

Learn Arabic Grammar – The Easy Way

UNIT - 2

Words are of three types: **حَرْف**, **فِعْل**, **اِسْم**. Every line of the Qur'an has 9 words approximately. Out of them, 4 are nouns (**أَسْمَاء**), 3 are verbs (**أَفْعَال**), and 2 are particles (**حُرُوف**), on the average.

- **Particles (حُرُوف)**: These are very easy to learn. They don't change their forms in a sentence. After Course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an – using Salah), if you learn just 20 new particles, then you will have learned 95% of the particles used in the Qur'an. A number of these 20 will be covered in this course too.
- **Nouns (أَسْمَاء)**: Every line has 4 nouns, on the average. Nouns occur in singular and plural forms. You have learnt one method of making plurals in Course-1, for example, plural of **مُسْلِم** is **مُسْلِمِينَ مُسْلِمُونَ**. We will learn some other methods in this course.
- **Verbs (أَفْعَال)**: On average, these occur 3 times in every line. Please note that we have included the active participle (**اِسْم فَاعِل**), passive particle (**اِسْم مَفْعُول**), and Name of action (verbal noun-**مَصْدَر**) in this count because we teach them in these courses as a part of verb conjugation. To understand the Qur'an, you have to learn different forms of a verb that occur in **أَمْر**, **مُضَارِع**, **مَاضٍ** etc.

In course-1, we have learnt 3-letter verbs, such as **سَمِعَ**, **ضَرَبَ**, **نَصَرَ**, **فَتَحَ**. These three letters are called the root of a verb. If the root of a verb has a weak letter (**ا**, **و**, **ي**), for example: **دَعَا**, **كَانَ**, **قَالَ**, **وَهَبَ** then the verb is called weak verb. If someone's leg is weak, the person also becomes weak. Similarly, if one (or more) of the three letters is weak, then the verb is a weak verb.

Accordingly, we have two types of 3-letter verbs:

- ① **Sound verbs (صَحِيح)**: These verbs are made of 3 sound letters. For example: **سَمِعَ**, **ضَرَبَ**, **نَصَرَ**, **فَتَحَ**. Such verbs occur almost 9000 times in the Qur'an. i.e., almost once in every line.
- ② **Weak verbs (مُعْتَل)**: When the verb has a weak letter (**ا**, **و**, **ي**) in them. For example: **دَعَا**, **كَانَ**, **قَالَ**, **وَهَبَ**. Such verbs occur 9000 times in the Qur'an, approximately, i.e., almost once in every line.

Some verbs have repeated letters in them such as: **وَدَّ**, **ضَلَّ**. These verbs occur almost two times on every page.

There is another major category of verbs, called **مَزِيد فِيهِ** (Derived verbs). These verbs have extra letters in them, for example from **عَلِمَ** to **عَلَّمَ** (extra laam) or **تَعَلَّمَ** (extra taa and laam). We will learn such verbs in the next course.

The letters ا، ي، و are called weak letters. An easy way to remember this is that a weak or a sick person makes similar sounds when in pain! (aa, ee, oo).

If someone's leg is weak, the person also becomes weak. Similarly, if a verb has a weak letter, it is called a weak verb.

Weak verbs are of 3 types:

Weak letter in the beginning: وَهَبَ، وَجَدَ، وَلَدَ، ...

Weak letter in the middle: قَالَ، كَانَ، تَابَ، ...

Weak letter in the end: دَعَا، هَدَى، رَضِيَ، ...

Such verbs occurs 9000 times in the Qur'an approximately, i.e., once in every line, so learn them with passion and love.

Weak letters get tired, they disappear or exchange with one another!!! All of these changes are there to make it easy for you to say it.

In this lesson, we will learn a weak verb وَهَبَ whose first letter is a weak letter.

Note the following while making its forms:

- ماضِ key: وَهَبَ. The ماضِ forms will be made similar to -- فَتَحَ، فَتَحُوا، --. There is nothing new in it.
- مضارع key: Just like يَفْتَحُ we have يَوْهَبُ. To make it easy to say, Arabs made it يَهَبُ. In other words, the weak letter و is now relaxing! Therefore, you also relax and say it the easy way: يَهَبُ. Once you have this key, you can make the rest of مضارع forms easily.
- أمر key: You can make this from مضارع form، يَهَبُ. Drop the first letter (ي) and make the last one Sakin. You get هَبْ. By using this key you can make the other remaining forms!
- Just like فاعِل and مفعول we make واهِب and مؤهوب. Nothing different here, Alhamdulillah.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He granted

93وَهَبَ:

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Grant!	هَبْ	يَهَبْ	وَهَبَ
Grant! (you all)	هَبُوا	يَهْبُونَ	وَهَبُوا
Don't grant!	لَا تَهَبْ	تَهَبْ	وَهَبْتَ
Don't grant! (you all)	لَا تَهَبُوا	أَهَبْ	وَهَبْتُ
One who grants	وَاهِب	تَهْبُونَ	وَهَبْتُمْ
One who granted	مَوْهَب	نَهَبْ	وَهَبْنَا
To grant	وَهَب	تَهَبْ	وَهَبْتُ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ وَهَبَ؟	نَعَمْ، وَهَبَ.
هَلْ وَهَبُوا؟	نَعَمْ، وَهَبُوا.
هَلْ وَهَبْتَ؟	نَعَمْ، وَهَبْتُ.
هَلْ وَهَبْتُمْ؟	نَعَمْ، وَهَبْنَا.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ يَهْبُونَ زَيْدًا؟ نَعَمْ، يَهْبُونَ زَيْدًا.
- فعل أمر: هَبْ زَيْدًا! سَوْفَ أَهَبُ زَيْدًا.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلِ اللَّهُ وَاهِبٌ؟ نَعَمْ، اللَّهُ وَاهِبٌ.

Just like وَهَبَ, you can make the complete table for وَضَعَ (he put). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 3

Weak Verb: وَعَدَ

Note the following while making its forms (conjugating):

- **ماضٍ key:** وَعَدَ. The ماضٍ forms will be made similar to --- ضَرَبَ، صَرَبُوا. There is nothing new in it.
- **مُضَارِع key:** يَعِدُ. Just as in ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ, we have وَعَدَ يُوْعِدُ. To make it easy to say, Arabs made it يَعِدُ. In other words, the weak letter ي is now relaxing! Therefore, you also relax and say it easy way: يَعِدُ. Once you have this key, you can make the rest of مُضَارِع forms easily.
- **أَمْر key:** You can make this from مُضَارِع form, يَعِدُ. Drop the first letter (ي) and make the last one Sakin. You get عِدْ. By using this key you can make the other remaining forms!
- Just like فَاعِل and مَفْعُول we make وَاعِد and مَوْعُود. Nothing different here, Alhamdulillah.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He promised : وَعَدَ⁹³

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Promise!	عِدْ
Promise! (you all)	عِدُوا
Don't promise!	لَا تَعِدْ
Don't Promise! (you all)	لَا تَعِدُوا
One who promises	وَاعِد
The thing which is promised	مَوْعُود
Promise, To promise	وَعْد

فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
He promises/ will promise	يَعِدُ	He promised	وَعَدَ
They promise/ will promise	يَعِدُونَ	They promised	وَعَدُوا
You promise/ will promise	تَعِدُ	You promised	وَعَدْتَ
I promise/ will promise	أَعِدُ	I promised	وَعَدْتُ
You all promise/ will promise	تَعِدُونَ	You all promised	وَعَدْتُمْ
We promise/ will promise	نَعِدُ	We promised	وَعَدْنَا
She promises/ will promise	تَعِدُ	She promised	وَعَدَتْ

❖❖❖❖ Spoken Arabic ❖❖❖❖

هَلْ يَعِدُّ زَيْدًا؟	نَعَمْ، يَعِدُّ زَيْدًا.
هَلْ يَعِدُّونَ زَيْدًا؟	نَعَمْ، يَعِدُّونَ زَيْدًا.
هَلْ تَعِدُّ زَيْدًا؟	نَعَمْ، أَعِدُّ زَيْدًا.
هَلْ تَعِدُّونَ زَيْدًا؟	نَعَمْ، نَعِدُّ زَيْدًا.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ وَعَدْتُمْ سَعْدًا؟ نَعَمْ، وَعَدْنَا سَعْدًا.
- فعل أمر: عِدْ سَعْدًا! سَوْفَ أَعِدُّ سَعْدًا.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتَ وَاعِدٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا وَاعِدٌ.

Just like وَعَدَ, you can make the complete table for وَجَدَ (he found). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 4

Weak Verb: قَالَ

Let us learn a verb where the weak letter comes in the middle: قَالَ. Such verbs occur in the Qur'an almost 4000 times.

- key: قَالَ. The plural is قَالُوا. After that, we have قُلْتُ instead of قَالَتْ. The weak letter is relaxing so you also relax and say it an easy way: قُلْتُ. The rest of the forms follows this pattern.
- key: يَقُولُ. This is following the نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ style. You can make the rest of مُضَارِع forms easily!
- key: قُلْ. You can make this from مُضَارِع form, يَقُولُ. Drop the first letter (ي) and make the last one Sakin to get قُولْ. Weak letters are too weak to take orders! It, therefore, becomes قُلْ.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He said: قَالَ 1636

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Say!	قُلْ	He says/ Will say	يَقُولُ	He said	قَالَ
Say! (you all)	قُولُوا	They say/ Will say	يَقُولُونَ	They said	قَالُوا
Don't say!	لَا تَقُلْ	You say/ Will say	تَقُولُ	You said	قُلْتَ
Don't say! (you all)	لَا تَقُولُوا	I say/ Will say	أَقُولُ	I said	قُلْتُ
One who says/ Speaker	قَائِلٌ	You all say/ Will say	تَقُولُونَ	You all said	قُلْتُمْ
That which is said	مَقُولٌ	We say/ Will say	نَقُولُ	We said	قُلْنَا
To say, saying	قَوْلٌ	She says/ Will say	تَقُولُ	She said	قَالَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ قَالَ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، قَالَ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ قَالُوا خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، قَالُوا خَيْرًا.
هَلْ قُلْتَ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، قُلْتَ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ قُلْتُمْ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، قُلْنَا خَيْرًا.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ تَقُولُونَ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، نَقُولُ خَيْرًا.
- فعل أمر: قُلْ خَيْرًا! سَوْفَ أَقُولُ خَيْرًا.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ قَائِلُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ قَائِلُونَ.

