

ARABIC

By:

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Writing the correct way:-

1. ب ت ث

Beginning } all are written as - ث
Middle } the dots above are above the 1st tooth.
the dots below are under the centre of the cam
at end - the just 3 letters are written as ب
- the last 2 written under the line ت, ث
(1) and if ت stands for 1, no dots are placed under the

2. ف ق
Beginning - Middle - ف, ق
at end - ق is written under the line ف, ق

All letters except s are joined to the previous letter,
if previous letter is one that can be joined to the last
following letter.

Those who cannot be joined to the following letters
are: ذ, د, ز, ر, و, ل, س

Similar letters:

ك is written as

ل is written as

- as a last letter below line.

لام and alif is written as

Note that in these alif is the last letter.

Therefore these should not be joined to the next letter

Only the 1st part is

written in the Beginning - cambo -

At end the whole letter is written -

- مدرسه — مدرستی

اروی

5

1.

1

100

2

8, 9

 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

6. a.

ج. ۱۰

ح

or

を

عبد محمد

三

又

(2) west town 4000

10 11 12

1, 0, 0

$$\text{ex. of letters concept } \frac{6}{5} = \frac{5}{5}$$

any day is needed.

6, 13
Journal Nov. 12 with flowers

The = ال

Book كِتَابٌ The book الْكِتَابُ

Name اِسْمٌ اِسْمُ
Sun letters: ^{hatha} Dentabpen قَلَمٌ الْقَلَمُ
Sun letters: ذ ز س شman رَجُلٌ الرَّجُلُ
Sun letters: ط ظ ر نwoman اِمْرَاةٌ اِمْرَاةٌ
Moon letters: ا ب ج ح خ ع غboy رَجُلٌ الْوَلَدُ
Moon letters: ف ي ك م و ن

Note:

The will not exist along with الْيَتِ

The moon

Pronominal suffix

Translate into Arabic:

The girl

A girl

The pen

A book

The woman

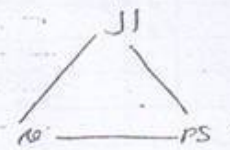
The woman

A pen

A man and a woman

The pen and the book

A name



Translate into English

The woman اِمْرَاةٌ الْوَلَدُ اِسْمُ

The man رَجُلٌ اِسْمُ

The book اِلْكِتَابُ اِسْمُ

6.

✓ Gender :

The following categories are feminine :

- 1) Generally the words ending in ة (closed ta)
- 2) All alphabets
- 3) All parts of the body which are in pairs
- 4) Names of towns, cities and countries
- 5) Some others according to common use

eg :

دَار	نَفْس	أَرْض
House	Soul	Earth
سَمَاء	خَمَر	نَار
Sky	Wine	Fire
سُوق	رِيح	نَفْس
Market	Wind	Soul
يَنْت	جَهَنَّمَ	دُنْيَا
	Hell	World

- 6) Broken plurals - Note plurals do not follow same gender as singular

Exercises : Apply — ^{thing} هَذِهِ ^{thing} هَذِهِ

كِتَاب	دَار	حَقِيْبَة	قَلَم
Book	House	Bag	Pen
قَدْر	نَلْوَقَة	يَد	كُرْسِي
Pot		Hand	Chair
جَمِيْلَة	جَمِيْلَة	جَمِيْل	سِرَّة
True	Beautiful		

Possession : يَنْت لَعَى نَر

ownership كُنْ

"having" مَع

with مَع

PRONOUNS :-

Pleural	Dual	Singular
هُم	هُمَا	هُوَ
هِنَّ	هُمَا	هي
أَنْتُمْ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتَ
أَنْتُنَّ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتِ
كُنْ	كُنْ	أَنَا

PRONOMINAL SUFFIX.

هُم	هُمَا	هُوَ
هِنَّ	هُمَا	هَا
كُم	كُمَا	كَ
كُنْ	كُمَا	كَ
نَا	نَا	يَ

NOTE = هُوَ, هُمَا, هُم, هُنَّ these are preceded by 1- kasra or 2- ي will become هُوَ, هُمَا, هُم, هُنَّ

• هُم, كُم when followed by ال will become هُم, كُم
أَنْتُمْ becomes -- أَنْتُمْوَال

Prepositions

عَلَى	On	عِنْدَ	with
إِلَى	Towards	مَعَ	with
مِنْ	from	لِ	with
فَوْقَ	On / above	تَأْتِي / وَارِ الْقَسَمِ	Oath
تَحْتَ	under	وَاللَّهِ تَعَالَى	
حَوْلَ	Around		
فِي	In	مُنْذُ / مُنْذُ	Since (time)
أَمَامَ	In front of	عَدَا / خِلَا / خِلَا	Except
وَرَاءَ / خَلْفَ	Behind		
لِ	to	رُبَّ	Quantity
بِ	with		
عَنْ	about / (away) from		
كَ	like		
بِجَانِبِ / بِجَوَانِبِ	near		
بَيْنَ	in between		
قَبْلَ	before (in time)		
بَعْدَ	after (in time)		
حَتَّى	until		

Note: بِ is attached to ال - بِالْقَلَمِ
 لِ is attached to ال - لِ is dropped.

لِلْقَلَمِ
 لِ is attached to a word starting with لِ
 لِلَّيْلِ + لِلَّيْلِ
 لِ is attached to اللّ - اللّ is written
 لِلّ

Note: من قبل and من بعد are not prepositions
 as they are invariable (or declinable).
 من قبل - from before
 من بعد - afterwards

DUAL & PLURAL

In Arabic everything has dual or plural forms

1) Dual: is constructed simply by adding **ان** --

eg: **كِتَابٌ** ← **كِتَابَانِ**
حَقِيبَةٌ ← **حَقِيبَتَانِ**

2) Plural: is divided into 2 categories.

① Regular {

 Masculine **مُسْلِمٌ** ← **مُسْلِمُونَ**
 Feminine **مُسْلِمَةٌ** ← **مُسْلِمَاتٌ**

② Irregular - There are various forms. The letters will be repeated but there are no definite pattern: (27 patterns)

eg: **كِتَابٌ** ← **كُتُبٌ**

قَلَمٌ ← **أَقْلَامٌ**

بَيْتٌ ← **بُيُوتٌ**

رَجُلٌ ← **رِجَالٌ**

رَجُلٌ ← **أَرْجُلٌ**

(No kasra) **فَقِيرٌ** ← **فُقَرَاءٌ**

صَدِيقٌ ← **أَصْدِقَاءٌ**

شَجَاعٌ ← **شُجَاعٌ**

(No kasra) **مَكْتَبٌ** ← **مَكَاتِبٌ**

تَلَامِذٌ ← **تِلَامِذٌ**

(No kasra) **مَدَائِحٌ** ← **مَدَائِجٌ**

Declension:

- There are 3 declensions

1st: Words have 3 types of case endings

eg: كِتَابٌ	Nominative.
كِتَابٍ	Genitive.
كِتَابًا	Accusative.

2nd: Words have 2 types of case endings.

Accusative and genitive are same → known as oblique.

- Regular plurals	مُسْلِمُونَ	Nominative.
	مُسْلِمِينَ	Oblique.
	مُسْلِمَاتُ	Nominative.
	مُسْلِمَاتٍ	Oblique.

- All duals

قُلُوبَانِ	Nominative.
قُلُوبَيْنِ	Oblique.

- Broken plurals which have no plurals.

قُرَاقٍ	Nominative.
قُرَاقٍ	Oblique.

- Some proper names

يُوسُفُ	Nominative.
يُوسُفٍ	Oblique.

* These last two become 1st declension types

if a) they become definite (ال)

b) they serve as كِتَابٌ

3rd: These have only one form in all cases.

There are words with ي or ا as their last letter

eg: قُرْآنِي, قُرْآنِي

These are called Diptotes (See p.)

Demonstrative Pronouns :-

For Near :

هذا / هَذَانِ / هَؤُلَاءِ m.

هذه / هَئَانِ / هَؤُلَاءِ F

For Far :

ذلِكَ / ذَٰلِكَ / أُولَٰئِكَ

تِلْكَ / تَٰئِيلَ / أُولَٰئِكَ

(pronounced short)

Note :

Plural is same for both sexes.

But this plural is used only for humans.

All non human plurals → SINGULAR FEMININE

like تِلْكَ / هَذِهِ are used.

Even for human, non broken plural

SINGULAR FEMININE can be used.

eg :

ذلِكَ / هذا / وَلَدٌ

تِلْكَ / هذه / كَرِيْمَةٌ

أُولَٰئِكَ / هَؤُلَاءِ / نِسَاءٌ / قَلَمُونَ

هَذِهِ / تِلْكَ / رِجَالٌ

OR

هَؤُلَاءِ / أُولَٰئِكَ / رِجَالٌ

هذا - كتاب هذه كُتِبَ

When a thing is pointed at and spoken about, it is always definite.

