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.

Dr. MIR ANEESUDDIN, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Osm)

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• VERBAL NOUN
• COMMON NOUN
• PROPER NOUN
• ACTIVE NOUN ( SUBJECT )
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• NOUN OF PLACE AND TIME
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- **GENDER (MASCUINE, FEMININE)**
  
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**PRONOUNS**

**VERB**

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

- **INTRANSITIVE VERB** فعل لا زم
  
- **TRANSITIVE VERB** فعل متعدي
  
- **PAST TENSE ACTIVE VOICE** فعل ماضي معرف
  
- **PAST TENSE PASSIVE VOICE** فعل ماضي مجهول
  
- **AORIST TENSE** فعل مضارع
  
- **AORIST TENSE, ACTIVE VOICE** فعل مضارع معرف
  
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- **OTHER FORMS OF PAST TENSE**
  
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• **DERIVATIVES OF TRILITERALS** ثلاثي مَرِيدٍ فيهُ

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• **PREPOSITIONS**

• **CONJUNCTION**

• **WORDS USE FOR QUESTIONS**

• **AFFIRMATIVE WORDS**

• **NEGATIVE WORDS**

• **WORDS CONVEYING CONDITION**

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*A group of two or more words is known as a *مَرَكَّب* (*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
He worshipped

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

Murderer

We murdered

He murdered

He was murdered

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>as in who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>as in far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>as in seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un</td>
<td>as in dhun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>as in run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>as in pin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
or are used for abrupt stop, as in “cut” for the sound of an alphabet as in running, أَللَّهُ. Nouns can be identified by the prefix أَلْ as in أَلْرَحْمَانُ or in the signs ﴿�� ﴿�� or on the last alphabet of a word حَامِدٌ or تَعْمَّرُا, زَيدٌ. A verb can be identified when it is prefixed by سَ or سَوْفَ on the last alphabet. The number of alphabets and their signs in the case of the preposition used for joining nouns and verbs are fixed:

- from = ﴿��
- over = ﴿��
- in = ﴿��

The three lettered word ﴿�� 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 = اَﻓْﻌَﺎلٌ
- You ( will ) work = ﴿��
- one who works = ﴿��
- work = ﴿��

When the root words contains the vowels ﴿�� or ﴿�� or ﴿�� then along with the signs some of the letters too are changed or even dropped. In the case of the root word ﴿�� instead of writing ﴿�� for the third person singular past tense, it is written as ﴿�� that is ﴿�� is replaced by ﴿��. In the case of the root letter ﴿�� for the imperative form, only one letter is used ﴿�� meaning “Guard” as in ﴿�� ﴿�� ﴿�� ﴿�� ﴿�� ﴿�� ﴿�� ﴿�� ﴿�� ﴿�� ( 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

A noun which has not been derived from an infinitive:

Elephant = ﻓِﻴْﻞٌ
Horse = ﻗَرْﺳٌ

2. VERBAL NOUN

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 = ﻣَﻘْﺘُﻮْلٌ

3. COMMON NOUN

These nouns refer to Classes or groups of things:

Star = ﻥَﺠْﻢٌ
House = ﺑَﻴْﺖٌ

4. PROPER NOUN

These nouns refer to particular persons, places or things like:

Hamid became حَﺎﻣِﺪٌ. The noun is objective case

I struck Hamid ﻗَﺮْﺑَﺖُ حَﺎﻣِﺪًا. The noun which is preceded by a preposition ends in

I went towards Hamid ﺗُﺬَﻬِﺒَﺖُ إِلَى حَﺎﻣِﺪٌ.
In case the noun is prefixed with ﺍَﻟْ then the last alphabet will be marked by respectively instead of .

