

Learn Arabic Grammar – The Easy Way

UNIT - 3

Lesson 1

Introduction of مَزِيد فِيهِ

The verbs we have learned so far are called 3-letter verbs. In their different forms, the additions are those relating to person, gender, or number, as is apparent in the following example:

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
افْعَلْ	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ
افْعَلُوا	يَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلُوا
لَا تَفْعَلْ لَا تَفْعَلُوا	تَفْعَلُ أَفْعَلْ	فَعَلْتَ فَعَلْتُ
فَاعِلٌ مَفْعُولٌ فِعْلٌ	تَفْعَلُونَ تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتُمْ فَعَلْنَا
	تَفْعَلْ	فَعَلْتَ

Introduction of Mazeed Feeh:

If a verb has extra letters to the 3-letter set (as seen in the ماضٍ key), it is called: مَزِيد فِيهِ (Mazeed Feeh), meaning “extra in it” verb. For example:

- عَلَّمَ from عَلِمَ (shadda is added here), and
- أَسْلَمَ from سَلِمَ (Hamzah is added in the beginning).

English language also has “Mazeed fee” verbs. Let us take an example from English. Take the verb ‘write.’ We can generate the whole table in our style as shown below.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Write!	He writes	He wrote
Write! (you all)	They write	They wrote
Don't write!	You write	You wrote
Don't write! (you all)	I write	I wrote
Writer	You all write	You all wrote
That which is written	We write	We wrote
To write	She writes	She wrote

Now let us add re- to the verb ‘write’: Rewrite. And let us make all the forms again!

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Rewrite!	He rewrites	He rewrote
Rewrite! (you all)	They rewrite	They rewrote
Don't rewrite!	You rewrite	You rewrote
Don't rewrite! (you all)	I rewrite	I rewrote
Rewriter	You all rewrite	You all rewrote
That which is rewritten	We rewrite	We rewrote
To rewrite	She rewrites	She rewrote

There are different styles of making “Mazeed feeh” verbs in English. They are made by adding a prefix.

- Prefix re: redo; rewrite; reestablish
- Prefix un: undo; unpack; unfold
- Prefix de: declassify; demotivate; degenerate
- Prefix mis: mislead; misalign; miscalculate
- Prefix over: overcook; overtake; overrate
- Prefix under: undercook; undertake; underestimate

In Arabic, the extra letters are added sometimes before the first letter and sometimes between the first and the second letter. Once they are added to the root letters, they stay in almost all the forms of مضارع , ماضٍ , etc. as shown above, i.e., rewrites, rewrote, rewritten, etc.

There are 14 derivative forms (مزید فیہ) in Arabic. Five of them are more common which are given below along with their occurrence in the Qur'an. To memorize these 5 types easily, memorize the 2 sentences given below:

- إِسْلَامٌ and مُحَاسِبَةٌ are very important in تَعْلِيمٌ

تَعْلِيمٌ	↔	عَلَّمَ	Extra shaddah	1660
مُحَاسِبَةٌ	↔	حَاسَبٌ	Extra Alif	500
إِسْلَامٌ	↔	أَسْلَمَ	Extra Hamzah	4500

- Don't do اِخْتِلَافٌ do اِسْتِغْفَارٌ (to ask for forgiveness).

اِخْتِلَافٌ	↔	اِخْتَلَفَ	Extra اِ - تَ	1200
اِسْتِغْفَارٌ	↔	اِسْتَغْفَرَ	Extra اِسْتِ	400

Please note the following

- The numbers in the last column show the occurrence of such type of words, approximately, in the Qur'an.
- Please note that the ماضٍ key is the main key. مزید فیہ letters are shown in the ماضٍ key.
- Out of the 3 verb keys and 3 noun keys, you have already learnt one verb and one noun form (as shown in the tables above). The rest of the keys will be taught in the following lessons.
- Words on the above 5 patterns occur in the Qur'an almost **8200** times, i.e., almost once in every line of the Qur'an (in a 15-line Mushaf).

Lesson 2

مَزِيدُ فِيهِ: عَلَّمَ

Let us make the verb table for the Mazeed-feeḥ verb, عَلَّمَ (عَلِمَ → عَلَّمَ). A shaddah is added to the second letter. Just carry the addition everywhere while making its different forms! Verbs on this pattern occur in the Qur'an almost 1700 times.