Just like قَالَ, you can make the complete table for تَابَ (he repented). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 5

Weak Verb: كَانَ

كَانَ is similar to قَالَ, as the weak letter comes in the middle. Its forms follows the قَالَ pattern.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He was 944: كَانَ

فعل أمر، فعل نهي، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فاعل	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Be! كُنْ	He is يَكُونُ	He was كَانَ
Be! (you all) كُونُوا	They are يَكُونُونَ	They were كَانُوا
Don't be! لَا تَكُنْ	You are تَكُونُ	You were كُنْتَ
Don't be! (you all) لَا تَكُونُوا	I am أَكُونُ	I was كُنْتُ
The one who becomes كَائِنٌ	You all are تَكُونُونَ	You all were كُنْتُمْ
— -	We are نَكُونُ	We were كُنَّا
To be كُونَ	She is تَكُونُ	She was كَانَتْ

Important Note: كَانَ is also used to show the work which was being done in the past along with another verb in Madhi form. Here are the examples given for that.

Examples	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
He was working كَانَ يَعْمَلُ	He is working يَعْمَلُ	He was كَانَ
They were working كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ	They are working يَعْمَلُونَ	They were كَانُوا
You were working كُنْتَ تَعْمَلُ	You are working تَعْمَلُ	You were كُنْتَ
I was working كُنْتُ أَعْمَلُ	I am working أَعْمَلُ	I was كُنْتُ
You all were working كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ	You all are working تَعْمَلُونَ	You all were كُنْتُمْ
We were working كُنَّا نَعْمَلُ	We are working نَعْمَلُ	We were كُنَّا
She was working كَانَتْ تَعْمَلُ	She is working تَعْمَلُ	She was كَانَتْ

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Spoken Arabic

هَلْ كَانَ يَعْمَلُ؟	نَعَمْ، كَانَ يَعْمَلُ.
هَلْ كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ؟	نَعَمْ، كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ.
هَلْ كُنْتَ تَعْمَلُ؟	نَعَمْ، كُنْتُ أَعْمَلُ.
هَلْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ؟	نَعَمْ، كُنَّا نَعْمَلُ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ خَيْرًا.
- فعل أمر: كُنْ صَادِقًا! سَوْفَ أَكُونُ صَادِقًا.

Just like كَانَ , you can make the complete table for ذَاقَ (he tested). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 6

Weak Verb: زَادَ

Now we will learn another style of verb which has weak letter in the middle: زَادَ

- **ماضٍ key:** زَادَ. The plural is زَادُوا. After that, we have زَدَتْ instead of زَادَتْ. The weak letter is relaxing so you also relax and say it an easy way: زَدَتْ. The rest of the forms follows this pattern.
- **مُضَارِع key:** يَزِيدُ. Alif is now replaced by yaa, means you may say يَزِيدُ instead of يَزَادُ. You can make the rest of مُضَارِع forms easily!
- **أمر key:** زِدْ. You can make this from مُضَارِع form, يَزِيدُ. Drop the first letter (ي) and make the last one Sakin to get زِدْ. Weak letters are too weak to take orders! It therefore becomes زِدْ.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

51 زَادَ: He increased

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Increase!	زِدْ	He increases/ Will increase	يَزِيدُ	He increased	زَادَ
Increase! (you all)	زِيدُوا	They increase/ Will increase	يَزِيدُونَ	They increased	زَادُوا
Don't increase!	لَا تَزِدْ	You increase/ Will increase	تَزِيدُ	You increased	زَدْتَ
Don't Increase (you all)	لَا تَزِيدُوا	I increase/ Will increase	أَزِيدُ	I increased	زَدْتُ
Increaser	زَايد	You(all) increase/ Will increase	تَزِيدُونَ	You (all) increased	زَدْتُمْ
What is increased	مَزِيد	We increase/ Will increase	نَزِيدُ	We increased	زَدْنَا
To increase	زِيَادَة	She increases/ Will increase	تَزِيدُ	She increased	زَادَتْ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، يَزِيدُ.	هَلْ يَزِيدُ؟
نَعَمْ، يَزِيدُونَ.	هَلْ يَزِيدُونَ؟
نَعَمْ، أَزِيدُ.	هَلْ تَزِيدُ؟
نَعَمْ، نَزِيدُ.	هَلْ تَزِيدُونَ؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ زَدْتُمْ شَيْئًا؟ مَا زَدْنَا شَيْئًا.
- فعل أمر: زِدْ عَلَمًا! سَوْفَ أَزِيدُ عَلَمًا.

Just like زَادَ, you can make the complete table for كَادَ (he plotted). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Let us take the weak verb دَعَا which has a weak letter in the end.

- ماضٍ key: دَعَا. The plural will be دَعَوْا instead of دَعَاوُ. Weak letter (Alif) is gone to relax so you too take it easy by saying دَعَوْا, instead of دَعَاوُ Rest of the forms can be made in a similar way, i.e., نَوُّ → نَوَّوْ.
- مضارع key: يَدْعُو. Alif is replaced by Waw for ease! i.e. يَدْعُو instead of يَدْعَا, You can make the rest of مضارع forms easily!
- أمر key: اَدْعُ. You can make this from مضارع form, يَدْعُو. Drop the first letter (ي) and make the last one Sakin. Waw disappeared; too weak to take an order. You get دُعْ. Arabic words don't start with a Sakin, so we add Hamzah in the beginning: اَدْعُ. You can now make the other forms!
- سَمْتُ → سَأْتُ. Instead of دَعَاتْ, we say دَعْتُ to make it easy. سَأْتُ → سَأْتُ.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He called upon :دَعَا¹⁸⁹

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Call upon!	اَدْعُ	He calls upon/ will call upon	يَدْعُو	He called upon	دَعَا
Call upon! (you all)	اَدْعُوا	They call upon/ will call upon	يَدْعُونَ	They called upon	دَعَوْا
Don't call upon!	لَا تَدْعُ	You call upon/ will call upon	تَدْعُو	You called upon	دَعَوْتَ
Don't call upon!	لَا تَدْعُوا	I call upon/ will call upon,	أَدْعُو	I called upon	دَعَوْتُ
The caller	دَاعٍ	You all call upon/ will call upon	تَدْعُونَ	You all called upon	دَعَوْتُمْ
The one called upon,	مَدْعُوٌّ	We call upon/ will call upon,	نَدْعُو	We called upon	دَعَوْنَا
To call upon	دُعَاءٌ	She calls upon/ will call upon	تَدْعُو	She called upon	دَعَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ دَعَا اللَّهَ؟	نَعَمْ، دَعَا اللَّهَ.
هَلْ دَعَوْا اللَّهَ؟	نَعَمْ، دَعَوْا اللَّهَ.
هَلْ دَعَوْتَ اللَّهَ؟	نَعَمْ، دَعَوْتُ اللَّهَ.
هَلْ دَعَوْتُمْ اللَّهَ؟	نَعَمْ، دَعَوْنَا اللَّهَ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ تَدْعُونَ اللَّهَ؟ نَعَمْ، تَدْعُو اللَّهَ.
- فعل أمر: اَدْعُ رَبِّكَ! سَوْفَ اَدْعُو رَبِّي.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ دَاعُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ دَاعُونَ.

Just like دَعَا, you can make the complete table for تَلَا (he recited). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 8

Weak Verb: هَدَى

Let us taken another verb which has a weak letter in the end: هَدَى.

- **key: ماضٍ** هَدَى. The plural will be هَدَوْا, Just like دَعَا, the plural of دَعَا. The rest of the forms are on the pattern of هَدَيْتَ.
- **key: مضارع** It will be يَهْدِي هَدَى like يَضْرِبُ ضَرَبَ. Alif is replaced by Yaa, i.e., يَهْدِي instead of يَهْدِي.
- Special note: The plural of يَهْدِي is يَهْدُونَ.
- **key: أمر** You can make this from يَهْدِي, مُضَارِع. Drop the first letter (ي) and make the last one Sakin. Yaa disappeared; too weak to take an order. You get هُدِ. Arabic words don't start with a Sakin, so we add Hamzah in the beginning: اِهْدِ. By using this key you can make the other forms!
- **key: هَدَى** سَتْ → سَات, i.e., Instead of هَدَات, we say هَدَتْ to make it easy.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He guided 243 هَدَى:

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، فعل مضارع		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Guide!	اِهْدِ	He guides / will guide	يَهْدِي	He guided	هَدَى
Guide! (you all)	اِهْدُوا	They guide / will guide	يَهْدُونَ	They guided	هَدَوْا
Don't guide	لَا تَهْدِ	You guide / will guide	تَهْدِي	You guided	هَدَيْتَ
Don't guide! (you all)	لَا تَهْدُوا	I guide / will guide,	أَهْدِي	I guided,	هَدَيْتُ
the one who guides	هَادٍ	You all guide / will guide	تَهْدُونَ	You all guided	هَدَيْتُمْ
The one who is guided	مَهْدِي	We guide / will guide	نَهْدِي	We guided,	هَدَيْنَا
Guidance, to guide	هُدًى/هَدَايَة	She guides / will guide	تَهْدِي	She guided	هَدَتْ

Spoken Arabic

(Only Allah guides)

لَا يَهْدِي أَحَدًا.	هَلْ يَهْدِي أَحَدًا؟
لَا يَهْدُونَ أَحَدًا.	هَلْ يَهْدُونَ أَحَدًا؟
لَا أَهْدِي أَحَدًا.	هَلْ تَهْدِي أَحَدًا؟
لَا نَهْدِي أَحَدًا.	هَلْ تَهْدُونَ أَحَدًا؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ هَدَوْا أَحَدًا؟ مَا هَدَوْا أَحَدًا.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلِ اللَّهُ هَادٍ؟ نَعَمْ، اللَّهُ هَادٍ.

