hamid came

جَاءَ حَامِدٌ

2. TRANSITIVE VERB

فعل متعدي

This verb denotes an action which passes over from the doer or subject to an object.

I struck Hamid

ضَرَبْتُ حَامِدًا

3.a PAST TENSE ACTIVE VOICE

فعل ماضي معروف

In this form of the verb, the first and the last alphabets of a three lettered

root word have the sign  marked on them, while the sign on the central alphabet may change.

فَتَحَ سَمِعَ كَرَّمَ

Different forms of first, second and third persons, masculine and feminine genders and singular, dual and plural numbers used in the active voice of past tense are as follows : S = Singular, D = Dual and P = Plural.

Third Person	Masculine	S	He killed.	قَتَلَ
		D	They two killed.	قَتَلَا
		P	They all killed.	قَتَلُوا
	Feminine	S	She killed.	قَتَلَتْ
		D	They two killed.	قَتَلَتَا
		P	They all killed.	قَتَلْنَ
Second Person	Masculine	S	You killed.	قَتَلْتَ
		D	You two killed.	قَتَلْتُمَا
		P	You all killed.	قَتَلْتُمْ
Second Person	Feminine	S	You killed.	قَتَلْتِ
		D	You two killed.	قَتَلْتُمَا
		P	You all killed.	قَتَلْتُنَّ
First Person	Masculine or	S	I killed.	قَتَلْتُ
	Feminine	D/P	We killed.	قَتَلْنَا

To make negative prefix

مَا

He did not kill

مَا قَتَلَ

We did not kill

مَا قَتَلْنَا

She did not kill

مَا قَتَلَتْ

You two did not kill

مَا قَتَلْتُمَا

3.b PAST TENSE, PASSIVE VOICE

فعل ماضي مجهول

To obtain this form of the verb, the sign of the first alphabet of all the active

verbs is changed to and that of the second to .

Passive

ذُهِبَ

He was made to go

قُتِلْنَا

We were killed

Active

ذَهَبَ

He went

قَتَلْنَا

We killed

To make negative prefix

مَا

You were not killed

مَا قُتِلْتُمْ

He was not made to go

مَا ذُهِبَ

4. AORIST TENSE

فعل مضارع

In Arabic language, present and future tense are represented by a single tense known as Aorist tense. These are some prefixes which sometime help in distinguishing present from future tense but mostly this verb represents both the tenses.

4.a AORIST TENSE, ACTIVE VOICE

فعل مضارع معروف

This form of the verb has as a prefix to the root word, one of the alphabets ا

ي ن ت marked with the sign . The first alphabet of the root word is

marked with the sign and the last with the sign , the central alphabet

may have one of the three signs , , or .

Different forms of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons masculine and feminine genders, and singular, dual and plural numbers used in the active voice of Aorist tense are as follows :

Third Person	Masculine	S	He Kills / will kill.	يَقْتُلُ
		D	They two kill / will kill.	يَقْتُلَانِ
		P	They all kill / will kill.	يَقْتُلُونَ
	Feminine	S	She kills / will kill	تَقْتُلُ
		D	They two kill / will kill.	تَقْتُلَانِ
		P	They all kill / will kill.	يَقْتُلْنَ
Second Person	Masculine	S	You Kill / will kill.	تَقْتُلُ
		D	You two kill / will kill.	تَقْتُلَانِ
		P	You all kill / will kill.	تَقْتُلُونَ
	Feminine	S	You kill / will kill.	تَقْتُلِينَ
		D	You two kill / will kill.	تَقْتُلَانِ
		P	You all kill / will kill.	تَقْتُلْنَ
First Person	Masculine or Feminine	S	I kill / will kill.	أَقْتُلُ
		D/P	We kill / will kill.	نَقْتُلُ

To make negative Aorist tense active voice لا is prefixed :

He does not / will not kill لا يَقْتُلُ

We do not / will not kill لا نَقْتُلُ

4.b AORIST TENSE, PASSIVE VOICE فعل مضارع مجهول

To convert Aorist active to passive voice the sign  on the prefixed alphabets ا ت ن ي is changed to  and the third alphabet is marked with the sign .