- Key of عَلَّمَ: فعل ماضٍ
- Key of يُعَلِّمُ: مضارع (Ensure to note يَ in the beginning and Kasrah before the last letter)
- Key of عَلِّمْ: أمر (Take فعل ماضٍ form, put sukoon on the last letter and a Kasrah before it)
- اسم فاعل or اسم مفعول: Add مُ to the key of فعل ماضٍ and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter.

(Verb keys and noun keys are inside double-line boxes)

41 عَلَّمَ: He taught

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Teach!	عَلِّمْ	He teaches	يُعَلِّمُ	He taught	عَلَّمَ
Teach!	عَلِّمُوا	They teach	يُعَلِّمُونَ	They taught	عَلَّمُوا
Don't teach!	لَا تُعَلِّمُ	You teach	تُعَلِّمُ	You taught	عَلَّمْتَ
Don't teach!	لَا تُعَلِّمُوا	I teach	أُعَلِّمُ	I taught	عَلَّمْتُ
one who teaches	مُعَلِّم	You all teach	تُعَلِّمُونَ	You all taught	عَلَّمْتُمْ
The one who is taught	مُعَلَّم	We teach	نُعَلِّمُ	We taught	عَلَّمْنَا
to teach	تُعَلِّم	She teaches	تُعَلِّمُ	She taught	عَلَّمَتْ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، عَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ.	هَلْ عَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ؟
نَعَمْ، عَلَّمُوا الْقُرْآنَ.	هَلْ عَلَّمُوا الْقُرْآنَ؟
نَعَمْ، عَلَّمْتُ الْقُرْآنَ.	هَلْ عَلَّمْتُ الْقُرْآنَ؟
نَعَمْ، عَلَّمْنَا الْقُرْآنَ.	هَلْ عَلَّمْتُمْ الْقُرْآنَ؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ تُعَلِّمُ الْقُرْآنَ؟ نَعَمْ، أُعَلِّمُ الْقُرْآنَ.
- فعل أمر: عَلِّمِ الْقُرْآنَ! نَعَمْ، أَعَلِّمُ الْقُرْآنَ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتَ مُعَلِّمٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا مُعَلِّمٌ.

Just like عَلَّمَ, we can make the complete table for سَبَّحَ (he glorified). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 3

مَزِيد فِيهِ: حَاسِب

Let us take second مزید فیہ (حَاسِب → حَسِب). An alif is added to the second letter. Just carry the addition everywhere while making its different forms Verbs on this pattern occur in the Qur'an almost 500 time.

- Key of فعل ماضٍ: حَاسِب
- Key of فعل مضارع: يُحَاسِب (Ensure to note يُ in the beginning and Kasrah before the last letter)
- Key of فعل أمر: حَاسِب (Take فعل ماضٍ form, put sukoon on the last letter and a Kasrah before it)
- اسم فاعل or اسم مفعول: Add مُ to the key of فعل ماضٍ and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter.

(Verb keys and noun keys are inside double-line boxes)

3 حَاسِب: he took account

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Take account! حَاسِب	He takes account يُحَاسِب	He took account حَاسِب
Take account! حَاسِبُوا	They take account يُحَاسِبُونَ	They took account حَاسِبُوا
Don't take account! لَا تُحَاسِب	You take account تُحَاسِب	You took account حَاسَبْتَ
Don't take account! لَا تُحَاسِبُوا	I take account أُحَاسِب	I took account حَاسَبْتُ
one who takes account مُحَاسِب	You all take account تُحَاسِبُونَ	You all took account حَاسَبْتُمْ
The one who is taken to account مُحَاسِب	We take account نُحَاسِب	We took account حَاسَبْنَا
to take account مُحَاسِبَةٌ	She takes account تُحَاسِب	She took account حَاسَبَتْ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، يُحَاسِب نَفْسَهُ.	هَلْ يُحَاسِب نَفْسَهُ؟
نَعَمْ، يُحَاسِبُونَ أَنْفُسَهُمْ.	هَلْ يُحَاسِبُونَ أَنْفُسَهُمْ؟
نَعَمْ، أُحَاسِب نَفْسِي.	هَلْ تُحَاسِب نَفْسَكَ؟
نَعَمْ، نُحَاسِب أَنْفُسَنَا.	هَلْ تُحَاسِبُونَ أَنْفُسَكُمْ؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ حَاسَبْتُمْ أَنْفُسَكُمْ؟ نَعَمْ، حَاسَبْنَا أَنْفُسَنَا.
- فعل أمر: حَاسِب!
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُحَاسِبُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مُحَاسِبُونَ.