Just like هَدَى, you can make the complete table for جَزَى (he rewarded). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 9

Verb with Hamzah: أَمَرَ

Let us take a verb which has a Hamzah in it: أَمَرَ. Its table will be like: نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ. Note the following while making its forms:

- Sometimes Hamzah works like a weak letter. For example, Hamzah will disappear in order form: مُر.
- When two Hamzahs come together, the second one becomes a Madd. أَمُرُ → أَمُّرُ.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He ordered 199 أَمَرَ:

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Order!	مُر	He orders / will order	يَأْمُرُ	He ordered	أَمَرَ
Order! (you all)	مُرُوا	They order / will order	يَأْمُرُونَ	They ordered	أَمَرُوا
Don't order!	لَا تَأْمُرُ	You order / will order	تَأْمُرُ	You ordered	أَمَرْتَ
Don't order! (you all)	لَا تَأْمُرُوا	I order / will order	أَمُرُ	I ordered	أَمَرْتُ
the one who orders	أَمِير	You all order / will order	تَأْمُرُونَ	You all ordered	أَمَرْتُمْ
The one who is ordered	مَأْمُور	We order / will order	نَأْمُرُ	We ordered	أَمَرْنَا
to order; order	أَمَرَ	She orders / will order	تَأْمُرُ	She ordered	أَمَرْتُ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، يَأْمُرُ بِالصَّلَاةِ.	هَلْ يَأْمُرُ بِالصَّلَاةِ؟
نَعَمْ، يَأْمُرُونَ بِالصَّلَاةِ.	هَلْ يَأْمُرُونَ بِالصَّلَاةِ؟
نَعَمْ، أَمُرُ بِالصَّلَاةِ.	هَلْ تَأْمُرُ بِالصَّلَاةِ؟
نَعَمْ، نَأْمُرُ بِالصَّلَاةِ.	هَلْ تَأْمُرُونَ بِالصَّلَاةِ؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ أَمَرْتُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ؟ نَعَمْ، أَمَرْتُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ.
- فعل أمر: مُرْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ! سَوْفَ أَمُرُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتَ أَمِرٌ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا أَمِرٌ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ.

Just like أَمَرَ, you can make the complete table for أَخَذَ (he took). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 10

Verbs with repeated root letters: ظَنَّ

Let us learn the verbs in which two root letters are the same, for example, ظَنَّ. It is very easy to make its different forms.

- When you experience difficulty pronouncing, separate the letters. For example ظَنَنْتَ instead of ظَنَنْتَ (here fathah on Tashdeed is removed). Remember its style is that of نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ.
- key: Drop the Yaa from يَظُنُّ and remove Harakah (to make from the last letter, we get: ظَنَّ. Tashdeed along is not read in Arabic so we add Fathah on the last letter and say: ظَنَّ.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He thought : ظَنَّ 69

فعل أمر فعل نهى Name of action, اسم مفعول, اسم فاعل		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Think!	ظَنَّ	He thinks/ Will think	يَظُنُّ	He thought	ظَنَّ
Think (You all)!	ظُنُّوا	They think/ Will think	يُظُنُّونَ	They thought	ظَنُّوا
Don't think!	لَا تَظُنَّ	You think/ Will think	تَظُنُّ	You thought	ظَنَنْتَ
Don't think! (You all)	لَا تَظُنُّوا	I think/ Will think	أَظُنُّ	I thought	ظَنَنْتُ
One who thinks/ believes	ظَانٌّ	You all think/ Will think	تَظُنُّونَ	You all thought	ظَنَنْتُمْ
What is though/believed	مَظْنُونٌ	We think/ will think	نَظُنُّ	We thought	ظَنَنْا
To think	ظَنَّ	She thinks/ will think	تَظُنُّ	She thought	ظَنَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ ظَنَّ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، ظَنَّ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ ظَنُّوا خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، ظَنُّوا خَيْرًا.
هَلْ ظَنَنْتَ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، ظَنَنْتُ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ ظَنَنْتُمْ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، ظَنَنْا خَيْرًا.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ تَظُنُّونَ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، نَظُنُّ خَيْرًا.
- فعل أمر: ظُنُّوا خَيْرًا! سَوْفَ نَظُنُّ خَيْرًا.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ ظَانُّونَ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ ظَانُّونَ خَيْرًا.

Just like ظَنَّ, you can make the complete table for رَدَّ (he returned). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 11

Verbs with repeated root letters: ضَلَّ

Let us learn another verb which has repeated root letters: ضَلَّ.

- When you experience difficulty pronouncing, separate the letters. For example ضَلَّتْ instead of ضَلَّتْ (here fathah on Tashdeed is removed). Remember its style is that of ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ.
- All forms of this verb will be like: ضَلَّ يَضِلُّ: ضَلَّ يَضِلُّ
- key: Drop the Yaa from يَضِلُّ and remove Harakah from the last letter, we get: ضِل. As Tashdeed alone is not read in Arabic so we add Fathah on the last letter and say: ضِلَّ.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

112 ضَلَّ: He went astray

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Go astray!	ضَلَّ	He goes astray / will go astray	يَضِلُّ	He went astray	ضَلَّ
Go astray! (you all)	ضَلُّوا	They go astray / will go astray	يَضِلُّونَ	They went astray	ضَلُّوا
Don't go astray!	لَا تَضِلَّ	You go astray / will go astray	تَضِلُّ	you went astray	ضَلَلْتَ
Don't go astray! (you all)	لَا تَضِلُّوا	I go astray / will go astray	أَضِلُّ	I went astray	ضَلَلْتُ
the one who goes astray	ضَالٌّ	You all go astray/ will go astray	تَضِلُّونَ	you went astray	ضَلَلْتُمْ
-	-	We go astray / will go astray	نَضِلُّ	We went astray	ضَلَلْنَا
to go astray	ضَلَالَةٌ	She goes astray / will go astray	تَضِلُّ	She went astray	ضَلَّتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَضِلُّ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ؟	لَا يَضِلُّ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ.
هَلْ يَضِلُّونَ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ؟	لَا يَضِلُّونَ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ.
هَلْ تَضِلُّ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ؟	لَا أَضِلُّ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ.
هَلْ تَضِلُّونَ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ؟	لَا نَضِلُّ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ يَضِلُّ عَنِ الطَّرِيقِ؟ لَا يَضِلُّ عَنِ الطَّرِيقِ.

Just like ضَلَّ, you can make the complete table for حَرَّ (he fell). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 12

Weak Verb: شَاءَ

In this lesson, we will learn a verb which has a Hamzah and a weak letter in it: شَاءَ.

Note the following while making its forms:

- key: شَاءَ ماضٍ. After that, we have شِئْتُ instead of شَاءْتُ. Weak letter Alif relaxes so you too relax by saying شِئْتُ. The rest of the forms are made in a similar way.
- Only ماضٍ and مضارع forms occur in the Qur'an. Therefore, we are learning them only.

(The boxes show the 2 verb keys)

235 شَاءَ: He willed

فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
He wills (wishes) / will wish	يَشَاءُ	He willed	شَاءَ
They all will / will wish	يَشَاءُونَ	They willed	شَاءُوا
You will / will wish	تَشَاءُ	You willed	شِئْتُ
I will / will wish	أَشَاءُ	I willed	شِئْتُ
You all will / will wish	تَشَاءُونَ	You all willed	شِئْتُمْ
We will / will wish	نَشَاءُ	We willed	شِئْنَا
She wills / will wish	تَشَاءُ	She willed	شَاءَتْ

Just like شَاءَ, we have the verb جَاءَ (he came) or جَاءَ بِ (he came with, he brought). In the Qur'an, this verb occurs in the ماضٍ form only.

جَاءَ، جَاءُوا، جِئْتُ، جِئْتُ، جِئْتُمْ، جِئْنَا، جَاءَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ شَاءَ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، شَاءَ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ شَاءُوا خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، شَاءُوا خَيْرًا.
هَلْ شِئْتُ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، شِئْتُ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ شِئْتُمْ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، شِئْنَا خَيْرًا.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

• فعل مضارع: هَلْ تَشَاءُونَ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، نَشَاءُ خَيْرًا.

Just like شَاءَ, you can make the complete table for خَافَ (he feared). You can find other verbs too on this style.

In this lesson, we will practice فَتَحَ style verbs from this course and course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah). For each verb, the table below gives the code (ف: فَتَحَ), the root letters, the count of this verb in the Qur'an, 6 keys, and an example.