Passive
He is killed / will be killed يُقْتَلُ

Active
He kills / will kill يَقْتُلُ

b) Future tense : When the letter **س** is prefixed to an aorist tense, it gives the sense of near future and when the word **سَوْفَ** is prefixed, it conveys the sense of distant future :

He will help them (in near future) **سَيَنْصُرُهُمْ**

He will go (after some time) **سَوْفَ يَذْهَبُ**

c) Future certainty : When aorist tense is prefixed with **لَ** and suffixed with **نَ** and

the **9** on the last letter of the root word is changed to **/** the verb conveys the sense of definitely doing something in future.

He will definitely do **لَيَفْعَلَنَّ**

d) Future Negative : When **لَنْ** is prefixed to an aorist tense, it conveys the sense of never doing something in future.

He will never do **لَنْ يَفْعَلُ**

e) Should do : **لِ** Prefixed to an aorist tense conveys the tense of should do :

He should do **لِيَفْعَلُ**

f) Should not do : **لَا** Prefixed to an aorist tense verb gives the tense of should not do :

He should not do **لَا يَفْعَلُ**

g) Will be : When **أَإِذَا** is prefixed to past tense, it conveys the sense of will be done in future :

When it will be opened **أَإِذَا فَتِحَتْ**

h) Changes due to prefixes : When **لَمْ** and **لَ** are prefixed to the aorist tense, the last alphabet of those verbs which do not end in **نَ** are to be marked by

the sign **^** **يَعْلَمُ = لَمْ تَعْلَمْ** . For verbs which end in **نَ** this **نَ** is dropped (except in feminine plural) **يَعْلَمَانِ لَمَّا يَعْلَمَا** . When **لَنْ** and **أَنْ** are prefixed to

aorist tense not ending **نَ** in the last alphabet is marked with **/** **يَعْلَمُ = أَنْ** . For verbs ending in **نَ** this **نَ** is dropped **يَعْلَمَانِ يَعْلَمَا** .

7 a) Imperative mood **أمر**

Imperative mood (ordering or asking someone to do something) is obtained from aorist tense second person. First aorist tense alphabet **ت** in the beginning is

removed, then if the central alphabet is marked by **/** or **/** the alphabet **ا**

9

with the sign _____ is prefixed. If the central alphabet is marked with then prefixed

9

alphabet is also marked with _____. In both cases the last alphabet is marked with

^

the sign _____.

Imperative

Aorist

Imperative

Aorist

إِضْرِبْ

تَضْرِبُ

اِفْتَحْ

تَفْتَحُ

Imperative mood of different numbers and genders

Feminine

Masculine

Aorist

تَذْهَبُ

اِذْهَبْنَ

اِذْهَبَا

اِذْهَبِي

اِذْهَبُوا

اِذْهَبَا

اِذْهَبْ

For root alphabets that start with ا this ا is dropped along with the alphabet of aorist

^

tense ت and then the last alphabet is marked with the sign _____.

Imperative

Aorist

Imperative

Aorist

مُرْ

تَأْمُرْ

كُنْ

تَأْكُلْ

(you) order

(you) eat

7 b) Prohibitive نهى

To obtain this form (ordering or asking someone not to do something) لا is prefixed to the aorist tense second person and the last alphabet is marked with the

^

sign _____.

Feminine

Masculine

لا تَذْهَبْنَ

لا تَذْهَبَا

لا تَذْهَبِي

لا تَذْهَبُوا

لا تَذْهَبَا

لا تَذْهَبْ

7 c) Imperative and Prohibitive moods of first and third persons.

These verbs are formed by prefixing ل to the aorist verbs of first and third

^

persons, the last alphabet being marked by the sign _____.

I should do

لِيَأْعَلْ

He should worship

لِيَعْبُدْ

^

When ف or و are present as prefix then this ل is marked with _____.

Then he should worship

فَلْيَعْبُدْ

And I should bow

وَلْيَسْجُدْ

Prohibitive mood is obtained by prefixing the aorist first and third person verbs

^

with لا and marking the last alphabet with _____.

He should not play لا يَلْعَبُ

We should not write لا نَكْتُبُ

These rules are followed for feminine gender and other numbers too.