هَذَا الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدٌ.

This book is new.

هَذَا كِتَابٌ.

This is a book.

If a thing pointed at is the predicate of the sentence, the relevant personal pronoun is put inbetween.

eg.: هَذَا هُوَ الْكِتَابُ.

This is the book.

هَذِهِ هِيَ الْكِتَابُ.

Note when a pronominal suffix is attached to an object it automatically becomes definite.

eg.: هَذَا كِتَابُكَ.

This is your book.

If this also may mean This book of yours.

If this is to be used as the subject, then the demonstrative pronouns must come after the noun.

eg.: كِتَابُ الْوَلَدِ هَذَا قَدِيمٌ.

Boys book is old.

This book of the boy.

Similarly This book of yours, but definite either by

Exercise:

a genitive or a proper noun.

1. This pen is long. dem. pronouns must follow it.

2. These pens are not good.

هَذِهِ قَلَمٌ.

3. This woman is beautiful.

هَذِهِ مُحَمَّدَةُ.

4. These men are rich.

بَابُ الْبَيْتِ هَذَا.

5. That is your book.

This door of the house

6. That book of yours is big.

7. These birds are small.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

For NEAR:

Plural	Dual	Singular
هَؤُلَاءِ	هَذَانِ / هَذَيْنِ	هَذَا (M)
هَؤُولَاءِ	هَئَانِ / هَتَيْنِ	هَذِهِ (F)

For FAR:

أُولَئِكَ (M)	ذَلِكَ / ذَئِكَ	ذَلِكَ (M)
أُولَئِكَ (F)	تَئِكَ / تَئَيْنِ	تَئِكَ (F)

Note: A. (1) هَذَا كِتَابٌ This is a book.
هَذِهِ بِنْتُ This is a girl.

(2) هَذَا الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدٌ This book is new.
هَذِهِ الْبِنْتُ جَمِيلَةٌ This girl is beauty.

(3) هَذَا هُوَ الْكِتَابُ This is the book.
هَذِهِ هِيَ الْبِنْتُ This is the girl.

B. BROKEN PLURALS ARE FEMININE SINGULAR.

(1) هَذَا كِتَابٌ
هَذَانِ كِتَابَانِ
هَذِهِ كُتُبٌ

(2) هَذِهِ مَدْرَسَةٌ
هَئَانِ مَدْرَسَتَانِ
هَذِهِ مَدَارِسٌ

C. For human plural, either form may be used:

هَذَا رَجُلٌ هَؤُلَاءِ / هَذِهِ رِجَالٌ

ADJECTIVES

In Arabic Adjective comes after the noun.

A good boy = وَلَدٌ حَسَنٌ

An adjective agrees with the noun in 4 matters:

(1) Definiteness

كِتَابٌ كَبِيرٌ
الْكِتَابُ الْكَبِيرُ

A big book.

(2) Number

قَلَمَانِ جَمِيلَيْنِ
مُسْلِمُونَ صَالِحُونَ
طَالِبَاتٌ مُسْلِمَاتٌ

Two beautiful pens.

Good Muslims.

Muslim students.

Note: *

كُتُبٌ جَدِيدَةٌ

New books.

(3) Gender:

وَلَدٌ جَمِيلٌ
بِنتٌ جَمِيلَةٌ

Handsome boy.

Beautiful girl.

(4) Case ending:

كِتَابٌ قَدِيمٌ
فِي كِتَابٍ قَدِيمٍ

Note: addition of the nominal suffix makes

a noun definite

قَلَمِي الْجَدِيدُ

My new pen

Construct Phrase : إضافة (Possessive Noun).

This indicates possession or belongs to...

eg. باب البيت The door of the house.

باب بيت The door of a house.

The 1st noun is known as مُضاف

2nd noun is known as مُضاف إليه - GENETIVE door

1. In "إضافة", مُضاف is always without the case

→ without لا

but it is always "definite" → "the"

eg. باب مُضاف is to be indefinite (A) it cannot be إضافة

eg. A door of the house باب للبيت

A door of a house باب من أبواب بيت

2. The مُضاف إليه may be definite by

1) ال - باب البيت The door of the house

2) Pronoun - باب زيد Zaid's door

3) Nominal suffix باب بيتي The door of my house

or indefinite باب بيت The door of a house

3. The مُضاف إليه is always genitive.

The whose construct is assumed to be one word and declension takes place only on the مُضاف

هذا باب البيت This is the door of the house

نظرت باب البيت I saw the door of the house

في باب البيت On the door of the house

4. Nothing intervenes in between the two nouns except a demonstrative pronoun -

باب هذا البيت

An adjective of either noun follows the construct.

باب البيت الكبير The big door of the house

باب البيت الكبير The door of the big house.

1. The sign of the adjective shows which noun it belongs to however, when the مُضاف is also genitive this may not be apparent.

5. The ن of the ^{dual and regular plural} ~~five nouns~~ are omitted.
 when they form the مَفَات
 ie. عَيْنَا الْبَيْتِ the two eyes of the girl
 $\text{مَدْرَسُوا الْمَدْرَسَةِ}$ the teachers of the school.
 $\text{نَظَرْتُ عَيْنِي الْبَيْتِ}$
6. Note the genitive forms of dual and plurals (broken and regular), and diptotes.
7. Two consecutive اضافة may occur.
 eg. $\text{مِفْتَاحُ بَابِ الْبَيْتِ}$ the key of the door of the house.
8. If two possessions are to be mentioned the following form is used
 $\text{كِتَابُ الطَّالِبِ وَقَلَمُهُ}$ the student's book and pen.
 If both are closely related, the following form may be used:
 $\text{اسْمُ وَتَعْرِيفُ الطَّالِبِ}$ the student's name & address.
 $\text{بُيُوتُ الْكُتَّابِ وَالْأَكْبَادِ}$ can occur too.
9. The "five proud nouns" obtain a vowel when used as مَفَات
 they are: أَب , أَخ , أُم , أَم , أَبِي
 eg. أَبُو مُتَمَرِّ
 أُمُّ مُتَمَرِّ
 أَخِي مُتَمَرِّ

Notes: Qualities can be described using اضافة

eg. كَمِيلُ الشَّكْلِ Rich. Beautiful appearance.

However these take أ when describing a definite noun. الرجل الكثير المال

Note II: A similar form is used to denote the material from which or from which a thing is made.

eg. قَلْبَةٌ لُثْم but the الذات here is indefinite.
 سَاقٌ ذَهَب

Pronominal Suffix :-

When a pronominal suffix is added onto a noun,

- (1) It becomes definite. Therefore, it will not carry an Al at the same time. This is really a

eg: A pen قلم
The pen القلم
My pen قلومي

Construct phonetic

القلم is wrong incorrect.

- (2) The و of dual & plural also dropped قلمان - قلمان - قلم

- (3) Pronominal suffix may be attached to

- nouns, verbs and particles.

- ي when attached to verbs becomes تي

eg: كرمي, كلمي

Note: قتلتم becomes قتلتمو eg: - كنتموا - You all work it.

- (4) هـ, هـن, هم, هـ - change to ي, هم, هم, ي

when preceded by - a kasra - ي

or a ي عليه

من كتابهم

- (5) When ان/ان are attached to 1st person suffixes:

أنتي or أنتي

أنا or أنا

- (6) May be detached أنا, أنا, أنا

- (7) If pronominal suffix is attached to a present, which is to become the subject indicated by a demonstrative pronoun, the latter follows it:

eg: هذا كتابك This is your book.

كتابك هذا جديد This book of yours is new.

- (8) When ي is preceded by a long vowel or a diphthong (ي) it becomes ي not ي.

التي, يداني, بين يتي

- (9) Note: قتلتمو → قتلتمو both become قتلتمو قتلتمو قتلتمو

Genetive :-

A noun becomes genetive when it is

مُتَّبَعٌ بِالرَّجُلِ - مَتَّبَعٌ بِالْبَيْتِ

1) Preceded by a preposition:

مِنْ	from	عِندَ	with
عَلَى	on	مَعَ	with
إِلَى	to		
فِي	in		
لِ	to		
بِ	by		
عَنْ	(about / away from)		
كَ	like		

2) or preceded by an adverb:

1) Adverbs of place :-

تَحْتَ	أَحْوَالِ	around
فَوْقَ	دُونِ	under, without
أَمَامَ	عِنْدَ	against
وَرَاءَ	قُدَّامَ	before (place)
بَيْنَ	لَدَى	with, at
بَيْنَ	كَتْفِ	towards

2) adverbs of time :-

مُنْذُ
حَتَّى
قَبْلَ
بَعْدَ

3) Following اَلَّذِي رَجُلٌ؟ which man?

note 1) بِ is attached to اَلَّذِي → بِالرَّجُلِ

2) لِ when attached to اَلَّذِي the اَ is dropped.