Example	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ	فَتَحَ	مَفْتُوح	فَاتِح	اِفْتَحْ	يَفْتَحُ	فَتَحَ	29	فعل	ف	1
الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ الْأَرْضَ فِرَاشًا	جَعَلَ	مَجْعُول	جَاعِل	اجْعَلْ	يَجْعَلُ	جَعَلَ	346	جعل	ف	2
فَإِنْ لَّمْ تَفْعَلُوا وَلَنْ تَفْعَلُوا	فَعَلَ	مَفْعُول	فَاعِل	افْعَلْ	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ	105	فعل	ف	3
وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ إِلَّا أَنْفُسَهُمْ	خَدَاعَ	مَخْدُوع	خَادِع	اخْدَعْ	يَخْدَعُ	خَدَعَ	3	خدع	ف	4
ذَهَبَ اللَّهُ بِنُورِهِمْ	ذَهَابَ	—	ذَاهِب	اِذْهَبْ	يَذْهَبُ	ذَهَبَ	37	ذهب	ف	5
وَيَقْطَعُونَ مَا أَمَرَ اللَّهُ بِهِ أَنْ يُوصَلَ	قَطَعَ	مَقْطُوع	قَاطِع	اقْطَعْ	يَقْطَعُ	قَطَعَ	15	قطع	ف	6

Spoken Arabic

فَعَلَ
هَلْ فَعَلْتَ؟ ← نَعَمْ، فَعَلْتُ
هَلْ فَعَلْتُمْ؟ ← نَعَمْ، فَعَلْنَا
هَلْ تَفْعَلُ؟ ← نَعَمْ، أَفْعَلُ
هَلْ تَفْعَلُونَ؟ ← نَعَمْ، نَفْعَلُ
افْعَلْ! ← أَفْعَلُ
افْعَلُوا! ← نَفْعَلُ

جَعَلَ
هَلْ جَعَلْتَ؟ ← نَعَمْ، جَعَلْتُ
هَلْ جَعَلْتُمْ؟ ← نَعَمْ، جَعَلْنَا
هَلْ تَجْعَلُ؟ ← نَعَمْ، أَجْعَلُ
هَلْ تَجْعَلُونَ؟ ← نَعَمْ، نَجْعَلُ
اجْعَلْ! ← أَجْعَلُ
اجْعَلُوا! ← نَجْعَلُ

فَتَحَ
هَلْ فَتَحْتَ؟ ← نَعَمْ، فَتَحْتُ
هَلْ فَتَحْتُمْ؟ ← نَعَمْ، فَتَحْنَا
هَلْ تَفْتَحُ؟ ← نَعَمْ، أَفْتَحُ
هَلْ تَفْتَحُونَ؟ ← نَعَمْ، نَفْتَحُ
افتح! ← أَفْتَحُ
افتحوا! ← نَفْتَحُ

Spoken Arabic

قَطَعَ
هَلْ قَطَعْتَ؟ ← مَا قَطَعْتُ.
هَلْ قَطَعْتُمْ؟ ← مَا قَطَعْنَا.
هَلْ تَقْطَعُ؟ ← لَا أَقْطَعُ.
هَلْ تَقْطَعُونَ؟ ← لَا نَقْطَعُ.
لَا تَقْطَعْ! ← لَا أَقْطَعُ.
لَا تَقْطَعُوا! ← لَا نَقْطَعُ.

ذَهَبَ
هَلْ ذَهَبْتَ؟ ← نَعَمْ، ذَهَبْتُ.
هَلْ ذَهَبْتُمْ؟ ← نَعَمْ، ذَهَبْنَا.
هَلْ تَذْهَبُ؟ ← نَعَمْ، أَذْهَبُ.
هَلْ تَذْهَبُونَ؟ ← نَعَمْ، نَذْهَبُ.
اِذْهَبْ! ← أَذْهَبُ.
اِذْهَبُوا! ← نَذْهَبُ.

خَدَعَ
هَلْ خَدَعْتَ؟ ← مَا خَدَعْتُ.
هَلْ خَدَعْتُمْ؟ ← مَا خَدَعْنَا.
هَلْ تَخْدَعُ؟ ← لَا أَخْدَعُ.
هَلْ تَخْدَعُونَ؟ ← لَا نَخْدَعُ.
لَا تَخْدَعْ! ← لَا أَخْدَعُ.
لَا تَخْدَعُوا! ← لَا نَخْدَعُ.

Lesson 14

Revision of نَصَرَ style verbs

In this lesson, we will practice نَصَرَ style verbs from this course and course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah).

For each verb, the table below gives the code (ن: نَصَرَ), the root letters, the count of this verb in the Qur'an, 6 keys, and an example.

Example	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ	نَصَرَ	مَنْصُورٌ	نَاصِرٌ	أَنْصُرْ	يَنْصُرُ	نَصَرَ	94	ن ص ر	ن	1
مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ	خَلَقَ	مَخْلُوقٌ	خَالِقٌ	أَخْلُقْ	يَخْلُقُ	خَلَقَ	248	خ ل ق	ن	2
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ	عَبَادَةٌ	مَعْبُودٌ	عَابِدٌ	أَعْبُدْ	يَعْبُدُ	عَبَدَ	143	ع ب د	ن	3
أَعِني عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ	ذَكَرَ	مَذْكُورٌ	ذَاكِرٌ	أَذْكُرْ	يَذْكُرُ	ذَكَرَ	187	ذ ك ر	ن	4
أَعِني عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ	شَكَرَ	مَشْكُورٌ	شَاكِرٌ	أَشْكُرْ	يَشْكُرُ	شَكَرَ	65	ش ك ر	ن	5
وَرَأَيْتِ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا	دَخَلَ	مَدْخُولٌ	دَاخِلٌ	ادْخُلْ	يَدْخُلُ	دَخَلَ	78	د خ ل	ن	6
وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ	حَسَدَ	مَحْسُودٌ	حَاسِدٌ	أَحْسِدْ	يَحْسُدُ	حَسَدَ	5	ح س د	ن	7
وَكُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا وَلَا تُسْرِفُوا	أَكَلَ	مَأْكُولٌ	أَكِلٌ	كُلْ	يَأْكُلُ	أَكَلَ	101	أ ك ل	ن	8
وَيَقْطَعُونَ مَا أَمَرَ اللَّهُ بِهِ أَنْ يُوصَلَ	أَمَرَ	مَأْمُورٌ	أَمِرٌ	أْمُرْ	يَأْمُرُ	أَمَرَ	244	أ م ر	ن	9
لَا تَأْخُذْهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ	أَخَذَ	مَأْخُودٌ	أَخَذَ	خُذْ	يَأْخُذُ	أَخَذَ	135	أ خ ذ	ن	10
وَتَرَكَهُمْ فِي ظُلُمَةٍ لَا يَبْصُرُونَ	تَرَكَ	مَتْرُوكٌ	تَارِكٌ	اتْرُكْ	يَتْرُكُ	تَرَكَ	41	ت ر ك	ن	11
هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ	خَلَدَ، خُلِدَ		خَالِدٌ	أَخْلُدْ	يَخْلُدُ	خَلَدَ	83	خ ل د	ن	12
وَاللَّهُ خَيْرُ الرَّازِقِينَ	رَزَقَ	مَرْزُوقٌ	رَازِقٌ	ارْزُقْ	يَرْزُقُ	رَزَقَ	122	ر ز ق	ن	13
فَسَجَدُوا إِلَّا إِبْلِيسَ	سَجَدَ	مَسْجُودٌ	سَاجِدٌ	اسْجُدْ	يَسْجُدُ	سَجَدَ	64	س ج د	ن	14
يَا أَدَمُ اسْكُنْ أَنْتَ وَزَوْجُكَ الْجَنَّةَ	سَكَنَ		سَاكِنٌ	اسْكُنْ	يَسْكُنُ	سَكَنَ	17	س ك ن	ن	15

Spoken Arabic

دَخَلَ		
هَلْ دَخَلْتَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، دَخَلْتُ.
هَلْ دَخَلْتُمْ؟	←	نَعَمْ، دَخَلْنَا.
هَلْ تَدْخُلُ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَدْخُلُ.
هَلْ تَدْخُلُونَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، نَدْخُلُ.
أَدْخُلْ!	←	أَدْخُلُ.
أَدْخُلُوا!	←	نَدْخُلُ.

شَكَرَ		
هَلْ شَكَرْتَ اللَّهَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، شَكَرْتُ اللَّهَ.
هَلْ شَكَرْتُمْ اللَّهَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، شَكَرْنَا اللَّهَ.
هَلْ تَشْكُرُ اللَّهَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَشْكُرُ اللَّهَ.
هَلْ تَشْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، نَشْكُرُ اللَّهَ.
أَشْكُرِ اللَّهَ!	←	أَشْكُرُ اللَّهَ.
أَشْكُرُوا اللَّهَ!	←	نَشْكُرُ اللَّهَ.

Spoken Arabic

أَخَذَ		
هَلْ أَخَذْتَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَخَذْتُ.
هَلْ أَخَذْتُمْ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَخَذْنَا.
هَلْ تَأْخُذُ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَخُذُ.
هَلْ تَأْخُذُونَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، نَأْخُذُ.
خُذْ!	←	أَخُذُ.
خُذُوا!	←	نَأْخُذُ.

أَكَلَ		
هَلْ أَكَلْتَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَكَلْتُ.
هَلْ أَكَلْتُمْ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَكَلْنَا.
هَلْ تَأْكُلُ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَكُلُ.
هَلْ تَأْكُلُونَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، نَأْكُلُ.
كُلْ!	←	أَكُلُ.
كُلُوا!	←	نَأْكُلُ.

Spoken Arabic

سَجَدَ		
هَلْ تَسْجُدُ لِلَّهِ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَسْجُدُ لِلَّهِ.
هَلْ تَسْجُدُونَ لِلَّهِ؟	←	نَعَمْ، نَسْجُدُ لِلَّهِ.

تَرَكَ		
هَلْ تَرَكْتَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، تَرَكْتُ.
هَلْ تَرَكْتُمْ؟	←	نَعَمْ، تَرَكْنَا.

Lesson 15

Revision of نَصَرَ، ضَرَبَ style verbs

In this lesson, we will practice نَصَرَ، ضَرَبَ style verbs from this course and course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah).

For each verb, the table below gives the code (نَصَرَ، ضَرَبَ: د) the root letters, the count of this verb in the Qur'an, 6 keys, and an example.

