



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

ر  
an, as in run

ن  
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 imparative 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 **إِسْمٌ**

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           | = | <b>قَتَلَ</b>    |
| ( Noun )            | Murder              | = | <b>قَتْلٌ</b>    |
| ( Derived subject ) | Murderer            | = | <b>قَاتِلٌ</b>   |
| ( Derived object )  | one who is murdered | = | <b>مَقْتُولٌ</b> |

### 3. COMMON NOUN **إِسْمٌ نَكْرَةٌ**

These nouns refer to Classes or groups of things :

Star = **نَجْمٌ**                      House = **بَيْتٌ**

### 4. PROPER NOUN **إِسْمٌ مَعْرُفَةٌ**

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 **/** .

**نَصِرَ - مَنصُورٌ**  
One who is helped

**فَتِحَ - 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   | كُبَارٌ   | فَعَالٌ   |
| Very truthful  | صَدِيقٌ   | فَعِيلٌ   |
| Cutter         | مِجْزَمٌ  | مِثْعَلٌ  |
| Great bestower | مِنْعَامٌ | مِثْعَالٌ |
| Very poor      | مِسْكِينٌ | مِثْعِيلٌ |

Very peculiar

عَجَابٌ

فَعَالٌ

Great differentiator

فَارُوقٌ

فَاعُوْلٌ

One who laughs

ضُحْكَةٌ

فُعْلَةٌ

Established one

قِيَوْمٌ

فَعُوْلٌ

Very holy

قُدُوْسٌ

فَعُوْلٌ

One who finds excuses

قُلُبٌ

فَعَلٌ

## 11. COMPARATIVE NOUN

### اسْمٌ تَفْضِيْلٌ

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

#### Comparative feminine

صُغْرَى

كُبْرَى

#### Comparative masculine

أَصْغَرُ

أَكْبَرُ

#### Noun

صَغِيْرٌ

كَبِيْرٌ

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

## 12. NOUN OF MULTITUDE

### جَمْعٌ تَكْثِيْرٌ

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

Many trees

شَجَرَةٌ

شَجَرٌ

## 13. RELATIVE NOUNS

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

Belonging to Arabia

عَرَبِيٌّ

عَرَبٌ

Belonging to India

هِنْدِيٌّ

هِنْدٌ

## 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<br>فاعل | Passive<br>مفعول | Preposition<br>حرف | Active<br>فاعل | Passive<br>مفعول | Preposition<br>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>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> | <u>Singular</u> |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <u>Plural</u> |                 |               |                 |
|               | كُتُبٌ          | كِتَابٌ       | أَقْلَامٌ       |
|               | رِجَالٌ         | أَرْجُلٌ      | بُيُوتٌ         |
|               | ثُوبٌ           | ثِيَابٌ       | مَسَاجِدٌ       |

## CHAPTER – III

## ضَمَائِرُ PRONOUNS

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

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

| NEAR                 | 3. Demonstrative Pronouns |                     |              |                             |                     |                                | اسم اشاره          |   |         | FAR                |            |  |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|---------|--------------------|------------|--|
|                      | Masculine                 |                     |              | Feminine                    |                     |                                | 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<br>هَذَيْنِ       | هَؤُلَاءِ           | هَذِهِ       | هَٰئَاتَانِ<br>هَٰئَاتَيْنِ | هَؤُلَاءِ           | ذَٰلِكَ                        | ذَٰلِكَ<br>ذَٰلِكَ | أُولَٰئِكَ                              | تَٰلِكَ | تَٰلِكَ<br>تَٰلِكَ | أُولَٰئِكَ |  |
| 4. Relative Pronouns |                           |                     |              |                             |                     | 5. Interrogative Pronouns      |                    |   |         |                    |            |  |
| Who<br>which         | Who<br>Which<br>two       | Who<br>Which<br>all | Who<br>Which | Who<br>Which<br>two         | Who<br>Which<br>all | مَنْ                           |                    | مَا                                     |         |                    |            |  |
| الَّذِي              | الَّذَانِ<br>الَّذَيْنِ   | الَّذِينَ           | الَّتِي      | الَّتَانِ<br>الَّتَيْنِ     | الَّذِي<br>الَّذِي  | who<br>for<br>living<br>beings |                    | what<br>which<br>for<br>inani-<br>mates |         |                    |            |  |

| Gender   | First Person |               |          | Second Person |              |           | Third Person       |               |          |
|--|--------------|---------------|----------|---------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|----------|
|  | 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            | كُمَا        | 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 فعل

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.