الرَّجُلِ ← لِلرَّجُلِ

3) the word begins with اَلَّذِي the اَ is omitted.

الرَّجُلِ ← لِلرَّجُلِ

or Allah

اللَّهِ ← لِلَّهِ

Verbs 17

All root verbs are of 3 letters of which the 1st & last will be consisting Fatha (ـَ) and the middle letter will vary.

sat جَلَسَ فَعَلَ

wrote كَتَبَ

helped. نَصَرَ

heard. سَمِعَ فَعِلَ

understood. فَهِمَ

honoured. كَرَّمَ فَعَّلَ

All the other words are derived from the root verbs by adding letters of سَالَتَفُونِيهَا

eg: He wrote كَتَبَ
 writes كَاتِبٌ
 Book كِتَابٌ
 written. مَكْتُوبٌ
 Table مَكْتَبٌ
 Office مَكْتَبَةٌ
 He writes. يَكْتُبُ

CONJUGATION OF VERBS

VERBS $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Past / Perfect Tense : الماضي} \\ \text{Present and Future tense : المضارع} \\ \text{Command : امر} \end{array} \right.$

Perfect tense (الماضي)

فَعَلُوا	فَعَلَ	فَعَلَ	M	} 1st person
فَعَلْنَ	فَعَلْنَا	فَعَلْتَ	F	
فَعَلْتُمْ	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلْتَ	M	} 2nd person
فَعَلْتُنَّ	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلْتَ	F	
فَعَلْنَا	فَعَلْنَا	فَعَلْتُ	M + F	3rd person

Imperfect tense (المضارع)

يَفْعَلُونَ	يَفْعَلَانِ	يَفْعَلُ	M	} 1st person
يَفْعَلْنَ	يَفْعَلَانِ	يَفْعَلُ	F	
تَفْعَلُونَ	تَفْعَلَانِ	تَفْعَلُ	M	} 2nd person
تَفْعَلُنَّ	تَفْعَلَانِ	تَفْعَلِينَ	F	
نَفْعَلُ	نَفْعَلُ	أَفْعَلُ	M + F - I	

Note: For the past tense, to conjugate the letters are added PAST (AFTER) the verb.

As Imperfect - Both BEFORE AND AFTER.

Imperfect Tense :

The future tense is implied by

(1) Specifying the time :

فَدَا ، الشَّهْرُ الْقَادِمُ

(2) *يَ* is added & attached to the verb - indicates near future.

سَيَذْهَبُ

(3) *سَوْفَ* is placed detached before the verb - indicates distant future.

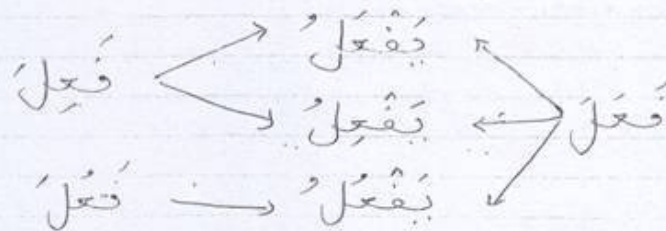
سَوْفَ تَكْتُبُ

Command (الأمر) Only for 2nd Person.

افْعَلْ ، افْعَلَا ، افْعَلُوا
افْعَلِي ، افْعَلَا ، افْعَلْنَ

Verb Patterns :

فَعِلْ يَفْعُلْ فَتَحْ ضَرَبَ نَصَرَ
سَمِعَ حَسِبَ كَرَّمَ



There are exceptions to this rule but rare.

الْأَمْرُ (Imperative) (Command)

First derive 2nd and person masculine imperfect:

تَقْرَأُ تَجْلِسُ تَكْتُبُ

2. Omit the ت and replace by ا
Then look at the ع letter (3rd letter).

If it has ـا or ـو → ا

If it has ـي → ي

And make the last letter sukkinated.

eg: أَقْرَأْ أَجْلِسْ أَكْتُبْ

3. In words where there are weak letters as 1st or 2nd letter (ا, و, ي), they are omitted.

قَالَ - يَقُولُ - قُلْ
أَكَلَ - يَأْكُلُ - كُلْ

4. In four letter words, the ا is not added.

يَتَكَلَّمُ ← تَكَلَّمْ

Conjugation of Imperative :-

أَفْعَلْ أَفْعَلَا أَفْعَلُوا
أَفْعَلِي أَفْعَلَا أَفْعَلُوا

NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE :-

- Place لا in front of 2nd person imperfect.

- Make the last letter sukkinated.

لا تَقْرَأْ لا تَجْلِسْ لا تَكْتُبْ

IMPERATIVE ١١

Negative Command :-

- Only towards 2nd person :-
- Add لا in front and convert to jussive mood

لا تَكَلِّمْ ! لا تَجْلِس !
لا تَكَلِّمْ ! لا تَجْلِس !

Emphatic form of Imperative :-

By adding نَ or نِ to the imperative
اَكْتُبْ اَكْتُبِي اَكْتُبْ اَكْتُبِي write !

First person and 3rd person Imperative :-

It is not a direct command, but to imply
"Let him/her/ me - - -"

لِيَفْعَلْ لِيَفْعَلْ لِيَفْعَلُوا
لِيَتَعَلَّ لِيَتَعَلَّ لِيَتَعَلَّوْا
لَا تَفْعَلْ لَا تَفْعَلْ لَا تَفْعَلُوا

If weak letter is prefixed, لَ becomes لِ
Weak Verb Imperative :

If first letter is weak - it is dropped in imperative

اكل - كُلْ

تبع - تبعْ

جاء - جاءْ

If 2nd letter is weak - it is dropped.

قام - قُمْ

قال - قُلْ

In a doubled verb there are 2 possibilities :-

شَدَّ - شَدَّ شَدَّ - شَدَّ

but female plural is only شَدَّنَ

The Hyperbole and the Diminutive :-

1. The Hyperbole اسم المبالغة

There are about 15 meanings -

Common ones are :-

كَلَامٌ	-	فَقَالَ
كَلَامَةٌ	-	فَقَالَتْ
يَدَيْنِ	-	فَتَيْلٌ
رَجِيمٌ	-	فَجِيلٌ
أَكُولٌ	-	فَعُولٌ
ا	-	فُعَالٌ

2. Diminutive اسم التّصغير

Used for endearment or contempt.

كَلْبٌ	-	كُتَيْبٌ
عَقِيرٌ	-	عُقَيْرٌ (small suspicion)
صَفِيرٌ	-	صُفَيْفِرٌ (small sparrow)

If the original word had 8, 8 will be added to the noun meanings.

قَلْبَةٌ	-	قَلْبَعَةٌ (small fortress)
----------	---	-----------------------------

For endearment

أَبٌ	←	أَبِيٌّ
أَخٌ	←	أَخِيٌّ
أَخْتٌ	←	أَخْتَةٌ
إِخْوٌ	←	إِخْوَةٌ
بَنَاتٌ	←	بَنَاتٌ

Moods : Only for المضارع

1. Indicative - يَقُولُ

2. Subjunctive - يَقُولَ - The five verbs lose their nouns.

1. أَنْ - الْمُضَرَّةُ (وهي لئلا)

أرجو أن انجح

never

2. لَنْ

الكلان لن يتنجح

never

3. إِنْ

انت ضئتهد إذن تنجح

4. كَيْ - كَيْفَ (يَكُنْ) in order to (also كَيْلًا كَيْلًا)

أجتهد كي ألتج

ham of course

5. لِي - كَأَمْ لِلتَّعْلِيلِ

أجتهد لألتج

ham of desire

6. لِي - كَأَمْ الْجُودِ

ما كان الكلان ليتنجح

unH.

7. حَتَّى

أجتهد حتى تنجح

8. فَ - فَالْشَّبِيَّةُ - of course

لا تكسبل فتفشل (also)

9. وَ - وَالتَّعْبِيَةُ - the simultaneous

لا تأكل وتقرأ

3. Passive - يَقُولُ

1. لَمْ - Did not

2. لَمْ يَكُنْ - Has not yet

لَمْ يَخْرُجْ خَالِدٌ

Let Do!

3. لَمْ - كَأَمْ الْأَمْرُ

لَمْ يَخْرُجْ بِأَمَلٍ

Inhibitive ham.