Example	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ	نَصَرَ	مَنْصُورٌ	نَاصِرٌ	أَنْصُرْ	يَنْصُرُ	نَصَرَ	94	ن ص ر	د	1
قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ	كَفَرَ	مَكْفُورٌ	كَافِرٌ	أَكْفُرْ	يَكْفُرُ	كَفَرَ	461	ك ف ر	د	2
وَهُمْ لَا يَشْعُرُونَ	شَعُرَ	مَشْعُورٌ	شَاعِرٌ	أَشْعُرْ	يَشْعُرُ	شَعَرَ	30	ش ع ر	د	3
إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ	صَدَقَ	مَصْدُوقٌ	صَادِقٌ	أُصَدِّقْ	يُصَدِّقُ	صَدَّقَ	89	ص د ق	د	4
وَمَا يُضِلُّ بِهِ إِلَّا الْفَاسِقِينَ	فَسَقَ	—	فَاسِقٌ	أُفْسِقْ	يُفْسِقُ	فَسَقَ	54	ف س ق	د	5
وَمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْتُمُونَ	كَتَمَ	مَكْتُومٌ	كَاتِمٌ	أَكْتُمْ	يَكْتُمُ	كَتَمَ	21	ك ت م	د	6
إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَسْتَحْيِي أَنْ يَضْرِبَ مَثَلًا	ضَرَبَ	مَضْرُوبٌ	ضَارِبٌ	اضْرِبْ	يَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبَ	58	ض ر ب	ضد	7
صُمُّكُمْ عُمَى فَهُمْ لَا يَرْجِعُونَ	رَجَعَ	—	رَاجِعٌ	ارْجِعْ	يَرْجِعُ	رَجَعَ	86	ر ج ع	ضد	8
وَلَا تَقْرَبَا هَذِهِ الشَّجَرَةَ فَتَكُونَا مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ	ظَلَمَ	مَظْلُومٌ	ظَالِمٌ	اِظْلِمْ	يُظْلِمُ	ظَلَمَ	266	ظ ل م	ضد	9
مَلِكٌ يَوْمَ الدِّينِ	مَلَكَ	مَمْلُوكٌ	مَالِكٌ	اِمْلِكْ	يَمْلِكُ	مَلَكَ	48	م ل ك	ضد	10
وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْذِبُونَ	كَذَبَ	مَكْذُوبٌ	كَاذِبٌ	اِكْذِبْ	يَكْذِبُ	كَذَبَ	77	ك ذ ب	ضد	11

Spoken Arabic

دَخَلَ		
هَلْ صَدَقْتَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، صَدَقْتُ.
هَلْ صَدَقْتُمْ؟	←	نَعَمْ، صَدَقْنَا.
هَلْ تَصَدَّقُ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَصَدِّقُ.
هَلْ تَصَدِّقُونَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، نَصَدِّقُ.
أَصَدِّقُ!	←	أَصَدِّقُ.
أَصَدِّقُوا!	←	نَصَدِّقُ.

كَفَرَ		
هَلْ كَفَرْتَ؟	←	مَا كَفَرْتُ.
هَلْ كَفَرْتُمْ؟	←	مَا كَفَرْنَا.
هَلْ تَكْفُرُ؟	←	لَا أَكْفُرُ.
هَلْ تَكْفُرُونَ؟	←	لَا نَكْفُرُ.
لَا تَكْفُرُ!	←	لَا أَكْفُرُ.
لَا تَكْفُرُوا!	←	لَا نَكْفُرُ.

Spoken Arabic

فَسَقَ		
هَلْ فَسَقُوا؟	←	نَعَمْ، فَسَقُوا.
هَلْ يَفْسُقُونَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، يَفْسُقُونَ.

شَعَرَ		
هَلْ تَشْعُرُ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَشْعُرُ.
هَلْ تَشْعُرُونَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، نَشْعُرُ.

Spoken Arabic

كَذَبَ		
هَلْ كَذَبْتَ؟	←	مَا كَذَبْتُ.
هَلْ كَذَبْتُمْ؟	←	مَا كَذَبْنَا.
هَلْ تَكْذِبُ؟	←	لَا أَكْذِبُ.
هَلْ تَكْذِبُونَ؟	←	لَا نَكْذِبُ.
لَا تَكْذِبُ!	←	لَا أَكْذِبُ.
لَا تَكْذِبُوا!	←	لَا نَكْذِبُ.

ظَلَمَ		
هَلْ ظَلَمْتَ؟	←	مَا ظَلَمْتُ.
هَلْ ظَلَمْتُمْ؟	←	مَا ظَلَمْنَا.
هَلْ تَظْلِمُ؟	←	لَا أَظْلِمُ.
هَلْ تَظْلِمُونَ؟	←	لَا نَظْلِمُ.
لَا تَظْلِمُ!	←	لَا أَظْلِمُ.
لَا تَظْلِمُوا!	←	لَا نَظْلِمُ.

Spoken Arabic

رَجَعَ		
هَلْ تَرْجِعُ إِلَى اللَّهِ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَرْجِعُ إِلَى اللَّهِ.
هَلْ تَرْجِعُونَ إِلَى اللَّهِ؟	←	نَعَمْ، نَرْجِعُ إِلَى اللَّهِ.

Lesson 16

Revision of سَمِعَ، وَهَبَ، وَعَدَ style verbs

In this lesson, we will practice سَمِعَ، وَهَبَ، وَعَدَ style verbs from this course and course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah).

For each verb, the table below gives the code (س: سَمِعَ، ه: وَهَبَ، و: وَعَدَ) the root letters, the count of this verb in the Qur'an, 6 keys, and an example.

Example	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ	سَمَاعَة، سَمْع	مَسْمُوع	سَامِع	اسْمَعْ	يَسْمَعُ	سَمِعَ	147	س م ع	س	1
إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُونَ	عِلْم	مَعْلُوم	عَالِم	اعْلَمْ	يَعْلَمُ	عَلِمَ	518	ع ل م	س	2
إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ	عَمَل	مَعْمُول	عَامِل	اعْمَلْ	يَعْمَلُ	عَمِلَ	318	ع م ل	س	3
أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ	حَمْد	مَحْمُود	حَامِد	احْمَدْ	يَحْمَدُ	حَمَدَ	46	ح م د	س	4
إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِفِي خُسْرٍ	خُسْر، خُسْرَان	مَخْسُور	خَاسِر	اخْسَرْ	يَخْسِرُ	خَسِرَ	51	خ س ر	س	5
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	شَهَادَة، شُهُود	مَشْهُود	شَاهِد	اشْهَدْ	يَشْهَدُ	شَهِدَ	90	ش ه د	س	6
يَنْقُضُونَ عَهْدَ اللَّهِ	عَهْد	مَعْهُود	عَاهِد	اعْهَدْ	يَعْهَدُ	عَهِدَ	35	ع ه د	س	7
وَهَبْ لَنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً	وَهَب	مَوْهُوب	وَاهِب	هَبْ	يَهَبُ	وَهَبَ	22	و ه ب	وه	8
إِذَا وَقَعَتِ الْوَاقِعَةُ	وُقُوع	مَوْقُوع	وَاقِع	قَعْ	يَقْعُ	وَقَعَ	20	و ق ع	وه	9
إِلَّا أَنْ وَعَدَ اللَّهُ حَقًّا	وَعْد	مَوْعُود	وَاعِد	عِدْ	يَعِدُ	وَعَدَ	139	و ع د	وع	10
وَوَجَدَكَ ضَالًّا فَهَدَى	وُجُود	مَوْجُود	وَاجِد	جِدْ	يَجِدُ	وَجَدَ	107	و ج د	وع	11
وَيَقْطَعُونَ مَا أَمَرَ اللَّهُ بِهِ أَنْ يُوصَلَ	وُصُول	مَوْصُول	وَاصِل	صِلْ	يَصِلُ	وَصَلَ	10	و ص ل	وع	12
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ	وِلَادَة	مَوْلُود	وَالِد	لِدْ	يَلِدُ	وَلَدَ	29	و ل د	وع	13
وَقْنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ	وَقَايَة	مَوْقِي	وَاقٍ	قِ	يَقِي	وَقَى	19	و ق ي	وع	14

Spoken Arabic

وَعَدَ		
هَلْ وَعَدْتُ؟	←	نَعَمْ، وَعَدْتُ.
هَلْ وَعَدْتُمْ؟	←	نَعَمْ، وَعَدْنَا.
هَلْ تَعِدُّ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَعِدُّ.
هَلْ تَعِدُّونَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، نَعِدُّ.
عِدْ!	←	أَعِدْ.
عِدُوا!	←	نَعِدْ.

شَهِدَ		
هَلْ شَهِدْتُ؟	←	نَعَمْ، شَهِدْتُ.
هَلْ شَهِدْتُمْ؟	←	نَعَمْ، شَهِدْنَا.
هَلْ تَشْهَدُ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَشْهَدُ.
هَلْ تَشْهَدُونَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، نَشْهَدُ.

Spoken Arabic

وَصَلَ		
هَلْ وَصَلْتُ؟	←	نَعَمْ، وَصَلْتُ.
هَلْ وَصَلْتُمْ؟	←	نَعَمْ، وَصَلْنَا.
هَلْ تَصِلُ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَصِلْ.
هَلْ تَصِلُونَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، نَصِلْ.

وَجَدَ		
هَلْ وَجَدْتُ؟	←	نَعَمْ، وَجَدْتُ.
هَلْ وَجَدْتُمْ؟	←	نَعَمْ، وَجَدْنَا.
هَلْ تَجِدُ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَجِدُ.
هَلْ تَجِدُونَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، نَجِدُ.
جِدْ!	←	أَجِدْ.
جِدُوا!	←	نَجِدْ.

Lesson 17

Revision of قَالَ، زَادَ، شَاءَ style verbs

In this lesson, we will practice قَالَ، زَادَ، شَاءَ style verbs from this course and course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah).

For each verb, the table below gives the code (قَالَ، قَالَ، زَادَ، شَاءَ) the root letters, the count of this verb in the Qur'an, 6 keys, and an example.