5. ACTIVE NOUN – SUBJECT ﻓَﺎﻋِﻞْ
This noun is derived from the root word by adding ٣ after the first alphabet and marking the sign on the central alphabet.

\[\text{قهْنَ} - \text{قَايْحَ} \quad \text{One who helps} \quad \text{One who opens}\]

6. PASSIVE NOUN – OBJECT ﻣَﻔْﻌُﻮْلٌ
This noun is derived from the root word by prefixing مَ and inserting و between the second and third letters. The central alphabet is marked with the sign .

\[\text{قهْنَ} - \text{قَايْحَ} \quad \text{One who is helped} \quad \text{One that is opened}\]

7. NOUN OF PLACE AND TIME ﺍﺱﻢ ﺯﻣﺎﻥ و ﻣﻜﺎﻥ و ﺽﺮف
The noun has م prefixed to the root word. The central alphabet has the sign if the Aorist verb ﻓِﻌْﻞِ 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Place / Time</th>
<th>Aorist Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening</td>
<td>ﻣَﻔْﺘُﻮْحٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helping</td>
<td>ﻣَﻨْﺼَﺮٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitting</td>
<td>ﻣَﺠْﻠِﺲٌ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

( Exceptions to the rule )

\[\text{يَﺸْﺮَقُ} \quad \text{يُسْجُدُ} \]
8. NOUN OF THE INSTRUMENT
Names of working instruments. There are three forms:

- Plough: مِﺣْﺮَثٌ
- Key: مَﻔْﺘَاهٌ
- Fan: مِﺮْوَﺣَﺔ

9. ADJECTIVE
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،ى is added as follows:

- Good: شَﺮِيفٌ
- Dignified: وَقُوْرٌ
- Brave: شُﺠَﺎعٌ

Following forms are also used:

- Difficult: ﺷَﻌْﺐٌ
- Beautiful: ﻫَﺴَﻦٌ
- Hard: ﺱُﻠْﺐٌ
- Very happy: ﻓَﺮِحٌ
- Beneficent: ﺮِﺣْﻤَﺎنٌ

10. NOUNS OF EXAGGERATION
To express an excess of some quality, following terms of the root word are used:

- Very cautious: ﺣَﺬِرٌ
- Very merciful: ﺮِﺤْﻴِمٌ
- Heavy eater: ﺪِكَأٌ ﻓُﻌْﻞٌ
- Very learned: ﻋَﻼّمٌ ﻓَﻌﱠﺎلٌ
- Very elderly: آُﺒﱠﺎرٌ ﻓُﻌﱠﺎلٌ
- Very truthful: ﺛَﺪْﻰ ﻓِﻌْﻴِﻞٌ
- Cutter: ﺑَﺠْرُ ﻓَﻌْﻞٌ
- Great bestower: ﻣِﻨْﻌَﺎمٌ ﻓَﻌْﻼنٌ
- Very poor: ﻣِﺴْﻜِﻴْﻦٌ ﻓَﻌْﻴِﻞٌ
Very peculiar  ﻊَﺟَﺎبٌ  فًﻌَلٌ
Great differentiator  ﻓَﺎرُوْقٌ  ﻓَﺎﻋُﻮْلٌ
One who laughs  ﺒ(191,384),(241,449)(39,376),(88,441)  ﻓُﻌْﻠَﺔٌ
Established one  ﻗُﻴْﻮْمٌ  ﻗَﻴﱡﻮْمٌ
Very holy  ﺑِذْﻮُسْ  ﻗُﺪﱡوْسٌ
One who finds excuses  ﺑِلْبَ  ﻗُﻠﱠﺐٌ

11. COMPARATIVE NOUN

These nouns are used for comparison. Derived from the root word ﻓًﻌِﻴْﻞ means one who has the capacity to work. The forms ﻓًﺔ and ﻓًﻠِ ( feminine ) show comparative capacity of doing more work, following examples throw more light.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparative feminine</th>
<th>Comparative masculine</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ﺻَﻐِﺮٌ</td>
<td>ﺻَﻐِﺮٌ</td>
<td>ﺟَﺬَرَةٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻓُﺒِرٌ</td>
<td>ﻓُﺒِرٌ</td>
<td>ﺟَﺬَرَةٌ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