8. DERIVATIVES OF TRILITERALS

ثَلَاثِي مَزِيدٍ فِيهِ

The word representing the third person singular in the past tense (TPS P) normally contains three letters :

He heard سَمِعَ

He honoured كَرَّمَ

He opened فَتَحَ

These words are known as triliterals

ثَلَاثِي مُجَرَّدٌ

Addition of more alphabets to these triliteral verbs introduces a wide scope for additional meanings. Some important forms of these derived triliterals are listed below with examples of TP.S.P. of triliteral and their derivatives.

Derived TP.S.P.	Triliteral TP.S.P.	Infinitive	Form or Chapter
عَلَّمَ	عَلَّمَ	تَعَلَّمَ	تَفَعَّلَ
أَحْسَنَ	حَسَّنَ	إِحْسَانَ	إِفْعَالَ
جَاهَدَ	جَهَدَ	مُجَاهَدَةً	مُقَاعَلَةً
تَكَثَّرَ	كَثَّرَ	تَكَثَّرَ	تَفَاعَلَ
تَقَطَّعَ	قَطَّعَ	تَقَطَّعَ	تَفَعَّلَ
إِنْقَلَبَ	قَلَبَ	إِنْقِلَابٌ	إِنْفَعَالَ
اِكْتَسَبَ	كَسَبَ	اِكْتِسَابٌ	اِفْتِعَالَ
اِسْتَعْفَرَ	عَفَرَ	اِسْتِعْفَارٌ	اِسْتِنْفَعَالَ

Some of the important changes these derivatives introduce are as follows :

1. Intransitive verb changes to transitive

He learned (intransitive) عَلَّمَ

He taught (transitive) عَلَّمَ

2. In place of one, two objects are required

Zaid made Hamid read the book أَقْرَأَ زَيْدٌ حَامِدًا كِتَابًا

3. Sense of intensity, excess of exaggeration is conveyed :

He killed intensely or excessively قَاتَلَ

4. Repetition or step by step execution is indicated.

He sent down repeatedly, step by step **تَنْزَلًا**
5. Absorption of a condition or action is shown :

He got cut to pieces **تَقَطَّعَ**

6. Absorption of a condition or action is shown :

He got cut to pieces **أَصْبَحَ**

7. Similar action by two persons/groups is shown.

Came before one another **تَقَابَلَا**

8. Competition is exhibited,

One tried to overtake another **سَابَقَ**

9. Leaving off some work is shown :

He gave up sleep **تَهَجَّدَ**

The derived trilaterals are treated as root words and various other forms of verbs and infinitives are derived from them.

Derivatives of **عَمَّ** are

عَمَّ **يَعْمُ** **يَعْمُ** **عَمَّ**
تَعْلِيمٌ **مُعَلِّمٌ** **مُعَلِّمٌ** **لَا تُعَلِّمُ**

Four and five lettered verbs which are not very common have not been discussed here.

CHAPTER V

WORDS OTHER THAN NOUNS AND VERBS

1. PREPOSITIONS

(Nos. given after words are chapter and verse nos. of the Quran)

مِنْ from (16:67) ; of (6:144) ; because of (28:73) ; among (3:75) ; during (50:40) ; any (3:62) ; according to (65:6) ; instead of (9:38) ; than (97:3)

لِ to, for (2:284; 106:1) ; that (he might become) (28:8) let (65:7) ; on (17:107) ; about (10:77)

مَعَ with : together

بِ with (2:63) ; during (17:79) ; in (15:46) ; for (5:45) by (38:82) ; from (76:6)

تَ used for oath (21:57)

إِلَى to, till, towards (17:1; 2:187)

عَلَى on; upon (23:22); over (2:47) at (28:15) under (20:39); on (condition) (18:66)

فِي in (11:108); about (14:10); into (15:29); on account of (60:9); respecting (2:176); with (12:82); compared to (13:26); concerning (4:176)

عَنْ about (2:119); with (2:120); from (21:101) because (9:114); of (3:97)

حَتَّى until, till, yet

2. CONJUNCTIONS

فَ then; so; but; thus; however; because; so that

وَ and (36:27); with (10:71); or (3:111); so that (6:27) that is (explaining the preceding word or sentence) (21:69); oath (103:1); although (6:42); when etc....