Example	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ	قَوْل	مَقُول	قَائِل	قُلْ	يَقُولُ	قَالَ	1715	ق و ل	قا	1
كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ	ذَوْق	مَذْذُوق	ذَائِق	ذُقْ	يَذُوقُ	ذَاقَ	41	ذ و ق	قا	2
فَتَابَ عَلَيْهِ	تَوْبَة		تَابٍ	تُبْ	يَتُوبُ	تَابَ	72	ت و ب	قا	3
فَإِنَّمَا يَقُولُ لَهُ كُنْ فَيَكُونُ	كَوْن	—	كَابِن	كُنْ	يَكُونُ	كَانَ	1358	ك و ن	قا	4
قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ	قِيَام، قَوْمَة	—	قَائِم	قُمْ	يَقُومُ	قَامَ	55	ق و م	قا	5
رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا	زِيَادَة	مَزِيد	زَائِد	زِدْ	يَزِيدُ	زَادَ	53	ز ي د	زا	6
إِنَّهُمْ يَكِيدُونَ كَيْدًا	كَيْد	مَكِيد	كَائِد	كِدْ	يَكِيدُ	كَادَ	35	ك ي د	زا	7
إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ	مَشِيئَة	مَشِيء	شَاءٍ	شَأْ	يَشَاءُ	شَاءَ	236	ش ي ئ	شا	8
فَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ	خَوْف، خِيفَة	مَخُوف	خَائِف	خَفْ	يَخَافُ	خَافَ	118	خ و ف	شا	9

Spoken Arabic

قَامَ	
قُمْ!	← أَقُومُ.
قُومُوا!	← نَقُومُ.

تَابَ	
هَلْ تُبْتُ؟	← نَعَمْ، تُبْتُ.
هَلْ تُبْتُمْ؟	← نَعَمْ، تُبْنَا.
هَلْ تَتُوبُ؟	← نَعَمْ، أَتُوبُ.
هَلْ تَتُوبُونَ؟	← نَعَمْ، نَتُوبُ.
تُبْ!	← أَتُوبُ.
تُوبُوا!	← نَتُوبُ.

❁❁❁ Spoken Arabic ❁❁❁

خَافَ		
هَلْ خِيفْتُ؟	←	مَا خِيفْتُ.
هَلْ خِيفْتُمْ؟	←	مَا خِيفْنَا.
هَلْ تَخَافُ؟	←	لَا أَخَافُ.
هَلْ تَخَافُونَ؟	←	لَا نَخَافُ.
لَا تَخَفْ!	←	لَا أَخَافُ.
لَا تَخَافُوا!	←	لَا نَخَافُ.

زَادَ		
هَلْ زِدْتُ؟	←	نَعَمْ، زِدْتُ.
هَلْ زِدْتُمْ؟	←	نَعَمْ، زِدْنَا.
هَلْ تَزِيدُ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَزِيدُ.
هَلْ تَزِيدُونَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، نَزِيدُ.
زِدْ!	←	أَزِيدُ.
زِيدُوا!	←	نَزِيدُ.

Lesson 18

Revision of دَعَا، هَدَى، ظَنَّ، ضَلَّ style verbs

In this lesson, we will practice دَعَا، هَدَى، ظَنَّ، ضَلَّ style verbs from this course and course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah).

For each verb, the table below gives the code (دَعَا: دَعَا، هَدَى: هَدَى، ظَنَّ: ظَنَّ، ضَلَّ: ضَلَّ) the root letters, the count of this verb in the Qur'an, 6 keys, and an example.

Example	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
وَادْعُوا شُهَدَاءَكُمْ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ	دُعَاء، دَعْوَة	مَدْعُو	دَاعٍ	ادْعُ	يَدْعُو	دَعَا	199	د ع و	دع	1
إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَتْلُونَ كِتَابَ اللَّهِ	تِلَاوَة	مَتْلُو	تَالٍ	اتْلُ	يَتْلُو	تَلَا	63	ت ل ا	دع	2
وَإِذَا حُلُّوا إِلَى شَيْطَانِهِمْ	حُلُو	—	حَالٍ	احْلُ	يَحْلُو	حَلَا	26	خ ل و	دع	3
إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ	هُدَى/هَدَايَة	مَهْدِي	هَادٍ	اهْدِ	يَهْدِي	هَدَى	161	ه د ي	هد	4
جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ	جَزَاء	مَجْزِي	جَازٍ	اجْزِ	يَجْزِي	جَزَى	116	ج ز ي	هد	5
فَاتُوا بِسُورَةِ مِّنْ قَبْلِهِ	إِتْيَان	مَاتِي	آتٍ	اِئْتِ	يَأْتِي	أَتَى	264	أ ت ي	هد	6
تَجَرَّى مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ	جَرِيَان	—	جَارٍ	اجْرِ	يَجْرِي	جَرَى	60	ج ر ي	هد	7
كُلَّمَا أَصَاءَ لَهُمْ مَّشَوْا فِيهِ	مَشْي	مَمْشِي	مَاشٍ	امْشِ	يَمْشِي	مَشَى	22	م ش ي	هد	8
إِنَّ بَغْضَ الظَّنِّ إِثْمٌ	ظَنَّ	مَظْنُونٌ	ظَانٌّ	ظُنَّ	يُظُنُّ	ظَنَّ	68	ظ ن ن	ظند	9
إِنَّا رَادُّوهُ إِلَيْكَ	رَدَّ	مَرْدُودٌ	رَادٌّ	رُدَّ	يُرَدُّ	رَدَّ	44	ر د د	ظند	10
وَيَمُدُّهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ	مَدَّ	مَمْدُودٌ	مَادٌّ	مُدَّ	يُمَدُّ	مَدَّ	17	م د د	ظند	11
وَالَا الضَّالِّينَ	ضَلَالَة، ضَلَال	مَضْلُولٌ	ضَالٌّ	ضَلَّ	يَضِلُّ	ضَلَّ	113	ض ل ل	ضلد	12
وَعَزُّوا لَهُ سُجْدًا	خَرَّ	—	خَارٍ	خَرَّ	يَخْرُ	خَرَّ	12	خ ر ر	ضلد	13
وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ	حَقَّقَ	—	حَقِيقٌ	حَقِّ	يَحِقُّ	حَقَّقَ	270	ح ق ق	ضلد	14

Spoken Arabic

تَلَا		أَتَى	
هَلْ تَلَوْتَ الْقُرْآنَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَتَيْتُ.	هَلْ أَتَيْتَ؟
هَلْ تَلَوْتُمْ الْقُرْآنَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَتَيْنَا.	هَلْ أَتَيْتُمْ؟
هَلْ تَخْلُو الْقُرْآنَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَتَيْ.	هَلْ تَأْتِي؟
هَلْ تَخْلُونِ الْقُرْآنَ؟	←	نَعَمْ، نَأْتِي.	هَلْ تَأْتُونَ؟
أَتْلُ الْقُرْآنَ!	←		أَتْلُو الْقُرْآنَ.
أَتْلُوا الْقُرْآنَ!	←		نَخْلُو الْقُرْآنَ.

Spoken Arabic

مَشَى		ضَلَّ	
إِمَشْ!	←	مَا ضَلَلْتُ.	هَلْ ضَلَلْتُ؟
إِمَشُوا!	←	مَا ضَلَلْنَا.	هَلْ ضَلَلْتُمْ؟
		لَا أَضِلُّ.	هَلْ تَضِلُّ؟
		لَا نَضِلُّ.	هَلْ تَضِلُّونَ؟

Lesson 19

Weak Verb: رَضِيَ، نَسِيَ

In principle, we should have studied this verb after هَدَى. However, because of special changes in it, we have saved it for last. Please note:

- The plural of رَضِيَ is رَضُوا
- يَرْضَوْنَ is: يَرْضَوْنَ and its plural is يَرْضَوْنَ

(The boxes show the 2 verb keys)

He pleased : رَضِيَ⁶⁴

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Please!	ارْضَ	He pleases/ will please	رَضِيَ
Please! (you all)	ارْضُوا	They please/ will please	رَضُوا
Don't Please!	لَا تَرْضَ	You please/ will please	رَضَيْتَ
Don't Please! (you all)	لَا تَرْضُوا	I please/ will please	رَضَيْتُ
The one who pleases	راضٍ	You all please/ will please	رَضَيْتُمْ
The one who is pleased	مَرْضِيٌّ	We please/ will please	رَضِينَا
To please	رِضَاءٌ	She pleases/ will please	رَضَيْتُ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، رَضِيَ.	هَلْ رَضِيَ؟
نَعَمْ، رَضُوا.	هَلْ رَضُوا؟
نَعَمْ، رَضَيْتُ.	هَلْ رَضَيْتَ؟
نَعَمْ، رَضِينَا.	هَلْ رَضَيْتُمْ؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ تَرْضَوْنَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَرْضَى.
- فعل أمر: ارْضَ! سَوْفَ أَرْضَى.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ رَاضُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ رَاضُونَ.

Just like رَضِيَ, we have another verb here نَسِيَ.

(The boxes show the 2 verb keys)

He forgot : نَسِيَ³⁶

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Forget!	إِنْسِ
Forget! (you all)	إِنْسُوا
Don't Forget!	لَا تَنْسَ
Don't Forget! (you all)	لَا تَنْسُوا
The one who forgets	نَاسٍ
The one who is forgotten	مَنْسِيٍّ
To forget	نِسْيَانٍ

فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
He forgets/ will forget	يُنْسِي	He forgot	نَسِيَ
They forget/ will forget	يَنْسَوْنَ	They forgot	نَسُوا
You forget/ will forget	تَنْسِي	You forgot	نَسَيْتَ
I forget/ will forget	أَنْسِي	I forgot	نَسَيْتُ
You all forget/ will forget	تَنْسَوْنَ	You all forgot	نَسَيْتُمْ
We forget/ will forget	نَنْسِي	We forgot	نَسِينَا
She forgets/ will forget	تَنْسِي	She forgot	نَسَيْتُ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَنْسَى اللهُ؟	لَا يَنْسَى اللهُ.
هَلْ يَنْسَوْنَ اللهُ؟	لَا يَنْسَوْنَ اللهُ.
هَلْ تَنْسَى اللهُ؟	لَا أَنْسَى اللهُ.
هَلْ تَنْسَوْنَ اللهُ؟	لَا نَنْسَى اللهُ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

• فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ نَسَيْتُمْ اللهُ؟ مَا نَسِينَا اللهُ.