12. NOUN OF MULTITUDE

The noun is derived by suffixing ﺊ to certain singular nouns

Many trees  ﺹَﺠَﺮَةٌ  ﺹَﺠَﺮٌ

13. RELATIVE NOUNS

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

Belonging to Arabia  ﻋَﺎﺑِﺪٌ  ﻋَﺎﺑِﺪٌ
Belonging to India  ﺑِﺬَرٌ  ﺑِﺬَرٌ

14. GENDER – MASCULINE , FEMININE

In most cases a feminine noun can be identified by the suffix ﺱُ or 

Masculine  ﻋَﺎﺑِﺪٌ  ﻋَﺎﺑِﺪٌ
Feminine  ﺱَﺎﺟَدةٌ  ﺱَﺎﺟَدةٌ

 ﺱَﺎﺟَدةٌ  ﺱَﺎﺟَدةٌ
When the masculine noun is the equivalent of the word اَﻓْﻌَﻞْ its feminine is either ﻓُﻌْﻠِﻰ or ﻓُﻌْﻼءُ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>اَﻓْﻌَﻞْ</td>
<td>ﻓُﻌْﻠِﻰ - ﻓُﻌْﻼءُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اَﺹْغرُ</td>
<td>ﺍَﺹْﻐَﺮُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اَﺹْﻓَﺮُ</td>
<td>ﺍَﺹْﻔَﺮَاءُ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are some irregular forms which do not end in ﻩٌ or ﺍَي or ﺍَء yet they are considered feminine:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire</th>
<th>Earth</th>
<th>Sky</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ﻥَﺎرٌ</td>
<td>أَرْضٌ</td>
<td>سَمَاءَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ﻱِنْ at the end of passive noun, that is, object ﻣَﻔْﻌُﻮْل . The alphabet just before ﺍِنْ or ﻱِنْ is marked with the sign / and the last ﺛَنْ of the dual always has the sign /.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dual Passive</th>
<th>Dual Active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two eyes</td>
<td>ﻋَﻴْنَ - ﻋَﻴْﻨَﺎنِ - ﻋَﻴْﻨَﻴْﻦِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two hands</td>
<td>ﻱَﺪَ - ﻱَﺪَانِ - ﻱَﺪَﻳْﻦِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two learned women</td>
<td>ﻏَﺎﻟِﻤَﺔً - ﻏَﺎﻟِﻤَﺘَﺎنِ - ﻏَﺎﻟِﻤَﺘَﻴْﻦِ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plural has two kinds:

(1) Sound plural - ﻣَﺠْﻣَﻮَﻊُ ﺳَﺎَﻠِمٌ
(2) Broken plural - ﻣَﺠْﻣَﻮَﻊُ ﻣَﻜْسَرٌ

In sound plural ﻣَﺠْﻣَﻮَﻊُ ﺳَﺎَﻠِمٌ alphabets of the singular form remain in the same order. ﻱِنْ is added at the end of active noun subject ﻓَﺎﻋِﻞٌ and ﻱِنْ at the end of passive noun object ﻣَﻔْﻌُﻮْل . The letter before ﺛَنْ 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 to active masculine noun and أت to passive masculine noun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural Passive</th>
<th>Plural Active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَالِمٌ</td>
<td>عَالِمِيْنَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَالِمُونَ</td>
<td>عَالِمِيْنَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَالِمَةٌ</td>
<td>عَالِمَاتِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَالِمَاتٍ</td>
<td>عَالِمَاتِ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUMMARY OF NUMBER, SING., DUAL AND SOUND PLURAL**

**FEMININE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Active الفاعل</th>
<th>Passive الفاعل</th>
<th>Preposition حرف</th>
<th>Active الفاعل</th>
<th>Passive الفاعل</th>
<th>Preposition حرف</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual</td>
<td>مُسْلَمٌ</td>
<td>مُسْلَمٌ</td>
<td>مُسْلَمَا</td>
<td>مُسْلَمٌ</td>
<td>مُسْلَمٌ</td>
<td>مُسْلَمٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مُسْلِمَانِ</td>
<td>مُسْلِمَانِ</td>
<td>مُسْلِمَيْنِ</td>
<td>مُسْلِمَانِ</td>
<td>مُسْلِمَانِ</td>
<td>مُسْلِمَيْنِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plu.</td>
<td>مُسْلَمُونَ</td>
<td>مُسْلَمِيْنَ</td>
<td>مُسْلَمَاتٍ</td>
<td>مُسْلَمَاتِ</td>
<td>مُسْلَمَاتٍ</td>
<td>مُسْلَمَاتٍ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Singular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كِتَابٌ</td>
<td>قَلمٌ</td>
<td>اقْلَامٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَتَبَ</td>
<td>بِيْتٌ</td>
<td>بُيوتٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَرْجَلٌ</td>
<td>مَسْجِدٌ</td>
<td>مَسْجَدٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رَجُلٌ</td>
<td>تَيَابٌ</td>
<td>تَيَابٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ثَوبٌ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHAPTER – III**
A pronoun is a word used in place or instead of a noun. If 
اِﻳﱠﺎ is prefixed to passive pronouns, it imparts the sense of only, 
( only you ), 
اِﻳﱠﺎنَا ( only we ).