Just like حَاسِب, we can make the complete table for هَاجَرَ (he migrated). You can find other verbs too on this style.

مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ: أَسْلَمَ

- Key of مضارع: يُسَلِّمُ the Hamzah in the beginning dropped like a weak letter; for simplification. So, instead of يُسَلِّمُ it becomes يُسَلِّم.
- Key of فعل ماضٍ: أُسْلِمَ Put Sukoon on the last letter and a Kasrah on the letter before it in the key of فعل ماضٍ.
- Key of اسم مفعول or اسم فاعل: Add مُ to the key of فعل ماضٍ and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter: مُسَلِّم , مُسَلِّم (Hamzah in the beginning dropped like a weak letter. Instead of مُسَلِّم , مُسَلِّم, you have مُسَلِّم , مُسَلِّم).

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
To whom one submits	أَسْلِمَ
Submit! (you all)	أَسْلِمُوا
Don't submit!	لَا تُسْلِمَ
Don't submit! (you all)	لَا تُسْلِمُوا
One who submits	مُسْلِم
To whom one submits	مُسْلَم
Submission	إِسْلَام

هَلْ يُسَلِّمُ لِلَّهِ؟	نَعَمْ، يُسَلِّمُ لِلَّهِ.
هَلْ يُسَلِّمُونَ لِلَّهِ؟	نَعَمْ، يُسَلِّمُونَ لِلَّهِ.
هَلْ تُسَلِّمُ لِلَّهِ؟	نَعَمْ، أُسَلِّمُ لِلَّهِ.
هَلْ تُسَلِّمُونَ لِلَّهِ؟	نَعَمْ، نُسَلِّمُ لِلَّهِ.

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ أَسْلَمُوا لِلَّهِ؟ نَعَمْ، أَسْلَمُوا لِلَّهِ.
- فعل أمر: أَسْلِمِ لِلَّهِ! أَسْلِمِ لِلَّهِ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ.

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Lesson 5

مَزِيد فِيهِ: اِخْتَلَفَ

forms of مزید of اِخْتَلَفَ (اِخْتَلَفَ → خَلَفَ). “Hamzah” and “Taa” are extra here and we keep them in all the forms. Verbs on this pattern occur in the Qur’an almost 1200 times.

- Key of فعل ماضٍ: اِخْتَلَفَ. It is a ‘joining’ Hamzah in the beginning, i.e., when this word is joined by others, the Hamzah drops. For example: فَاخْتَلَفَ، وَاخْتَلَفَ
- Key of مضارع: يَخْتَلِفُ. To make مضارع “Hamzah” in the beginning is dropped (like a weak letter!).
- Key of أمر: اِخْتَلِفْ. Put Sukoon on the last letter and a Kasrah on the letter before it in the key of فعل ماضٍ.
- مُخْتَلَفٌ، مُخْتَلِفٌ. Add مُ to the key of فعل ماضٍ and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter: مُخْتَلِفٌ، مُخْتَلَفٌ. Here again the starting Hamzah is dropped.

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

He differed: اِخْتَلَفَ 52

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Differ!	اِخْتَلِفْ	He differs	يَخْتَلِفُ	He differed	اِخْتَلَفَ
Differ (you all)!	اِخْتَلِفُوا	They differ	يَخْتَلِفُونَ	They differed	اِخْتَلَفُوا
Don't differ!	لَا تَخْتَلِفْ	You differ	تَخْتَلِفُ	You differed	اِخْتَلَفْتَ
Don't differ (you all)!	لَا تَخْتَلِفُوا	I differ	أَخْتَلِفُ	I differed	اِخْتَلَفْتُ
one who differs	مُخْتَلِفٌ	You all differ	تَخْتَلِفُونَ	You all differed	اِخْتَلَفْتُمْ
that which is differed from	مُخْتَلَفٌ	We differ	نَخْتَلِفُ	We differed	اِخْتَلَفْنَا
Difference, to differ	اِخْتِلَافٌ	She differs	تَخْتَلِفُ	She differed	اِخْتَلَفَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلِ اِخْتَلَفَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟ مَا اِخْتَلَفَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ.
هَلِ اِخْتَلَفُوا فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟ مَا اِخْتَلَفُوا فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ.
هَلِ اِخْتَلَفْتَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟ مَا اِخْتَلَفْتُ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ.
هَلِ اِخْتَلَفْتُمْ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟ مَا اِخْتَلَفْنَا فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلِ تَخْتَلِفُ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟ لَا اُخْتَلِفُ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ.
- فعل أمر: لَا تَخْتَلِفْ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ!
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلِ أَنْتَ مُخْتَلِفٌ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟ مَا أَنَا بِمُخْتَلِفٍ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ.