ثُمَّ then; again; moreover

أَمْ , أَوْ , إِمَّا or; either

3. WORDS USED FOR QUESTIONS

مَتَى - which, what; مَا - where from; أَيْنَ - why; لِمَاذَا, لِمَ - where; حَيْثُ - when; أَيُّ - who, whom; كَيْفَ - how; هَلْ, أ - is, what; كَمْ - how many, how much

4. AFFIRMATIVE WORDS

بَلَى - yes, why not; نَعَمْ - yes; إِيْ - yes, why not

5. NEGATIVE WORDS

مَا - No; not – is used for past tense. When it is used for aorist tense, it is normally associated with .

لَا is used for aorist tense meaning “No” or “Not”. When it is used for past tense, it is either associated with or repeated.

لَمْ meaning “No” is used for aorist tense but gives the tense of past negative.

لَنْ meaning “Never” is used for future tense.

كَلَّا means “Surely not”

6. WORDS CONVEYING CONDITION

لَوْ - if; إِنْ - if; إِذَا - when; لَمَّا - not yet; كَيْ - so that; أَنْ - that

7. DIRECTIONAL WORDS

وَرَاءَ - behind; أَمَامَ - in front; قَبْلَ - before, earlier; تَحْتَ - below, beneath; فَوْقَ - over, above, upon; دُونِ - besides, other than; عِنْدَ - near, with; بَعْدَ - after; أَمْسَ - yesterday; حَوْلَ - around; بَيْنَ - between, among; ثُمَّ - then and there

8. OTHER PARTICLES

كَ - as, like; رُبَّمَا - often; بَلْ - but; لَكِنَّ, كَلَّا - but; لَعَلَّ - so that; كَأَنَّ - as if; إِنَّمَا - only; لَيْتَ - wish; - means “certainly”. It is used in the beginning of a sentence and is used in the same sense in the middle of the sentence. It also means “that”; هَا، أَلَا، أَمَا - beware; أَمَا - as for

CHAPTER VI

PHRASES AND SENTENCES

A group of two or more words is known as a مُرَكَّبٌ (compound).

1. PHRASE : A group of words not giving complete sense is known as مُرَكَّبٌ نَاقِصٌ (phrase).

This boy هَذَا الْوَلَدُ

The straight path الصِّرَاطُ الْمُسْتَقِيمُ

There are two important types of phrases

- adjective
- possessive

In the adjective case quality or condition of the noun is described :

Hardworking boy الْوَلَدُ الْمُجْتَهِدُ

Sweet water الْمَاءُ الْعَذْبُ

The first noun is known as **مَوْصُوف** (possessor of the quality) and the second noun is **صِفَت** (adjective).

In the possessive case, there is a possessive relationship between two nouns :

Allah's book **كِتَابُ اللَّهِ**
Khalid's house **بَيْتُ خَالِدٍ**

The first noun is known as **مُضَافٌ** and the second **مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ** .

2. SENTENCE : A group of words giving complete sense is known as **مُرَكَّبٌ تَامٌ** (sentence)

The Quran is the book of Allah **الْقُرْآنُ كِتَابُ اللَّهِ**

The servant opened the door **فَتَحَ الْخَادِمُ الْبَابَ**

In Arabic language there are two kinds of sentences **جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ** (sentence starting with noun) and **جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ** (sentence starting with verb)

As example of the first kind :

The boy is standing **الْوَلَدُ قَائِمٌ**

An example of the second kind can be obtained by reversing the order in the above sentence itself

The boy is standing **قَامَ الْوَلَدُ**

In **جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ** the first noun is known as **مُبْتَدَأٌ** (subject) and the second noun is **خَبَرٌ** (predicate).

In **جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ** the first word is **مَسْنَدٌ** (predicate) and the second is **مَسْنَدٌ اِلَيْهِ** (subject). **مَسْنَدٌ اِلَيْهِ** (subject) is always a noun and **مَسْنَدٌ** (predicate) may be a noun or verb.