### 3. Demonstrative Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEAR</th>
<th>3. Demonstrative Pronouns</th>
<th>FAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This</td>
<td>Those Two</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>هذا</td>
<td>هذانِ</td>
<td>هَوْلاَء</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. Relative Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who</th>
<th>Who which</th>
<th>Who Which two</th>
<th>Who Which</th>
<th>Who Which two</th>
<th>Who Which all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>المَنْ</td>
<td>المَنْ</td>
<td>المَنْ</td>
<td>المَنْ</td>
<td>المَنْ</td>
<td>المَنْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الذيَ</td>
<td>الذيَ</td>
<td>الذيَ</td>
<td>الذيَ</td>
<td>الذيَ</td>
<td>الذيَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الذِّنَانِ</td>
<td>الذِّنَانِ</td>
<td>الذِّنَانِ</td>
<td>الذِّنَانِ</td>
<td>الذِّنَانِ</td>
<td>الذِّنَانِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الَّذِينَ</td>
<td>الَّذِينَ</td>
<td>الَّذِينَ</td>
<td>الَّذِينَ</td>
<td>الَّذِينَ</td>
<td>الَّذِينَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الَّذِينَ</td>
<td>الَّذِينَ</td>
<td>الَّذِينَ</td>
<td>الَّذِينَ</td>
<td>الَّذِينَ</td>
<td>الَّذِينَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who for living beings</td>
<td>who for living beings</td>
<td>what</td>
<td>what</td>
<td>which for inanimates</td>
<td>which for inanimates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. Introgative Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>Second Person</th>
<th>Third Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Personal Pronouns</td>
<td>ضمير شخصي</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>we too</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>أنا</td>
<td>نحن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Possessive Pronouns to be suffixed</td>
<td>ضمير إضافي</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Mine</td>
<td>Ours two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My fosterer =</td>
<td>Our Fosterer=</td>
<td>Your heart =</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHAPTER – IV**

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

1. INTRANSITIVE VERB
   ِ فعل لا زم
   It denotes an action by the subject which does not pass over to an object.
   Hamid came  جاءَ حامد

2. TRANSITIVE VERB
   فعل متعدٍ
   This verb denotes an action which passes over from the doer or subject to an object.
   I struck Hamid ضربَتْ حامدًا

3.a PAST TENSE ACTIVE VOICE
   فعل ماضٍ معروف
   In this form of the verb, the first and the last alphabets of a three lettered root word have the sign كَرْم marked on them, while the sing on the central alphabet may change.
   قتلَ سَمَعَ
   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          | قتلت |
|             |           | He killed. | قتلاً |
|             |           | D          | قتلاً |
|             |           | P          | قتلاً |
| Feminine    |           | S          | قتلتا |
|             |           | D          | قتلتا |
|             |           | P          | قتلتا |
| Second Person | Masculine | S          | قتلتُ |
|             |           | D          | قتلتُ |
|             |           | P          | قتلتُ |
| Feminine    |           | S          | قتلتَ |
|             |           | D          | قتلتَ |
|             |           | P          | قتلتَ |
| First Person | Masculine or Feminine | S | قتلتُ |

| D/P | We killed. |
|     | قتلتُ |

3.b PAST TENSE, PASSIVE VOICE

To obtain this form of the verb, the sign of the first alphabet of all the active verbs is changed to مَأ and that of the second to مَأ.