Just like نَسِيَ رَضِي, you can make the complete table for خَشِيَ (he feared). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 20

Revision: Broken Plural

You have learnt that there are three types of words in Arabic language i.e. Noun, Verb and Particles.

- A particle does not have any plural or it does not change.
- We are already studying about the verbs.
- Now, we will take: Noun. A noun sometimes comes in singular form and sometimes in plural form. in Arabic language you will find two types of plural forms:
 - مُسْلِمَات from مُؤْمِنُونَ, مُؤْمِنِينَ from مُسْلِم, or مُسْلِمُونَ from مُسْلِمِينَ, etc. (Solid Plural) جَمْع سَالِم
 - جَمْع مُكْسَر (Broken Plural). The plural which does not follow the above style is called a broken plural. This type of plural has many styles. We will learn some of them below.

The nouns below are from this course and course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah).

Example	Plural	Translation	Singular	Pattern No.
إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ	أَعْمَال	action	عَمَل	1_أَفْعَال
وَعَلَىٰ أَبْصَارِهِمْ غِشَاوَةٌ	أَبْصَار	eye	بَصَر	
مَثَلُهُمْ كَمَثَلِ الَّذِي اسْتَوْقَدَ نَارًا	أَمْثَال	example	مَثَل	
ذَهَبَ اللَّهُ بِنُورِهِمْ	أَنْوَار	light	نُور	
يَجْعَلُونَ أَصَابِعَهُمْ فِي آذَانِهِمْ	الْأَذَان	ear	أُذُن	
فَلَا تَجْعَلُوا لِلَّهِ أَنْدَادًا	أَنْدَاد	partners	بَد	
تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ	أَنْهَار	rivers	نَهْر	
وَلَهُمْ فِيهَا أَزْوَاجٌ مُطَهَّرَةٌ	أَزْوَاج	pair	زَوْج	
لِيَذَّبَ بَرًّا إِلَيْهِ وَلِيَتَذَكَّرَ أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ	الْأَلْبَاب	wisdom	لُب	
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ	أَرْبَاب	lord	رَب	
الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ	أَقْلَام	pen	قَلَم	
وَرَأَيْتِ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا	أَفْوَاج	troops	فَوْج	
مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ	أَيَّام	day	يَوْم	

وَكُنْتُمْ أََمْوَاتًا فَأَحْيَاكُمْ	أَمْوَات	dead	مَيِّت	
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شَيْء	thing	أَشْيَاء	إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ
إِسْم	name	أَسْمَاء	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
عَدُوٌّ	enemy	أَعْدَاء	بَعْضُكُمْ لِبَعْضٍ عَدُوٌّ
عَبْد	Slave	عِبَاد	السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ
دَم	Blood	دِمَاء	وَيَسْفِكُ الدِّمَاءَ
قَلْب	heart	قُلُوب	خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ
صَدْر	chest	صُدُور	الَّذِي يُوسِّسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ
مَلِك	King	مُلُوك	مَلِكِ النَّاسِ
شَهِيد	witness	شُهَدَاء	وَادْعُوا شُهَدَاءَكُمْ مِّنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ
رَحِيم	Merciful	رُحَمَاء	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
شَرِيكَ	partner	شُرَكَاء	وَحَدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
سَفِيه	Fool	سُفَهَاء	قَالُوا أَنُؤْمِنُ كَمَا آمَنَ السُّفَهَاءُ
نَفْس	Soul	أَنْفُس	وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ إِلَّا أَنْفُسَهُمْ
صَاعِقَة	Thunder claps	صَوَاعِق	يَجْعَلُونَ أَصَابِعَهُمْ فِي آذَانِهِمْ مِنَ الصَّوَاعِقِ
نَبِيّ	Prophet	أَنْبِيَاء	إِذْ جَعَلَ فِيكُمْ أَنْبِيَاءَ
عُقْدَة	Knot	عُقَد	وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ
سُورَة	Chapter (Surah)	سُور	فَاتُوا بِسُورَةٍ مِّنْ مِّثْلِهِ
خَلِيفَة	Vicegerent	خَلَائِف	إِنِّي جَاعِلٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ خَلِيفَةً
إِنْسَان	Human	أَنَاسٍ، أَنَاسِيّ	إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ
حَجَر	stone	حِجَارَة	وَقُوذُهَا النَّاسُ وَالْحِجَارَةُ

Passive Voice

Consider this sentence: نَصَرَ زَيْدٌ خَالِدًا (Zaid helped Khalid). Zaid is helper and Khalid is being helped. The verb نَصَرَ is called Affirmative verb (فِعْلٌ مَعْرُوفٌ).

Now consider this: نَصِرَ زَيْدٌ (Zaid is helped). From this sentence, we understand that Zaid is helped but we don't know who helped Zaid. Such a verb is called Passive Voice (فِعْلٌ مَجْهُولٌ). Passive voice occurs almost twice on every page of Qur'an.

Making Passive voice from a 3 letter verb is very easy.

- فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ: Notice the difference between نَصَرَ (he helped) and نَصِرَ (he was helped)
- فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ: Notice the difference between يَنْصُرُ (he helps) and يُنْصَرُ (he is being helped).

Further details will be taught in our next upcoming courses.

TPI signs for Passive voice: TPI for Passive voice will be same as far as directions are concerned. However, we rotate the hand to a receiving position, just as we do for مَفْعُولٌ.

Given below is a table for نَصَرَ which we have learnt already.

Active voice

فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ		فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ	
He helps	يَنْصُرُ	He helped	نَصَرَ
They help	يَنْصُرُونَ	They helped	نَصَرُوا
You help	تَنْصُرُ	You helped	نَصَرْتَ
I help	أَنْصُرُ	I helped	نَصَرْتُ
You (all) help	تَنْصُرُونَ	You (all) helped	نَصَرْتُمْ
We help	نَنْصُرُ	We helped	نَصَرْنَا
She helps	تَنْصُرُ	She helped	نَصَرَتْ

The passive voice forms for the same verb are given below. Look at the differences between both tables as it will help you to understand Passive voice clearly.

فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
He is being helped	يُنَصَّرُ	He was helped	نُصِرَ
They are being helped	يُنَصَّرُونَ	They were helped	نُصِرُوا
You are being helped	تُنَصَّرُ	You were helped	نُصِرْتَ
I am being helped	أُنَصَّرُ	I was helped	نُصِرْتُ
You (all) are being helped	تُنَصَّرُونَ	You (all) were helped	نُصِرْتُمْ
We are being helped	نُنَصَّرُ	We were helped	نُصِرْنَا
She is being helped	تُنَصَّرُ	She was helped	نُصِرَتْ

Some more examples of Passive Voice are given here. Look them carefully and note the difference.

Passive Voice	Active voice
سُئِلَ	سَأَلَ
رُزِقُوا	رَزَقُوا
ضُرِبَتْ	ضَرَبَتْ
رُزِقْنَا	رَزَقْنَا
قِيلَ	قَالَ
يُؤْخَذُ	يَأْخُذُ
يُذَكَّرُ	يَذْكُرُ
تُسَالُ	تَسْأَلُ
تُسَالُونَ	تَسْأَلُونَ
تُرْجَعُونَ	تَرْجِعُونَ
تُؤْمَرُونَ	تَأْمُرُونَ

Alhamdulillah, this was the last lesson of our Second Course. After studying this course II thoroughly, if you complete our next course (Course: 3) then you will have only one new word left out on each page of the Qur'an Majeed. Therefore, continue the journey of learning Qur'an, especially when learning Qur'an is made so easy and a suitable course is also available for it.



Workbook

Grammar Workbook: 1 - Introduction of weak verb

Q-1: How many nouns, verbs, and particles are there in every line of the Qur'an?

Ans:

Q-2: What is the best way to learn the meanings of nouns and verbs?

Ans:

Q-3: Give two examples of 3-letter verbs?

Ans:

Q-4: How many weak letters are there and what are they?

Ans:

Q-5: Define weak verbs. Give two examples.

Ans:

Q-6: How many 3-letter sound verbs and 3-letter weak verbs are there in every line of the Qu'ran?