4. لَا - كَأَمْ النَّاصِيَةُ

لا تأكل

5. إِنْ - الشَّرْطِيَّةُ (The Conditional)

Changes during mood:-

1. يَفْعَل - يَفْعَل - يَفْعَل
2. The five nouns lose their ن for subjunctive & jussive
3. Weak verb (ie last radical is a long vowel)

Ind.:	يَسْقِي	-	يَسْقُو	-	يَسْقِي	Ind.
	يَسْقِي	-	يَسْقُو	-	يَسْقِي	Subj.
	يَسْقِي	-	يَسْقُو	-	يَسْقِي	Jussive

Negation:-

- General:- لا - Negates both nominal and verbal sentences, both perfect and imperfect.
- لا - For a nominal sentence, the subject is ^{known} without singular accusative but indicates the category
- لا زَيْلٌ فِيهِ There is no man in it.
- If more than one clause is in the sentence, each must have لا and the subject is nominative
- eg: لا زَيْلٌ وَلَا امْرَأَةٌ فِيهِ
- In a verbal sentence it is usually used with imperfect only.

- Command
- لا تَفْعَل Negative Imperative :- لا تَفْعَل
- Prayer or curse :- Used with perfect to mean future
- لا تَزِيدَكَ اللَّهُ - May not Allah have mercy on you.
- Following لَمْ, in a separate clause لا may be used with perfect.
- لَمْ يَدْخُلْ وَلَا تَنْظُرْ
May he not enter nor be looked at!
- لَمْ - with imperfect means "not yet" - Jussive.
- with perfect means "when"
- بَلْ - Used for correction.
- لا تَضِلُّ زَيْدٌ بَلْ زَيْدٌ - Do not let Zaid but let Zaid
- لا, ليس, لن are also used.

SENTENCES :

1. Nominal sentence : Begins with a noun which is called **المبتدأ** - Subject
• The rest is called **الخبير** - The Predicate.

The Predicate can be : 1) a noun.
2) a verbal sentence
3) Prepositional clause
- If the subject is indefinite the prepositional clause comes before it
eg : **فوق الشجرة طائر**.

2. Verbal sentence :
- Begins with the Verb & the Doer is called subject of the verb **فاعل**
- May or may not have an object.
- When 3rd person is the doer, the verb is always singular, gender specific.

Nominal sentence :

الولد يذهب
الولدان يذهبان
الولاد يذهبون

Verbal sentence :

يذهب الولد
يذهبن الولدان
يذهب الولاد

Verbal sentence may have an object which ends in **ـا** → Accusative
ضرب زيد صمدا / الولد

Passive Verbs : الفعلُ المَجْهُولُ

Indicates when an action is done to someone.

كُتِبَ - he wrote

كُتِبَ - it was written.

It is an فَعْلٌ - يُفَعَّلُ pattern, irrespective of the form of the original verb.

The object of an active verb becomes

the subject and is known as نائبُ الفاعلِ

- substitute of the Doer; the Doer cannot be indicated in these sentences.

كُتِبَ رِيبٌ كِتَابًا

Nominative →

كُتِبَ كِتَابٌ

Only transitive verbs can become passive.

Transitive & Intransitive Verbs :

The verbs which have an object, are

known as transitive : الفعلُ المتَعَدِّي

Others as intransitive : الفعلُ اللازم

eg : كُتِبَ كِتَابًا
- جَلَسَ

The intransitive verbs are made into

transitive in the derivative verbs II & IV

eg: II : فَرَحَ ← فَرَّحَ to be glad - to gladden
IV : جَلَسَ ← أَجْلَسَ to sit - to seat someone

SENTENCES :

1. Nominal sentence : Begins with a noun which is called **المبتدأ** - Subject
 • The rest is called **الخبر** - The Predicate.

The Predicate can be :

- 1) a noun.
- 2) a verbal sentence
- 3) Prepositional clause

- If the subject is independent the prepositional clause comes before it.

eg : **تحت الشجرة ظلت.**

2. Verbal sentence :
 - Begins with the Verb & the Doer is called subject of the verb **فاعل**.
 - May or may not have an object.
 - When 3rd person is the doer, the verb is always singular, gender specified.

Nominal sentence :

الولد يذهب
 الولدان يذهبان
 الاولاد يذهبون

Verbal sentence :

يذهب الولد
 يذهب الولدان
 يذهب الاولاد

Verbal sentence may have an object which ends in **ـا** → Accusative
 ضربه / ضربه / ضربه

Passive Verbs : **الفعلُ المَجْهُولُ**

Indicates when an action is done to someone.

كُتِبَ - he wrote
كُتِبَ - it was written.

It is on **فُعِلَ - يُفْعَلُ** pattern irrespective of the form of the original verb.

The object of an active verb becomes the subject and is known as **نائبُ الفاعل** - substitute of the Doer, the Doer cannot be indicated in these sentences.

كُتِبَ رِيشُ كِتَابًا
Nominative → كُتِبَ كِتَابٌ

Only Transitive verbs can become passive.

Transitive & Intransitive Verbs :

The verbs which have an object are known as transitive : **الفعلُ المُتَعَدِّي**
Others as intransitive : **الفعلُ اللازم**

eg : كُتِبَ كِتَابًا
جَلَسَ

The intransitive verbs are made into transitive in the derivative verbs II & IV

eg: II فَرِحَ ← فَرَحَ to be glad - to gladden
IV جَلَسَ ← اجْلَسَ to sit - to seat someone.

Interrogative Particles :-

أ / قُلْ	Is / Are / was / Am ? etc.	
من	Who ?	* Jo before J
مَا	What ?	Jo before Pronoun + Any preposition
أَيْنَ	Where ?	Jo before verbs
كَيْفَ	How ?	
مَتَى	When ?	
كَمْ	How many or How much ?	
أَيُّ / أَيَّةُ	Which ?	

After a preposition مَا is shortened and attached to it.

لِمَا / لِمَ For what / why ?

إِلَى مَا Till when ?

فِي مَا In what ?

مِنْ مَا From what ?

مَا is usually used for nouns.

لِمَا for verbs.

كَمْ is followed by SINGULAR noun in Accusative.

كَمْ كِتَابًا How many books ?

كَمْ سَاعَةً How many hours ?

Exception : كَمْ السَّاعَةُ What time is it ?

أَيُّ / أَيَّةُ is followed by genitive (singular / plural)

أَيُّ رَجُلٍ Which man ?

أَيُّ رَجَالٍ Which men ?

أَيُّ الرِّجَالِ Which one of the men ?

= is declinable - أَيُّ / أَيَّةُ / أَيُّ

أَيُّ Ask it

أَوَّلُ is used when 2 questions are asked in sequence in the 1st question.

أَفْضَلُ الْمَدِينَةِ أَمْ الْقَرْيَةِ ؟

Expressions:

1. Optative - Blessing and curse.

Perfect and imperfect are used to indicate future.

يَرِثَهُ اللَّهُ May Allah have mercy on him!

يَرْحَمَكُمُ اللَّهُ May Allah have mercy on you!

Negative of the optative is introduced by لَا not to.

لَا شَرِبْتَ مَاءَ آبٍ! May you not drink water ever!

2. لَعَلَّ / (يا) لَيْتَ are used for wishes to come true.

لَيْتَ الشَّبَابُ يَعُودُ يَوْمًا would that youth were to return one day!

لَعَلَّ - wish that can come true.

لَيْتَ - wish that cannot come true.

3. Verbs of Surprise or Admiration: -

(a) أَفْعَلُ form is used.

مَا أَكْذِبُهُ! What a liar he is!

مَا أَجْمَلُ بِهَا! How beautiful she is!

مَا كَانَ أَكْذِبُهُ! What a liar he was!

(b) يَا is another form.

يَا بَطْلُ! What a hero he is!

(c) بَشَى (بَشَى) are used in certain stock phrases, esp. in the Quran, only for persons.

بَشَى مَا فَعَلْتَ! How well you have done!

بَشَى الْمَعْبُورِ! What an evil-fate it is!