Passive Active

ذُهِﺐَ ذَهَﺐَ
He was made to go He went

ﻗُﺘِﻠْﻨَﺎ ﻓَﺘِﻠْﻨَﺎ
We were killed We killed

To make negative prefix مَأ

You were not killed مَأ ﻓَﺘِﻠْﻨَﻢْ
He was not made to go مَأ ذَهَﺐَ

4. AORIST TENSE

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

This form of the verb has as a prefix to the root word, one of the alphabets مَأ تَن ﻋَي marked with the sign مَأ . The first alphabet of the root word is marked with the sign مَأ and the last with the sign مَأ , the central alphabet may have one of the three signs مَأ , مَأ or مَأ .
Different forms of the 1\textsuperscript{st}, 2\textsuperscript{nd} and 3\textsuperscript{rd} persons masculine and feminine genders, and singular, dual and plural numbers used in the active voice of Aorist tense are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Third Person</th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>He Kills / will kill.</td>
<td>يَقْتُﻞُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>They two kill / will kill.</td>
<td>يَقْتُﻠَانِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>They all kill / will kill.</td>
<td>يَقْتُﻠُﻮْنَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Person</th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>You Kill / will kill.</td>
<td>ﺑِﺘَﻗْﻞُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>You two kill / will kill.</td>
<td>ﺑِﻴْﺘَﻗْﻠَانِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>You all kill / will kill.</td>
<td>ﺑِﻴْﺘَﻗْﻠُﻮْنَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>Masculine or Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>I kill / will kill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To make negative Aorist tense active voice لا is prefixed:
He does not / will not kill
We do not / will not kill

4.b AORIST TENSE, PASSIVE VOICE

To convert Aorist active to passive voice the sign اً is changed to ﯽ and the third alphabet is marked with the sign ﯾ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>Active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He is killed / will be killed</td>
<td>يَقْتُﻞُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He kills / will kill</td>
<td>ﯾَقْﺘُﻞُ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. OTHER FORMS OF PAST TENSE

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

He has come out

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

He had written

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEMININE</th>
<th>MASCULINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Person</strong></td>
<td><strong>D</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>َكُنْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>َكُنَّا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>َمُ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Person</strong></th>
<th><strong>and P</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>FSD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Person</strong></th>
<th><strong>D</strong></th>
<th><strong>S</strong></th>
<th><strong>P</strong></th>
<th><strong>D</strong></th>
<th><strong>S</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>َكُنْ</td>
<td>َكَانَتْ</td>
<td>َكَانَوْا</td>
<td>َكَانَ</td>
<td>َكَانَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>َكُنَّا</td>
<td>َكَانَتْ</td>
<td>َكَانَتْ</td>
<td>َكَانَ</td>
<td>َكَانَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>َمُ</td>
<td>َكَانَتْ</td>
<td>َكَانَتْ</td>
<td>َكَانَ</td>
<td>َكَانَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Person</strong></th>
<th><strong>and P</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>FSD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Probably he has heard

ٍلُعْلَنَا َسَمَعْ

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

Wish I had guarded

ٍلِيْتَمَّا َحَفَظْتُ

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

ٍكَانَ أَقْتَحُ

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

He did not do

ٍلَمْ َتَفْعَلُ

We did not kill

ٍلَمْ َتَفْتَلُ

6. OTHER FORMS OF AORIST TENSE

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

He kills

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

- He will help them (in near future) سَيَسْتَعْبَرُهُمُ
- He will go (after some time) سُوقَ يَذهَبُ

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

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

- He will never do لَنَ يَقْعُلُ

e) **Should do**: لَ Prefixes to an aorist tense conveys the tense of should do:

- He should do لَيَقْعُلَ

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

- He should not do لَا يَقْعُلُ

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

- When it will be opened إذا فَتْحَتُ

h) **Changes due to prefixes**: When لَمْ and لَا 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 ﻞِمْ = لَمْ تَعْلَمْ. For verbs which end in نَ نَ is dropped (except in feminine plural) ﻞِكِيَ ﻞِكِيَ لَمْ يَعْلَمَانِ. When are prefixed to aorist tense not ending نَ in the last alphabet is marked with ﻞِمْ ﻻ يَعْلَمَانِ. For verbs ending in نَ نَ is dropped