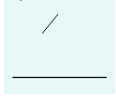
I struck Hamid

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<br>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<br>Person | Masculine    | S   | You killed.      | قَتَلْتَ    |
|                  |              | D   | You two killed.  | قَتَلْتُمَا |
|                  |              | P   | You all killed.  | قَتَلْتُمْ  |
| Second<br>Person | Feminine     | S   | You killed.      | قَتَلْتِ    |
|                  |              | D   | You two killed.  | قَتَلْتُمَا |
|                  |              | P   | You all killed.  | قَتَلْتُنَّ |
| First<br>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

ذُهِبَ

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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> 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    | <b>S</b>   | He Kills / will kill.      | يَقْتُلُ    |
|               |              | <b>D</b>   | They two kill / will kill. | يَقْتُلَانِ |
|               |              | <b>P</b>   | They all kill / will kill. | يَقْتُلُونَ |
|               | Feminine     | <b>S</b>   | She kills / will kill      | تَقْتُلُ    |
|               |              | <b>D</b>   | They two kill / will kill. | تَقْتُلَانِ |
|               |              | <b>P</b>   | They all kill / will kill. | يَقْتُلْنَ  |
| Second Person | Masculine    | <b>S</b>   | You Kill / will kill.      | تَقْتُلُ    |
|               |              | <b>D</b>   | You two kill / will kill.  | تَقْتُلَانِ |
|               |              | <b>P</b>   | You all kill / will kill.  | تَقْتُلُونَ |
|               | Feminine     | <b>S</b>   | You kill / will kill.      | تَقْتُلِينَ |
|               |              | <b>D</b>   | You two kill / will kill.  | تَقْتُلَانِ |
|               |              | <b>P</b>   | You all kill / will kill.  | تَقْتُلْنَ  |
| First Person  | Masculine or | <b>S</b>   | I kill / will kill.        | أَقْتُلُ    |
|               | Feminine     | <b>D/P</b> | 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



## 5. OTHER FORMS OF PAST TENSE

a) Immediate past / present perfect : When **قَدْ** is prefixed to past tense, we obtain present perfect tense.

He has come out                      قَدْ خَرَجَ

b) Past perfect : To obtain the form **كَانَ** is prefixed to the past tense, third person singular.

He had written                      كَانَ كَتَبَ

For different genders, numbers and persons, derivatives of **كَانَ** are used following the rules for past tense active voice detailed earlier. All the forms in that sequence are as follows :

|        | FEMININE |           |         | MASCULINE |           |          |
|--------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Person | P        | D         | S       | P         | D         | S        |
| Third  | كُنَّ    | كَانَتَا  | كَانَتْ | كَانُوا   | كَانَا    | كَانَ    |
| Second | كُنْتُمْ | كُنْتُمَا | كُنْتِ  | كُنْتُمْ  | كُنْتُمَا | كُنْتُمْ |
| First  | M<br>and | FSD       | and P   |           | كُنَّا    | كُنْتُمْ |

c) Probability in Past : Prefixing **لَعَنَّا** to the past tense imparts the sense of probability :

Probably he has heard                      لَعَنَّا سَمِعَ

d) Wishing in Past : Wishing to have done an action in the past, the word **لَيْتَمَا** is prefixed to past tense :

Wish I had guarded                      لَيْتَمَا حَفِظْتُ

e) Used to do : Prefixing the word **كَانَ** and its derivatives detailed above ( 5 b ), to the appropriate Aorist tense gives the sense of having used to do something.

He used to worship                      كَانَ يَعْبُدُ

I used to open                      كُنْتُ أَفْتَحُ

f) Negative Past : **لَمْ** prefixed to aorist tense, converts it to negative past.

He did not do                      لَمْ تَفْعَلْ

We did not kill                      لَمْ نَقْتُلْ

## 6. OTHER FORMS OF AORIST TENSE

a) Present tense : **لِيَفْعُلْ** prefixed to aorist tense active voice gives the sense of present tense.

He kills                      لِيَفْعُلْ



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

اِذْهَبِي

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 نَهَى

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

لَا تَذْهَبِي

لَا تَذْهَبَا

لَا تَذْهَبِي

لَا تَذْهَبُوا

لَا تَذْهَبَا

لَا 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 trilaterals

ثَلَاثِي مُجَرَّدٌ

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

| Derived TP.S.P. | Trilateral 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   | إِنْفِعَالَ     |
| اِكْتَسَبَ      | كَسَبَ             | اِكْتِسَابٌ   | اِفْتِعَالَ     |
| اِسْتَعْفَرَ    | عَفَرَ             | اِسْتِعْفَارٌ | اِسْتِفْعَالَ   |

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 **عَلَّمَ** are

**عَلَّمَ**      **يُعَلِّمُ**      **يُعَلِّمُ**      **عَلَّمَ**  
**تُعَلِّمُ**      **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.