المشتقات Derivatives

1. Active Participles : اسم الفاعل

a) From a transitive verb, gives the meaning of "doer"
 قَتَلَ ← قَاتِلٌ

b) From an intransitive verb, gives the action, ^{pr. cont. tense} adjectival
 جَلَسَ ← جَالِسٌ

c) From a verb indicative some quality, gives an adjective
 قَتَلَ ← قَاتِلٌ

These have sound elements قَاتِلُونَ, قَاتِلَاتٌ

2. Passive Participle :- اسم المفعول

It can be used as

a) Noun :- المقتول هو زيدٌ

b) Adjective :- الرجل المقتول هو زيدٌ

These have sound elements مَقْتُولُونَ, مَقْتُولَاتٌ

3. Noun of place and/or Time اسم المكان / اسم الزمان

On the pattern of مَفْعَلَةٌ / مَفْعُولٌ / مَفْعِلٌ

eg: مدرسة / مجلس / مكتب

Planned of all forms - مَفْعِلَاتٌ, مَفْعِلُونَ

Whether it is place or time is understood from the context

These are not derived from Derived Verbs - but their participles

4. The Noun of Instrument : اسم الآلة

On the pattern of مَفْعَلَةٌ / مَفْعُولٌ / مَفْعِلٌ

eg: مِيزَةٌ / مِيزَةٌ / مِيزِلٌ

key broom file

Planned: مِيزِلَاتٌ, مِيزِلُونَ

5. Comparative and Superlative : قَوْنٌ

6. Emphatic and diminutive : فَعِيلٌ

حروف النداء Vocatives

يا / يا ايها - يا ايها

يا اولاد - يا Annual

يا ملكة, يا ملك - ال singular no. 1
(مفرد) (مثنى) in accusative. مضاف مضاف اليه
يا رسول الله

يا ايها الملك - ال followed by
يا النبي الملقب / يا
Cannot be applied for إضافة since
it cannot start with ال.
يا ايها الملك used for emphasis. يا ايها

Exercises:

1. Fatima, read the new book.
2. Kaseem, where is "Father of pussy cats" Akkash?
3. O believers, يا ايها المؤمنين
O those who believe آمين
4. O children of Israel.
5. My father, Can I have a new pen, please?
يا ابي, هل يمكن قلم جديد من فضلك
6. O Messenger of Allah, may peace be upon you.
7. O Father of Virgin, where is Aysha?
يا ابا بكر, اين عائشة?
8. Say: O you disbelievers! I don't worship what
you all worship. قل يا ايها الكافرون
ما تعبدون

اِنَّ and its sisters.

The noun of اِنَّ is accusative.

predicate of اِنَّ is nominative.

Note if the noun is a pronominal pronoun, it will be a pronominal suffix.

اِنَّهٗ → اِنَّ و هو

really

اِنَّ

اِنَّ عَلِيًّا قَائِمًا

'that'

اَنَّ

اَعْلَمُ اَنَّ عَلِيًّا قَائِمًا

"is like"

كَانَ

كَانَ التَّلَجُ جَبَلًا

'is'

لَكِنَّ

لَكِنَّ خِيَّتِي لَكِنَّهٗ بَيْتًا

usually cannot come true. 'I wish'

لَيْتَ

لَيْتَ لَشَيْتَابٍ يَّعُودُ

usually can come true. 'I hope'

لَعَلَّ

لَعَلَّ النَّصْرُ قَرِيبٌ

which negates a category. لا

لا كِتَابَ عِنْدِي

* note that the noun of this لا is without nunato

Note:-

1) after قَالَ, اِنَّ is used to mean اَنَّ (that).

قَالَ لِي زَيْدٌ اِنَّ بَكْرًا تَحْمُرُ

2) 'but only' is not related to اِنَّ and the above rules do not apply to it.

ظَنَ and its sisters.

Both nouns following these verbs are in accusative.
They indicate a doubt or conviction.

Thought	ظَنَ
To count	حَسِبَ
To count	كَدَّ
To know	عَلِمَ
To make	جَعَلَ

eg: ظَنَنْتُ كَلْبًا ضَعِيفًا.

ACCUSATIVE :

1) Object in a verb sentence with a verb.
ضَرَبَ زَيْدٌ الْوَلَدَ

2) Numbers : 11 - 99.

3) اِنَّ اللَّهَ - اسم اَنَّ

4) كَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا - خبر كَانَ

5) جَاءَ مُحَمَّدٌ شَاشِيًا - حال

6) كَمْ وَلَدًا فِي الْفَصْلِ - كم following

7) Distinctive term - الضَّيْرُ
عِنْدِي عَشْرُونَ كِتَابًا

The noun of **كان** and its sisters

is Accusative.

These verbs are known as Incomplete Verbs.

أَفْعَالُ نَائِلَةٌ

The indicates a time but not the action.

There are 5 categories :-

- 1) Which merely denote the time of the sentence.

كان

to be in the morning أَصْبَحَ

to be in early morning أَصْبَحَ

to be at noon ظَلَّ

to be in the evening أَقْبَسَ

to be at night time بَاتَ

to become صَارَ

All can be used to denote "to become"

and all are fully conjugated - Imperfect/Imper

- 2) In addition to time, convey the idea of continuation

still { مَا زَالَ
مَا بَرَحَ
مَا قَبِلَ
مَا انْتَبَهَ

These have imperfect but NOT IMPERATIVE

- 3) One verb which indicates the idea of duration

so long as لَمْ يَلَمْ

Conjugated only in Perfect.

- 4) One verb negating the sentence.

is not / are not لَيْسَ

Conjugated only in Perfect.

Use of كان with verbs: -

Perfect 1) both Perfect - gives the meaning of distant past (Pluperfect)

كان 2) كان زيد كتب Zaid had written.

Sometimes 3) is also added for emphasis.

كان زيد قد كتب
كتب قد كتب

2) both Imperfect - gives the meaning of

- need to do

- or has been working ..

كان زيد يكتب Zaid has been writing

or Zaid used to write.

3) both "قائل" means as (2) كان زيد دكتر

Imperfect 4) On its own means 'to be'

كان انا اكون دكتور - I like to be a doctor.

5) both a perfect or a rather verb, means

'will have'

يكون زيد (قد) كتب - Zaid will have written.

ليس = is not

It is a defective verb but has only الماضى

It has no مضارع or امر; conjugated only in perfect;

It negates Nominal sentence and the خبر
is accusative.

ليس زيد عالماً
ليست زينب عالمة

or خبر can be attached to the ب

ليس زيد بعالم

Conjugated ليس must agree with the subject.
But preceding proposition singular is used.

Conditional Sentences:

1. When a condition is fulfillable - ان, إذا are used.

1. ان Conditional clause and finite clause

may be in Perfect or Subjunctive.

ان ضربت ضربت	} If you struck, you'll be struck
ان تضرب تضرب	
ان ضربت تضرب	
ان تضرب تضرب	

2. إذا Conditional clause - Perfect

(i) finite clause - Perfect or Subjunctive / Imperative
Nominal

إذا ذهبت ذهب (ذهب) مائة

(ii) If finite clause is nominal clause

Imperative

or prohibition

It should start with ف

إذا هب دفع لي حتى فلك متى جنيهاً

If he pays me my due I shall give you 2.

إذا لم ترد ان تكلمه فولا له طوقاً

If you do not want to speak to him, turn your back on him

إذا حضرت العلة فلا تأكل اي شيئاً

If you go to the party, don't eat anything.

* Note :- In conditional sentence the negative is usually used with لا (not ... to).

3. Sometimes the conditional sentence is an imperative and the finite clause is subjunctive.

تعال معي تر ما قسر لك

(If you) come with me, (you will) see what I please you

2. When the condition is an unfulfilled or a doubtful condition, *lo* is used and finite clause is introduced by *ʔ*.

لَوْ جَاءَ لَا يَكُونُ

if he were to come (but he will not) I would honour him.

(لَوْ) is used for nominal sentence but if finite clause precedes, *ʔ* is omitted.

The following pronouns can be used in place of *ʔ*

مَا

مَنْ

أَيْنَ

بَيْنَ

كُلَّمَا

whenever

مَا مِمَّا

مِمَّا

whatever

كُلَّمَنْ

whoever

أَيْنَمَا

wherever

كَيْفَمَا

however

كَيْفَمَا

However

كَيْفَمَا

كَيْفَمَا

When a sentence is introduced by *lo*

the predicate is prefixed by *ʔ*

أَقْوَمُ الْمَلِكِمْ قَوُّهُ زَيْلٌ قَوِيٌّ

As for the governor, he is a strong man

= The governor is a strong man.

Relative Pronoun:-

الذي / اللذان / اللذين الذين
التي اللتان / اللتين اللاتي / اللاتي

التي / الذي is also used in place of
It has a nominal clause. Verbal clause.

الرجل الذي ضرب مُحَمَّدًا

The man who struck Mohammed

↳ The (subject before the relative pronoun) is the

a) object of the subordinate relative clause

b) governed by a conjunction

Then the relative must be resumed by a personal pronoun.

الرجل الذي ضربَهُ مُحَمَّدٌ

The man who was struck by Mohammed

الرجل الذي جاءَهُ

The man with whom he came

3) Note that the subject is always INDEFINITE.

↳ It is indefinite, relative pronoun is omitted.

رَجُلٌ ضَرَبَ

A man whom he struck

رَجُلٌ ضَرَبَ مُحَمَّدًا

A man who struck Mohammed

رَجُلٌ ذَهَبَ مَعَهُ

A man with whom I went

اسم التفضيل Comparative + Superlative

The pattern أَفْعَلٌ is used for these:

كَبِيرٌ - أَكْبَرُ

1) for comparative - من

الولد أكبر من البنت

The boy is bigger than the girl.