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 تَ in the beginning is removed, then if the central alphabet is marked by or the alphabet ﻓَيَعْلَمُ
with the sign \( \text{\textcircled{9}} \) is prefixed. If the central alphabet is marked with then prefixed alphabet is also marked with \( \text{\textcircled{8}} \). In both cases the last alphabet is marked with the sign \( \text{\textcircled{8}} \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imperative</th>
<th>Aorist</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
<th>Aorist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>تفتح</td>
<td>افتح</td>
<td>تضرب</td>
<td>اضرب</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imperative mood of different numbers and genders

Feminine | Masculine
---|---
اذْهَبْ | ﺗَﺬْهَﺐُ
اذْهَﺒْﻦَ | ﺗَﺬْهَﺒَﺎ
اذْهَﺒِﻲْ | ﺗَﺬْهَﺒُﻮْا
اذْهَﺒَﺎ | ﺗَﺬْهَﺐْ

For root alphabets that start with ﺍ this ﺍ is dropped along with the alphabet of aorist tense and then the last alphabet is marked with the sign \( \text{\textcircled{8}} \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imperative</th>
<th>Aorist</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
<th>Aorist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ﻣُﺮْ</td>
<td>ﺗَﺎﻣُﺮُ</td>
<td>آُﻞْ</td>
<td>ﺗَﺎْآُﻞُ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

( you ) order ( you ) eat

7 b) **Prohibitive**

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 \( \text{\textcircled{8}} \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Masculine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ﻻ ﺗَﺬْهَﺐُ</td>
<td>ﻻ ﺗَﺬْهَﺐْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻻ ﺗَﺬْهَﺒَﺎ</td>
<td>ﻻ ﺗَﺬْهَﺐْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻻ ﺗَﺬْهَﺒِﻲْ</td>
<td>ﻻ ﺗَﺬْهَﺐْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻻ ﺗَﺬْهَﺒُﻮْا</td>
<td>ﻻ ﺗَﺬْهَﺐْ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

These verbs are formed by prefixing ﻟِ to the aorist verbs of first and third persons, the last alphabet being marked by the sign \( \text{\textcircled{8}} \).

I should do

هِجْب | لِاَﻓْﻌَﻞْ

He should worship

ليْعِبْد | لِﻴَﻌْﺒُﺪْ

Then he should worship

فِﻠِيْعِبْد | ﻓَﻠْﻴَﻌْﺒُﺪْ

And I should bow

وَلْاَﺱْﺠُﺪْ | وَلْاَﺱْﺠُﺪْ

When ﻓ or ﻋ are present as prefix then this ﻟِ is marked with \( \text{\textcircled{8}} \).
Prohibitive mood is obtained by prefixing the aorist first and third person verbs 

with ﯽ and marking the last alphabet with ﯽ.

He should not play ﯽٌلِعَبٌ
We should not write ﯽٌتَكِبْ

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

8. DERIVATIVES OF TRILITERALs

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

He heard ﯽٌسمعٌ
He honoured ﯽٌكرمٌ
He opened ﯽٌفتحٌ

These words are known as triliterals

Addition of more alphabets to these trilateral 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 trilateral and their derivatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Derived TP.S.P.</th>
<th>Triliteral TP.S.P.</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Form or Chapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ﯽٌعلمَ</td>
<td>ﯽٌعلمٌ</td>
<td>ﯽٌتعلِيمٌ</td>
<td>تفعيلٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﯽٌحسنٌ</td>
<td>ﯽٌحسن</td>
<td>ﯽٌإحسان</td>
<td>إفعالٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﯽٌجهدٌ</td>
<td>ﯽٌجهاد</td>
<td>ﯽٌمعَالَة</td>
<td>مَقاَعَة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﯽٌكثرٌ</td>
<td>ﯽٌتكَاثرٌ</td>
<td>ﯽٌتَفاعلٌ</td>
<td>تَفاعِل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﯽٌقطعٌ</td>
<td>ﯽٌقطعٌ</td>
<td>ﯽٌتَفاعِلٌ</td>
<td>تَفاعِل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﯽٌقلبٌ</td>
<td>ﯽٌقلبٌ</td>
<td>ﯽٌإِفْتَعَالٌ</td>
<td>إفْتَعَال</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﯽٌكسبٌ</td>
<td>ﯽٌكسبٌ</td>
<td>ﯽٌإِفْتَعَالٌ</td>
<td>إفْتَعَال</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﯽٌغُفرٌ</td>
<td>ﯽٌغَفر</td>
<td>ﯽٌإِفْتَعَالٌ</td>
<td>إفْتَعَال</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Intransitive verb changes to transitive