Just like اِخْتَلَفَ, we can make the complete table for اِتَّخَذَ (he took). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 6

مَزِيدُ فِيهِ: اسْتَغْفَرَ

Let us make different forms of مَزِيدُ فِيهِ of اسْتَغْفَرَ (غَفَرَ → اسْتَغْفَرَ). keep “اسْتَ” in the beginning of its all forms. Verbs on this pattern occur in the Qur'an almost 400 time.

- Key of ماضٍ: اسْتَغْفَرَ: فعل ماضٍ. It is a 'joining' Hamzah in the beginning, i.e., when this word is joined by others, the Hamzah drops. For example: فَاسْتَغْفَرَ، وَاسْتَغْفَرَ
- Key of مضارع: يَسْتَغْفِرُ. To make مضارع, Hamzah in the beginning is dropped.
- Key of أمر: اسْتَغْفِرْ. Put Sukoon on the last letter and a Kasrah on the letter before it in the key of ماضٍ.
- مُسْتَغْفِرٌ, مُسْتَغْفَرٌ: Add مُ to the key of ماضٍ and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter: مُسْتَغْفِرٌ, مُسْتَغْفَرٌ. Hamzah is dropped here too.

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

He asked for
forgiveness

42 اسْتَغْفَرَ:

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Ask for forgiveness!	اسْتَغْفِرْ	He asks for forgiveness	اسْتَغْفَرَ
Ask for ... (you all)!	اسْتَغْفِرُوا	They ask for forgiveness	اسْتَغْفَرُوا
Don't ask for forgiveness!	لَا تَسْتَغْفِرْ	You ask for forgiveness	اسْتَغْفَرْتَ
Don't ask for ... (you all)!	لَا تَسْتَغْفِرُوا	I ask for forgiveness	اسْتَغْفَرْتُ
one who asks for forgiveness	مُسْتَغْفِرٌ	You all ask for forgiveness	اسْتَغْفَرْتُمْ
one who is asked for forgiveness,	مُسْتَغْفَرٌ	We ask for forgiveness	اسْتَغْفَرْنَا
to ask for forgiveness	اسْتَغْفَارٌ	She asks for forgiveness	اسْتَغْفَرَتْ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، يَسْتَغْفِرُ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ.	هَلْ يَسْتَغْفِرُ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ؟
نَعَمْ، يَسْتَغْفِرُونَ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ.	هَلْ يَسْتَغْفِرُونَ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ؟
نَعَمْ، أَسْتَغْفِرُ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ.	هَلْ تَسْتَغْفِرُ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ؟
نَعَمْ، نَسْتَغْفِرُ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ.	هَلْ تَسْتَغْفِرُونَ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ اسْتَغْفَرُوا مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ؟ نَعَمْ، اسْتَغْفَرُوا مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ.
- فعل أمر: اسْتَغْفِرْ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ! نَعَمْ، أَسْتَغْفِرُ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتَ مُسْتَغْفِرٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا مُسْتَغْفِرٌ.

Just like اسْتَغْفَرَ, we can make the complete table for اسْتَكَبَرَ (he was arrogant). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 7

مَزِيد فِيهِ: تَدَبَّرَ

In previous lessons, we have studied the five most important styles of **مَزِيد فِيهِ**. In the following lessons, we will take 3 styles which are not that common. We start with **تَدَبَّرَ** (دَبَّرَ → تَدَبَّرَ). keep “ت” and the Shaddah in all the forms. Verbs on this pattern occur in the Qur’an almost 400 time.

- Key of **يَتَدَبَّرُ**: مضارع
- Key of **تَدَبَّرَ**: أمر Put Sukoon on the last letter. Note that this does not have any Kasrah on the letter before the last letter.
- **مُتَدَبِّرٌ، مُتَدَبِّرٌ**: Add مُ to the key of فعل ماضٍ and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter: **مُتَدَبِّرٌ** or **مُتَدَبِّرٌ**.