2) for superlative:

i) followed by the definite article - الولدُ هو الأكبر - The biggest boy

ii) followed by genitive (idgham) - أعلم الناس - the most learned of men

iii) followed by pronominal suffix - أصغرهم - the smallest of them

iv) followed by genitive indefinite - أفضل فعل - the best act

Comparative is same for both genders:

الولد أكبر من البنت

البنت أكبر من الولد

Superlative has فَعْلَى form for female gender:

أكبر النساء

كبرى النساء

The numbers are constructed as follows:

أَفْعَلٌ / أَفْعَلَانِ / أَفْعَلَيْنِ / أَفْعُلُونَ / أَفْعُلُونِ / أَفْعُلَيْنِ / أَفْعُلَاتٍ / أَفْعُلَاتِي

When the adjective itself is on فاعل pattern

or a passive participle

or a participle of a derived verb - with infinitive in accusative

from words such as أَقْلٌ, أَكْثَرُ, أَجْمَعُ, أَشَدُّ are used.

black - أَشْوَدُ - أَشَدُّ سَوَادًا

أَكْثَرُ سُرُورًا

أَقْلُ لَذَّةً

أَكْثَرُ تَقَدُّمًا

تَقَدَّمَ - Progress

Note: The words خَيْرٌ and شَرٌّ are also used in comparison, for both gender/all things.
الْقَاتِلُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ السَّارِقِ Murder is better than stealing.
الْقَاتِلُ شَرٌّ مِنَ السَّارِقِ Murder is worse than theft.

Colours • Bodily Defects الألوان والعيوب الجسمية

They are also on the pattern of أَفْعَلٌ

Colours: أَحْمَرٌ Redness أَحْمَرٌ Red.

أَبْيَضٌ Whiteness أَبْيَضٌ White.

أَسْوَدٌ Blackness أَسْوَدٌ Black.

أَخْضَرٌ Greenness.

أَزْهَقٌ Thinness.

أَصْفَرٌ Yellowness.

Defects: أَبْكَمٌ Dumbness أَبْكَمٌ

أَصْمٌ Deafness أَصْمٌ

أَعْمَى Blindness أَعْمَى

أَعْرَى One eye blindness.

أَرْجٌ Lameness.

These are فَعْلَةٌ - they agree with their subject in definiteness, number, gender and case.

- أَفْعَلٌ / أَفْعَلٌ أَفْعَلَانِ / أَفْعَلَيْنِ أَفْعَلَانِ / أَفْعَلَيْنِ أَفْعَلَاتٍ / أَفْعَلَاتٍ

Note: • There is no oblique case for masculine plural.

• For singular nouns are without tanween, the gender and accusative are with faṭḥa.

• Feminine plural oblique is as for Regular fa.

• The plurals have tanween.

Note: Derived from (أَفْعَلٌ) applies only to these.

أَحْمَرٌ to become red.

Diptotes:

These are nouns which do not accept nunciation

- 1) Feminine proper nouns ending in ة
فاطمة، نفيسة
- 2) Feminine nouns without ة , but with ة / ا .
مودة الالف المقصورة - سلمى، سعداء قرنا
- 3) Feminine nouns without fem. sign.
قرين، زينب، مصر
- 4) Arabized foreign masculine proper nouns
إبراهيم، أحمد، عيسى
لندن، باريس
- 5) Foreign arabized nouns of 3 radicals are nunciat
eg - لوح، نوح
- 6) Nouns suffixed by ان
eg: عثمان، عثمان
- 7) Names on the verbal pattern of فَعَّلَ - يَفْعِلُ
eg: يزيد، أحمد
- 8) Names on the pattern of فَعْل
eg - رقر، ممر
- 9) Compound names:-
نبويوز

Adjectives of following categories:-

- 1) Masculine adjective of the pattern فَعْلَان
عظماء، فضلاء
- 2) Masculine adjective form resembling a verb.
أخضر، أفضل، أحسن
- 3) Adjective of named number فَعْلَان 'in founas'
رباع، رباعي، مربع، مربع
- 4) Adjective of pattern فَعْل 'other'
أخر

C. Look at planned of the following patterns:

فَعَالِلٌ كَرَامٌ ، مَسَاجِدٌ ،
فَعَالِلٌ
مَفَاعِلٌ
مَفَاعِلٌ مَفَاتِيحٌ

Declaration:

Indeclinable Nouns: مَفَاتِيحٌ (مَفَاتِيحٌ)

They are the same in all 3 cases.

1) They are the nouns ending in الالف المقصورة

الْقُدَى ، هَدَى
لَا ، الْعَقَا

2) and all pronouns - Personal pronoun

+ Demonstrative pronoun

* Relative * { which are declinable

Interrogative ex. اَيْ

Conditional "

Declinable Nouns:

1) all clear nouns - which are Nouns

adjectives

adverbs اَيْ ، اَيْ

Out of these the Diphthongs have only 2 declension

Dhamma is nominative

Fathah is Accusative + genitive

However they take kasrah if

1) annexed by ...

2) or become the first part of construct
phrase is becoming genitive

Weak verbs:

The verbs are divided into two categories:

1. الفعل الصحيح Strong Verbs.

Does not contain weak letters و or ي .

2 kinds 1) الفعل الموزون - with hamza eg: أَلَّ

2) الفعل الناقص - without hamza سَلَّمَ

2. الفعل المُثَلَّ - Contain one or more weak letters.

- they may be changed to أَهِ , but the أَهِ will not carry a hamza.

4 kinds - 1) 1st letter is weak: المُثَلَّ

eg: بَيَّسَ, وَصَلَ

2) 2nd letter is weak: الْمُثَلَّ

eg: قَالَ, بَيَّعَ - بَاعَ

3) 3rd letter is weak: النَّاقِصُ

eg: دَعَا, رَفَعَ

4) 2 letters are weak: اللَّغِينُ

eg: مَفْرُوقٌ 1st, 3rd letters weak

eg: مَقْرُونٌ 2nd, 3rd letters weak.

1st letter weak:

(1) If 1st letter is ي - conjugation is usual: -

يَقْنُ ← يَبْقُنُ

except if preceded by a dhamma, it changes to

يُوقِنُ ← يُوقِنُ

(2) If 1st letter is و - it is dropped for imperfect

وَصَلَ ← يُصَلُّ ← مِثْلُ

If preceded by kasra: changes into ي

اَوْقَدَ ← اَوْقَدَ ← اُبْقَدَ

2nd letter weak :

They are of three types eg:

- (1) قَالَ - يَقُولُ - قُلْتُ
 (2) نَالَ - يَنَالُ - نَلْتُ no obtained.
 (3) باع - يَبِيعُ - بَعْتُ

3rd letter weak :

They are of

- (1) دَعَا - دَعَا - دَعَا أَجَبُ
 (2) رَضِيَ - رَضِيَ - رَضِيَ ارْضُ
 (3) رَمَى - رَمَى - رَمَى ارْمِ

In imperative the weak letter is omitted.

Doubly weak verbs :

When more than one weak letter is present, all above rules apply.

Exception : رَأَى

but

رَأَى - رَأَيْتُ
أَرَى - أَرَيْتُ

الفعل المجهول Hamzated Verbs:

1st Radical Alif:

When the first letter is alif and is preceded by another alif, with a letter become subordinated:
the following changes occur:-

أَمِنُ ← أَمِنَ
أَمِنَ ← أَمِنَ
أَمِنَ ← أَمِنَ

But تَوَمَّنُ تَوَمَّنَ

(1) When imperative is to be formed, I is omitted.
in only (1) أَكُلْ ← أَكُلْ

(2) أَمِرْ ← أَمِرْ

(3) أَخَذْ ← أَخَذْ

(2) In others usual form is followed but with toll change

eg: أَذِنْ - أَذِنْ - أَذِنْ - أَذِنْ

However, if it is preceded by a word, carrying Alif, wasl to be dropped, then I is pronounced

eg: قُلْتُ + أَذِنْتُ ← قُلْتُ أَذِنْتُ

2nd Radical Alif:

Normally conjugated.

except شَال which has 2 forms of

imperatives: شَالِ، شَالِ

3rd Radical Alif:

Conjugated as usual.

eg: قَرَأَ

DOUBLED VERB.

eg: سَدَّ سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا
 70 pull. سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا
 سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا
 70 go away. سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا
 سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا
 70 pass by. سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا

Conjugation: سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا
 سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا
 سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا
 سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا
 سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا
 سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا

Imperative: سَدَّوْا or سَدَّوْا

Both may be conjugated as usual
 for all except for feminine plural
 which has سَدَّوْا only.

سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا
 سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا
 سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا سَدَّوْا

Numbers

Feminismo

Masculina

۱۰۰

20

اِثْنَانِ

اشنان

ثَلَاثَةٌ

فلا ت

عشرة

حسن

الحمد لله

احمد عسکر

رافقتنا كمنزلة
اللائحة

اثنى عشر

کتابت حسنہ

لا اله الا الله

جسروں پر چلنے والے
ایک دین و عیشروں

كواحد والحشرون

مِائَتَ (مِائَتِ، مِائَةٍ)

مِائَتَانِ (۱۰۰ مِائَتَيْنِ)

ثلاث مياه (ثلاث / ثلاث مياه)
١٠٨٤ ١٠٨٤ ١٠٨٤

الف، خمسة وخمسون وأربعون

الف

ثلاثة آلاف

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2. $\frac{1}{3}$ 3. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4. $\frac{1}{5}$ 5. $\frac{1}{6}$ 6. $\frac{1}{7}$ 7. $\frac{1}{8}$ 8. $\frac{1}{9}$ 9. $\frac{1}{10}$ 10. $\frac{1}{11}$ 11. $\frac{1}{12}$ 12. $\frac{1}{13}$ 13. $\frac{1}{14}$ 14. $\frac{1}{15}$ 15. $\frac{1}{16}$ 16. $\frac{1}{17}$ 17. $\frac{1}{18}$ 18. $\frac{1}{19}$ 19. $\frac{1}{20}$ 20. $\frac{1}{21}$ 21. $\frac{1}{22}$ 22. $\frac{1}{23}$ 23. $\frac{1}{24}$ 24. $\frac{1}{25}$ 25. $\frac{1}{26}$ 26. $\frac{1}{27}$ 27. $\frac{1}{28}$ 28. $\frac{1}{29}$ 29. $\frac{1}{30}$ 30. $\frac{1}{31}$ 31. $\frac{1}{32}$ 32. $\frac{1}{33}$ 33. $\frac{1}{34}$ 34. $\frac{1}{35}$ 35. $\frac{1}{36}$ 36. $\frac{1}{37}$ 37. $\frac{1}{38}$ 38. $\frac{1}{39}$ 39. $\frac{1}{40}$ 40. $\frac{1}{41}$ 41. $\frac{1}{42}$ 42. $\frac{1}{43}$ 43. $\frac{1}{44}$ 44. $\frac{1}{45}$ 45. $\frac{1}{46}$ 46. $\frac{1}{47}$ 47. $\frac{1}{48}$ 48. $\frac{1}{49}$ 49. $\frac{1}{50}$ 50. $\frac{1}{51}$ 51. $\frac{1}{52}$ 52. $\frac{1}{53}$ 53. $\frac{1}{54}$ 54. $\frac{1}{55}$ 55. $\frac{1}{56}$ 56. $\frac{1}{57}$ 57. $\frac{1}{58}$ 58. $\frac{1}{59}$ 59. $\frac{1}{60}$ 60. $\frac{1}{61}$ 61. $\frac{1}{62}$ 62. $\frac{1}{63}$ 63. $\frac{1}{64}$ 64. $\frac{1}{65}$ 65. $\frac{1}{66}$ 66. $\frac{1}{67}$ 67. $\frac{1}{68}$ 68. $\frac{1}{69}$ 69. $\frac{1}{70}$ 70. $\frac{1}{71}$ 71. $\frac{1}{72}$ 72. $\frac{1}{73}$ 73. $\frac{1}{74}$ 74. $\frac{1}{75}$ 75. $\frac{1}{76}$ 76. $\frac{1}{77}$ 77. $\frac{1}{78}$ 78. $\frac{1}{79}$ 79. $\frac{1}{80}$ 80. $\frac{1}{81}$ 81. $\frac{1}{82}$ 82. $\frac{1}{83}$ 83. $\frac{1}{84}$ 84. $\frac{1}{85}$ 85. $\frac{1}{86}$ 86. $\frac{1}{87}$ 87. $\frac{1}{88}$ 88. $\frac{1}{89}$ 89. $\frac{1}{90}$ 90. $\frac{1}{91}$ 91. $\frac{1}{92}$ 92. $\frac{1}{93}$ 93. $\frac{1}{94}$ 94. $\frac{1}{95}$ 95. $\frac{1}{96}$ 96. $\frac{1}{97}$ 97. $\frac{1}{98}$ 98. $\frac{1}{99}$ 99. $\frac{1}{100}$ 100. $\frac{1}{101}$ 101. $\frac{1}{102}$ 102. $\frac{1}{103}$ 103. $\frac{1}{104}$ 104. $\frac{1}{105}$ 105. $\frac{1}{106}$ 106. $\frac{1}{107}$ 107. $\frac{1}{108}$ 108. $\frac{1}{109}$ 109. $\frac{1}{110}$ 110. $\frac{1}{111}$ 111. $\frac{1}{112}$ 112. $\frac{1}{113}$ 113. $\frac{1}{114}$ 114. $\frac{1}{115}$ 115. $\frac{1}{116}$ 116. $\frac{1}{117}$ 117. $\frac{1}{118}$ 118. $\frac{1}{119}$ 119. $\frac{1}{120}$ 120. $\frac{1}{121}$ 121. $\frac{1}{122}$ 122. $\frac{1}{123}$ 123. $\frac{1}{124}$ 124. $\frac{1}{125}$ 125. $\frac{1}{126}$ 126. $\frac{1}{127}$ 127. $\frac{1}{128}$ 128. $\frac{1}{129}$ 129. $\frac{1}{130}$ 130. $\frac{1}{131}$ 131. $\frac{1}{132}$ 132. $\frac{1}{133}$ 133. $\frac{1}{134}$ 134. $\frac{1}{135}$ 135. $\frac{1}{136}$ 136. $\frac{1}{137}$ 137. $\frac{1}{138}$ 138. $\frac{1}{139}$ 139. $\frac{1}{140}$ 140. $\frac{1}{141}$ 141. $\frac{1}{142}$ 142. $\frac{1}{143}$ 143. $\frac{1}{144}$ 144. $\frac{1}{145}$ 145. $\frac{1}{146}$ 146. $\frac{1}{147}$ 147. $\frac{1}{148}$ 148. $\frac{1}{149}$ 149. $\frac{1}{150}$ 150. $\frac{1}{151}$ 151. $\frac{1}{152}$ 152. $\frac{1}{153}$ 153. $\frac{1}{154}$ 154. $\frac{1}{155}$ 155. $\frac{1}{156}$ 156. $\frac{1}{157}$ 157. $\frac{1}{158}$ 158. $\frac{1}{159}$ 159. $\frac{1}{160}$ 160. $\frac{1}{161}$ 161. $\frac{1}{162}$ 162. $\frac{1}{163}$ 163. $\frac{1}{164}$ 164. $\frac{1}{165}$ 165. $\frac{1}{166}$ 166. $\frac{1}{167}$ 167. $\frac{1}{168}$ 168. $\frac{1}{169}$ 169. $\frac{1}{170}$ 170. $\frac{1}{171}$ 171. $\frac{1}{172}$ 172. $\frac{1}{173}$ 173. $\frac{1}{174}$ 174. $\frac{1}{175}$ 175. $\frac{1}{176}$ 176. $\frac{1}{177}$ 177. $\frac{1}{178}$ 178. $\frac{1}{179}$ 179. $\frac{1}{180}$ 180. $\frac{1}{181}$ 181. $\frac{1}{182}$ 182. $\frac{1}{183}$ 183. $\frac{1}{184}$ 184. $\frac{1}{185}$ 185. $\frac{1}{186}$ 186. $\frac{1}{187}$ 187. $\frac{1}{188}$ 188. $\frac{1}{189}$ 189. $\frac{1}{190}$ 190. $\frac{1}{191}$ 191. $\frac{1}{192}$ 192. $\frac{1}{193}$ 193. $\frac{1}{194}$ 194. $\frac{1}{195}$ 195. $\frac{1}{196}$ 196. $\frac{1}{197}$ 197. $\frac{1}{198}$ 198. $\frac{1}{199}$ 199. $\frac{1}{200}$ 200. $\frac{1}{201}$ 201. $\frac{1}{202}$ 202. $\frac{1}{203}$ 203. $\frac{1}{204}$ 204. $\frac{1}{205}$ 205. $\frac{1}{206}$ 206. $\frac{1}{207}$ 207. $\frac{1}{208}$ 208. $\frac{1}{209}$ 209. $\frac{1}{210}$ 210. $\frac{1}{211}$ 211. $\frac{1}{212}$ 212. $\frac{1}{213}$ 213. $\frac{1}{214}$ 214. $\frac{1}{215}$ 215. $\frac{1}{216}$ 216. $\frac{1}{217}$ 217. $\frac{1}{218}$ 218. $\frac{1}{219}$ 219. $\frac{1}{220}$ 220. $\frac{1}{221}$ 221. $\frac{1}{222}$ 222. $\frac{1}{223}$ 223. $\frac{1}{224}$ 224. $\frac{1}{225}$ 225. $\frac{1}{226}$ 226. $\frac{1}{227}$ 227. $\frac{1}{228}$ 228. $\frac{1}{229}$ 229. $\frac{1}{230}$ 230. $\frac{1}{231}$ 231. $\frac{1}{232}$ 232. $\frac{1}{233}$ 233. $\frac{1}{234}$ 234. $\frac{1}{235}$ 235. $\frac{1}{236}$ 236. $\frac{1}{237}$ 237. $\frac{1}{238}$ 238. $\frac{1}{239}$ 239. $\frac{1}{240}$ 240.