   He learned (intransitive) ﯽٌعلمَ
   He taught (transitive) ﯽٌعلمٌ

2. In place of one, two objects are required

   Zaid made Hamid read the book ﯽٌقرأَ زَيْدٌ حَامِدًا كِتَابًا

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

   He killed intensely or excessively ﯽٌتَفْتَلَتٌ

4. Repetition or step by step execution is indicated.
He sent down repeatedly, step by step  

5. Absorption of a condition or action is shown:

He got cut to pieces

6. Absorption of a condition or action is shown:

He got cut to pieces

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

Came before one another

8. Competition is exhibited,

One tried to overtake another

9. Leaving off some work is shown:

He gave up sleep

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

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

Derivatives of 

\( \text{عَلْمَ} \) are

\( \text{عَلْمُ} \), \( \text{بُعْلَمُ} \), \( \text{بَلْعَلَمُ} \), \( \text{تُعْلَمْ} \), \( \text{لَا تُعْلَمُ} \), \( \text{مُعَلَّمُ} \), \( \text{تَعْلِيمٌ} \), \( \text{تَعْلِيمَ} \), \( \text{تَعْلُمُ} \)

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 )

\( \text{مِنْ} \) 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 )

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

\( \text{مَعْ} \) with : together

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

\( \text{تَ} \) used for oath ( 21:57 )
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....

ثُمْ then; again; moreover

أَمْ or; either

3. WORDS USED FOR QUESTIONS

اِنْ - who, whom; آيَنَ - where; حلْمَانِ - which, what; مَتَى - when; آيَ - who, whom; كِنْفَ - how; هلْ - is, what; كَمْ - how many, how much

4. AFFIRMATIVE WORDS

بَلْ - yes, why not; ﻟَمْ - yes; إِيٍّ - yes, why not

5. NEGATIVE WORDS

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

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

لمَ meaning “No” is used for aorist tense but gives the tense of past negative.
meaning “Never” is used for future tense.

**Kala** means “Surely not”

### 6. WORDS CONVEYING CONDITION

- **Loom** - if;  **Iin** - if;  **Ida** - when;  **Lama** - not yet;  **An** - that

### 7. DIRECTIONAL WORDS

- **Waerea** - behind;  **Aamam** - in front;  **Tht** - below, beneath;  **Fowq** - over, above, upon;  **Doon** - besides, other than;  **Bud** - after;  **Ams** - near, with;  **Yesterday**;  **Holl** - around;  **Been** - between, among;  **Then** - then and there

### 8. OTHER PARTICLES

- **K** - as, like;  **Bmara** - often;  **Bl** - but;  **Lul** - so that;  **Kan** - as if;  **Anma** - only;  **Lnt** - 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”;  **Ha, Alla** - as for

### CHAPTER VI

**PHRASES AND SENTENCES**

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

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

- This boy: **Hadzwld**
- The straight path: **Sttct msftqym**

There are two important types of phrases

a) **adjective**

b) **possessive**

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

- Hardworking boy: **Hrdkwng twld**
- Sweet water: **Scwtr mw**
The first noun is known as موصوف (possessor of the quality) and the second noun is صفة (adjective).

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

Allah’s book كتاب الله
Khalid’s house بيت خالد

The first noun is known as مضاف and the second مضاف.

2. SENTENCE: A group of words giving complete sense is known as مركب تام (sentence)

The Quran is the book of Allah القرآن كتاب الله
The servant opened the door الخادم الباب فتح

In Arabic language there are two kinds of sentences جملة اسمية (sentence starting with noun) and جملة فعلية (sentence starting with verb)

As example of the first kind:
The boy is standing الولد قائم
An example of the second kind can be obtained by reversing the order in the above sentence itself

The boy is standing قام الولد

In جملة اسمية the first noun is known as مبتدأ (subject) and the second noun is خبر (predicate).

In جملة فعلية the first word is مساعد الله (predicate) and the second is مساعد الله (subject). مساعد الله (subject) is always a noun and مساعد الله (predicate) may be a noun or verb.