Ans:

Grammar Workbook: 2 - Weak Verb: وَهَبَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for وَهَبَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: Allah granted us
- Translate into English: وَهَبَ لَنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ وَهَبْتُمْ خَالِدًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb وَضَعَ (he put), which is similar to وَهَبَ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
وَضَعَ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	وَضَعَ

Grammar Workbook: 3 - Weak Verb: وَعَدَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for وَعَدَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: You all promise Khalid.
- Translate into English: أَلَا إِنَّ وَعْدَ اللَّهِ حَقٌّ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ وَعَدْتْ خَالِدًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb وَجَدَ (he found), which is similar to وَعَدَ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
وَجَدَ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	وَجَدَ

Grammar Workbook: 4 - Weak Verb: قَالَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for قَالَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: Say (you all) to people good words
- Translate into English: قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ قُلْتُمْ خَيْرًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb تَابَ (he repented), which is similar to قَالَ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
تَوْبَةٌ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	تَابَ

Grammar Workbook: 5 - Weak Verb: كَانَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for كَانَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: You all were knowing
- Translate into English: إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ صَالِحًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb ذَاقَ (he tasted), which is similar to كَانَ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
ذَوْقٌ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	ذَاقَ

Grammar Workbook: 6 - Weak Verb: زَادَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for زَادَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: So Allah increased them (in) disease
- Translate into English: رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ تَزِيدُ فِي الْعِلْمِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb كَادَ (he plotted), which is similar to زَادَ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
كَيَّدَ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	كَادَ

Grammar Workbook: 7 - Weak Verb: دَعَا

Q-1: Memorize the table for دَعَا thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: So He called upon his Lord.
- Translate into English: وَادْعُوا شُهَدَاءَكُمْ مِّنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ تَدْعُو رَبَّكَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb تَلَا (he recited), which is similar to دَعَا and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
تَلَاوَةٌ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	تَلَا

Grammar Workbook: 8 - Weak Verb: هَدَى

Q-1: Memorize the table for هَدَى thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: and for every nation is a guide.
- Translate into English: اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ
- Answer with 'No' in Arabic: هَلْ هَدَيْتُمْ أَحَدًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb جَزَى (he rewarded), which is similar to هَدَى and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
جَزَاء

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	جَزَى

Grammar Workbook: 9 - Verb with Hamzah: أَمَرَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for أَمَرَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: We ordered to pray
- Translate into English: وَيَقْطَعُونَ مَا أَمَرَ اللَّهُ بِهِ أَنْ يُوصَلَ
- Answer with 'Yes' in Arabic: هَلْ تَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb أَخَذَ (he took), which is similar to أَمَرَ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
أَخَذَ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	أَخَذَ

Grammar Workbook: 10 - Verbs with repeated root letters: ظَنَّ

Q-1: Memorize the table for ظَنَّ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: They thought as you all thought
- Translate into English: إِنَّ بَعْضَ الظَّنِّ إِثْمٌ
- Answer with 'Yes' in Arabic: هَلْ تَظُنُّونَ بِاللَّهِ خَيْرًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb رَدَّ (he returned), which is similar to ظَنَّ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
رَدَّ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	رَدَّ

Grammar Workbook: 11 - Verbs with repeated root letters: ضَلَّ

Q-1: Memorize the table for ضَلَّ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: Do not go astray (you all)
- Translate into English: وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ
- Answer with 'No' in Arabic: هَلْ هُوَ ضَالٌّ عَنِ الطَّرِيقِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb خَرَّ (he fall down), which is similar to ضَلَّ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
خَرَّ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	خَرَّ

Grammar Workbook: 12 - Weak Verb with Hamzah: شَاءَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for شَاءَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: You (all) wish good
- Translate into English: إِنَّ شَاءَ اللَّهُ
- Answer with 'Yes' in Arabic: هَلْ يَشَاءُونَ خَيْرًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb خَافَ (he was afraid), which is similar to شَاءَ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
خَوْفٌ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	خَافَ

Grammar Workbook: 13 - Revision of فَتَحَ style verbs

Q-1: You learnt: فَتَحَ style verbs in this lesson. In the table below, fill the keys for the name of action and write its meaning in the last column.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
	فَتَحَ						29	ف ت ح	ف	1
	جَعَلَ						346	ج ع ل	ف	2
	فَعَلَ						105	ف ع ل	ف	3
	خَدَعَ						3	خ د ع	ف	4
	ذَهَبَ						37	ذ ه ب	ف	5
	قَطَعَ						15	ق ط ع	ف	6

Grammar Workbook: 14 - Revision of نَصَرَ style verbs

Q-1: You learnt: نَصَرَ style verbs in this lesson. In the table below, fill the keys for the name of action and write its meaning in the last column.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
	نَصَرَ						94	ن ص ر	ن	1
	خَلَقَ						248	خ ل ق	ن	2
	عَبَادَة						143	ع ب د	ن	3
	ذَكَرَ						187	ذ ك ر	ن	4
	شَكَرَ						65	ش ك ر	ن	5
	دَخَلَ						78	د خ ل	ن	6
	حَسَدَ						5	ح س د	ن	7
	أَكَلَ						101	أ ك ل	ن	8
	أَمَرَ						244	أ م ر	ن	9
	أَخَذَ						135	أ خ ذ	ن	10
	تَرَكَ						41	ت ر ك	ن	11
	خَلَدَ، خُلِدَ						83	خ ل د	ن	12
	رَزَقَ						122	ر ز ق	ن	13
	سَجَدَ						64	س ج د	ن	14
	سَكَنَ						17	س ك ن	ن	15

Grammar Workbook: 15 - Revision of نَصَرَ، ضَرَبَ style verbs

Q-1: You learnt: نَصَرَ، ضَرَبَ style verbs in this lesson. In the table below, fill the keys for the name of action and write its meaning in the last column.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
	نَصَرَ						94	ن ص ر	ن	1
	كَفَرَ						461	ك ف ر	ن	2
	شُعِرَ						30	ش ع ر	ن	3
	صَدَقَ						89	ص د ق	ن	4
	فَسَقَ						54	ف س ق	ن	5
	كَيْثَمَانَ						21	ك ت م	ن	6
	ضَرَبَ						58	ض ر ب	ض	7
	رُجِعَ						86	ر ج ع	ض	8
	ظَلِمَ						266	ظ ل م	ض	9
	مَلَكَ						48	م ل ك	ض	10
	كَذَبَ						77	ك ذ ب	ض	11

Grammar Workbook: 16 - Revision of سَمِعَ، وَهَبَ، وَعَدَ style verbs

Q-1: You learnt: سَمِعَ، وَهَبَ، وَعَدَ style verbs in this lesson. In the table below, fill the keys for the name of action and write its meaning in the last column.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
	سَمَاعَة، سَمْع						147	س م ع	س	1
	عِلْم						518	ع ل م	س	2
	عَمَل						318	ع م ل	س	3
	حَمْد						46	ح م د	س	4
	خَيْر، خَيْرَان						51	خ س ر	س	5
	شَهَادَة، شُهُود						90	ش ه د	س	6
	عَهْد						35	ع ه د	س	7
	وَهَب						22	و ه ب	و ه ر	8
	وُقُوع						20	و ق ع	و ه ر	9
	وَعْد						139	و ع د	و ع ر	10
	وُجُود						107	و ج د	و ع ر	11
	وُصُول						10	و ص ل	و ع ر	12
	وِلَادَة						29	و ل د	و ع ر	13
	وَقَايَة						19	و ق ي	و ع ر	14

Grammar Workbook: 17 - Revision of قَالَ، زَادَ، شَاءَ style verbs

Q-1: You learnt: قَالَ، زَادَ، شَاءَ style verbs in this lesson. In the table below, fill the keys for the name of action and write its meaning in the last column.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
	قَوْل						1715	ق و ل	قا	1
	ذَوْق						41	ذ و ق	قا	2
	تَوْبَة						72	ت و ب	قا	3
	كُون						1358	ك و ن	قا	4
	قِيَام، قَوْمَة						55	ق و م	قا	5
	زِيَادَة						53	ز ي د	زا	6
	كَيْد						35	ك ي د	زا	7
	مَشِيئَة						236	ش ي ئ	شا	8
	خَوْف، خَيْفَة						118	خ و ف	شا	9

Grammar Workbook: 18 - Revision of هَدَى، ظَنَّ، ظَلَّ style verbs

Q-1: You learnt: ضَلَّ، ظَنَّ، هَدَى، دَعَا style verbs in this lesson. In the table below, fill the keys for the name of action and write its meaning in the last column.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
	دُعَاء						199	د ع و	دع	1
	تِلَاوَة						63	ت ل ا	دع	2
	خُلِّقَ						26	خ ل و	دع	3
	هِدَايَة						161	ه د ي	هد	4
	جَزَاء						116	ج ز ي	هد	5
	إِثْيَان						264	أ ت ي	هد	6
	جَرِيَان						60	ج ر ي	هد	7
	مَشْي						22	م ش ي	هد	8
	ظَنَّ						68	ظ ن ن	ظند	9
	رَدَّ						44	ر د د	ظند	10
	مَدَّ						17	م د د	ظند	11
	ضَلَالَة						113	ض ل ل	ضد	12
	خَرَّرَ						12	خ ر ر	ضد	13
	حَقَّقَ						270	ح ق ق	ضد	14

Grammar Workbook: 19 - Weak Verb: نَسِيَ، رَضِيَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for رَضِيَ، نَسِيَ and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: We pleased/ they forgot.
- Translate into English: يَنْسَوْنَ أَنْفُسَهُمْ / إِرَضَ عَنْ أَتَيْكَ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ رَضَيْتُمْ؟
- Answer with 'No' in Arabic: هَلْ تَنْسَى اللَّهَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb خَشِيَ (He feared), which is similar to رَضِيَ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
خَشِيَ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	خَشِيَ

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
نَسِيَ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	نَسِيَ

Grammar Workbook: 20 - Revision: Broken Plural

Q-1: In this lesson you have learnt different patterns of Broken Plural. Fill in the empty boxes and write the translation.

Translation	Plural	Singular	S. No
		مَلِك	1
	شُرَكَاء		2
		مَثَل	3
	أَنْوَار		4
	سُقْفَاء		5
		نَفْس	6
	صَوَاعِق		7
	سُور		8
		نَبِي	9
		عُقْدَة	10
	أَيَّام		11
		خَلِيقَة	12
	أَمْوَات		13
	جِجَارَة		14
		لُب	15
	أَفْوَاج		16
	قُلُوب		17
	عِبَاد		18
		دَم	19
		صَدْر	20

Passive Voice

Q-1: What is a Passive Voice and what is the method of making passive voice for ماضٍ and مضارع forms of a trilateral verb?

Q-2: Write full table of passive voice for the verb خَلَقَ (He created) which is similar to نَصَرَ. First word of ماضٍ and مضارع is written there for your convenience. No need to translate the words.

فعل مضارع مجهول	فعل ماضٍ مجهول
يُخْلَقُ	خُلِقَ