Handwritten: Hundreds: 100

مِثَالٌ عَنِ الرِّجَالِ

Hundreds of me

تowards الوُفِّ

الْوَفْ مِنْ الرِّجَالِ

Ordinal Numbers:

On the measure of β_{max}

آل و لہ

الْأُولَى

الثانية

الثاني

الثالثة

التالية

العادية عشرة

الحادی عشر

48 Numbers :

1. I and 2 :- Like adjectives

- 1) Number after the noun.
- 2) Agrees with number in
- 3) Gender
- 4) Case

Number may be omitted.

رجل - رجل واحد
امراة - امرأة واحدة

2) 3 - 10 :- Like اثنان

- 1) Number first
- 2) Always plural
- 3) Always genitive (like اثنان - possessive)
- 4) Opposite gender of number used.
- 5) Case ending of only the number changes.

ثلاثة رجال , ثلاث نساء
ثلاثة رجال , ثلاثة رجال

3) 11 - 99 :- سبع عشرة رجل

- 1) Number first
- 2) Always singular
- 3) Accusative - both number and noun ex. 17
- 4) Indefinite
- 5) Gender :-

agree for 11, 12, 21, 22, 31, 32 etc

opposite for 13-19, 23-29, 33-39 etc.

6) Case ending of only 12 is variable (numbers)

4) 100 onwards :-

- 1) Number first
- 2) Always singular
- 3) Genitive
- 4) Indefinite

Time / Clock, watch ساعة

عقرب كبير للدقائق - (دقيقة)

عقرب صغير للساعات - (ساعة)

Note: How many hours? كم ساعة؟

What is the time? كم الساعة؟

Note: 1. Numerals on the face of the clock is

Masculine - Numbers - (رقم)

So: واحد، اثنان

ثلاثة ← عشرة 3 - 10

11 ← عشر

12 ← اثنا عشر

become 1, 2, 11, 12 - always agree on gender

[13, 14 etc. ← ثلاثة عشرة Masculine

← ثلاثة عشر Feminine]

2) Hours are mentioned in Ordinal Numbers;

with ال and Feminine. الساعة الأولى

الساعة الآن

الثانية

etc. الثالثة

(الحادية عشرة)

الثانية عشرة

3) Minutes are Feminine - No ال

Because the rules (1) 1 - 2 - agree with gender

3 - 10 - ♂ ← ♀

> 10 - Agree with gender

except 11, 12, 21, 22 etc.

(2) 1 - 10 - Nominative - (Number)

> 10 - Accusative - (Number)

50
عق: ١ / خَمْسٌ دَقَائِقُ

became دَقَائِقُ diptote, taken from ha
for genitive (but دَقَائِقُ *)
3-10 noun is in genitive / Pleural.

but أَحَدٌ عَشَرَ دَقِيقَةً

because - >10 - 20 - Both accusative (Noun Numb
- noun singular
13-19 - ♂ ♀

* >10 only 12 is Declinable
عَلَى رَجُلٍ أَحَدٍ عَشَرَ

عَلَى رَجُلٍ اثْنَيْ عَشَرَ

ثَلَاثٌ ½ رُبْعٌ ¼ , نِصْفٌ Half

3-30 الثَّالِثَةُ وَالنِّصْفُ

4-15 الرَّابِعَةُ وَالرُّبْعُ

5-20 الْخَامِسَةُ وَالْثَلَاثُ

6-45 السَّابِعَةُ إِلَّا رُبْعٌ } Bec after إِلا

20 minutes to 7 السَّابِعَةُ إِلَّا عَشْرِينَ دَقِيقَةً } → Accusative.

DERIVED VERBS مَزِيد فِيهِ قَوْلٌ

i قَوْلٌ

1) Causative

كَلَّمَ - to know كَلَّمَ - to teach

2) Make intransitive into transitive

فَرَحَ - to be glad فَرَّحَ - to gladden

3) Intensive

كَسَرَ - to break كَسَّرَ - to shatter

4) Declarative (Estimative)

كَرَّمَ - to tell the truth كَرَّمَهُ - to behave him

5) Denominative - making / doing of / occupied in the action denoted by verb

قَرَّبَ - to be sick قَرَّبَهُ - to make sick / to nurse

ii قَالٌ

1) Attempt to perform the act upon another

كَلَّمَ - to speak to him كَلَّمَ - to fight

2) Denominative

قَالَ - to interview قَالَ - 'began' to accept

iii

1) Causative

أَخْرَجَ - to take out أَخْرَجَ - to send

This makes intransitive verbs transitive

and transitive verbs doubly transitive

أَخْرَجَ - to make him leave

Causative of II & IV may be of

1) the same meaning: eg: أَبْلَغَ - أَبْلَغَ to inform

2) different meaning: eg: - كَلَّمَ - to teach كَلَّمَ to inform

3) Denominative

أَخْرَجَ - to bear fruit

may be 1) movement towards a place eg: أَبْغَى

2) entering upon a period of time eg: أَبْغَى

3) entering a condition - eg: أَبْغَى to become distant

1) Reflexive of $\bar{\text{f}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{a}}$
 eg: $\bar{\text{f}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{a}}$ - to know.
 2) Denominative.
 $\bar{\text{f}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{a}}$ - to call oneself an Arab

VI

تقابل	-	2 Reflexive of <u>تقابل</u> .
تکاتب	-	to correspond.
تظاهر	-	1. To pretend to be as
تظاهر	-	to pretend to be sick.
تسلسل	-	2 Succession of action.
تساقط	-	fall down in succession.

vi) اِنْفَعَلَ - 1) Passive of form I.
فُكِّلَ - to be broken.
 2) Allowed something to be done to him.
غِيْرَ - to deceive. غِيْرَ - allow oneself to be deceived.

(iii) Jai^{ai} - Passive / Reflexive of form I.
 gā^{ai} - to collect themselves - (to assemble)
 at same meeting on I.

اِثْعَلْ → ث = ث = ف ر nok
اِذْعَلْ → ز, ذ = ف ر
اِضْعَلْ → ظ, ض = ف ر

افْعَلَ - Only for colour and bodily defects.
فَاعِلٌ - to become red.

2. استقبل - Reflexive of اُقبل
 - to receive - اُستقبل - اقبل
 - to accept - اقبل - اُقبل
 1) to regard something to have the quality of I
 استحسن - to regard something as good
 2) Seeking - استنقذ
 - to seek for pardon
 3) C. make up
 استغفر - to seek for pardon
 4) Be nominated
 استُقبل - to receive

DERIVED VERBS

No.	PERFECT ACTIVE	IMPERFECT PASSIVE	IMPERFECT PASSIVE	PERFECT PASSIVE	IMPERFECT PASSIVE	LEGAL NOUN	ACTIVE PRINCIPLE	PASSIVE PRINCIPLE	COMBINATIONS
I	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	فَعْلٌ	فَاعِلٌ	مَفْعُولٌ	
II	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	فَعْلٌ	فَاعِلٌ	مَفْعُولٌ	Causative. Intensive.
III	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	فَعْلٌ	فَاعِلٌ	مَفْعُولٌ	Allegation. Demonstrative. Causative. Demonstrative
IV	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	فَعْلٌ	فَاعِلٌ	مَفْعُولٌ	
V	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	فَعْلٌ	فَاعِلٌ	مَفْعُولٌ	Regulative of II. Demonstrative. Regulative of III. Demonstrative.
VI	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	فَعْلٌ	فَاعِلٌ	مَفْعُولٌ	Passive of I. allows the form Passive of I. allows the form Passive of I. allows the form
VII	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	فَعْلٌ	فَاعِلٌ	مَفْعُولٌ	Calculus. Directly by verbs
VIII	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	فَعْلٌ	فَاعِلٌ	مَفْعُولٌ	Regulative of I. allows the form Passive of I. allows the form Passive of I. allows the form
IX	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	فَعْلٌ	فَاعِلٌ	مَفْعُولٌ	Calculus. Directly by verbs

فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ

فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ - فَعَّلَ

Note :-

1) Additional Letters : سَأَلْتُمُوْنِيْهَا

2) Verbal Noun of 2 :

Sound Verb : تَفْعَالٌ , تَفْعَلَةٌ , تَفْعِيْلٌ

Last radical weak : تَفْعِلَةٌ

3) Nouns of place and time are not formed from derived nouns.

However, sometimes passive or active participles are used to indicate these.

eg : فَتْحٌ