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

He pondered
4 تَدَبَّرَ:

فعل أمر، فعل نهي، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Ponder!	تَدَبَّرْ	He ponders	يَتَدَبَّرُ	He pondered	تَدَبَّرَ
Ponder!	تَدَبَّرُوا	They ponder	يَتَدَبَّرُونَ	They pondered	تَدَبَّرُوا
Don't Ponder!	لَا تَدَبَّرْ	You ponder	تَتَدَبَّرُ	You pondered	تَدَبَّرْتَ
Don't Ponder!	لَا تَدَبَّرُوا	I ponder	أَتَدَبَّرُ	I pondered	تَدَبَّرْتُ
one who ponders that which is pondered on to ponder	مُتَدَبِّرٌ مُتَدَبِّرٌ تَدَبَّرْ	You all ponder	تَتَدَبَّرُونَ	You all pondered	تَدَبَّرْتُمْ
		We ponder	نَتَدَبَّرُ	We pondered	تَدَبَّرْنَا
		She ponders	تَتَدَبَّرُ	She pondered	تَدَبَّرَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَتَدَبَّرُ فِي الْقُرْآنِ؟ نَعَمْ، يَتَدَبَّرُ فِي الْقُرْآنِ.
هَلْ يَتَدَبَّرُونَ فِي الْقُرْآنِ؟ نَعَمْ، يَتَدَبَّرُونَ فِي الْقُرْآنِ.
هَلْ تَتَدَبَّرُ فِي الْقُرْآنِ؟ نَعَمْ، أَتَدَبَّرُ فِي الْقُرْآنِ.
هَلْ تَتَدَبَّرُونَ فِي الْقُرْآنِ؟ نَعَمْ، نَتَدَبَّرُ فِي الْقُرْآنِ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ تَدَبَّرْتَ فِي الْقُرْآنِ؟ نَعَمْ، تَدَبَّرْتُ فِي الْقُرْآنِ.
- فعل أمر: تَدَبَّرْ فِي الْقُرْآنِ! أَتَدَبَّرُ فِي الْقُرْآنِ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتَ مُتَدَبِّرٌ فِي الْقُرْآنِ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا مُتَدَبِّرٌ فِي الْقُرْآنِ.

Just like **تَدَبَّرَ**, we can make the complete table for **تَوَكَّلَ** (he put trust). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 8

مَزِيدُ فِيهِ: تَدَارَسَ، انْقَلَبَ

Let us take a Mazeed-feeh verb تَدَارَسَ (دَرَسَ → تَدَارَسَ). keep “ت” and the Alif in all the forms. Verbs on this pattern occur in the Qur’an almost 100 time.

- Key of مضارع: يَتَدَارَسُ
- Key of أمر: تَدَارَسْ Put Sukoon on the last letter. Note that this does not have any Kasrah on the letter before the last letter.
- مُتَدَارِسٌ، مُتَدَارِسَةٌ: Add مُ to the key of ماضٍ فعل and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter: اسم مفعول or اسم فاعل

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

0 تَدَارَسَ: He studied together

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Study together!	تَدَارَسْ	He studies together	يَتَدَارَسُ	He studied together	تَدَارَسَ
Study you all together	تَدَارَسُوا	They study together	يَتَدَارَسُونَ	They studied together	تَدَارَسُوا
Don't study together!	لَا تَتَدَارَسْ	You study together	تَتَدَارَسُ	You studied together	تَدَارَسْتَ
Don't study you all together	لَا تَتَدَارَسُوا	I study together	أَتَدَارَسُ	I studied together	تَدَارَسْتُ
one who studies	مُتَدَارِسٌ	You all study together	تَتَدَارَسُونَ	You all studied together	تَدَارَسْتُمْ
-	-	We study together	نَتَدَارَسُ	We studied together	تَدَارَسْنَا
to study together	تَدَارَسَ	She studies together	تَتَدَارَسُ	She studied together	تَدَارَسَتْ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، تَدَارَسَ الْقُرْآنَ.	هَلْ تَدَارَسَ الْقُرْآنَ؟
نَعَمْ، تَدَارَسُوا الْقُرْآنَ.	هَلْ تَدَارَسُوا الْقُرْآنَ؟
نَعَمْ، تَدَارَسْتُ الْقُرْآنَ.	هَلْ تَدَارَسْتَ الْقُرْآنَ؟
نَعَمْ، تَدَارَسْنَا الْقُرْآنَ.	هَلْ تَدَارَسْتُمْ الْقُرْآنَ؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ يَتَدَارَسُونَ الْقُرْآنَ؟ نَعَمْ، يَتَدَارَسُونَ الْقُرْآنَ.
- فعل أمر: تَدَارَسُوا الْقُرْآنَ! نَعَمْ، تَدَارَسُوا الْقُرْآنَ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُتَدَارِسُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مُتَدَارِسُونَ.

Just like تَدَارَسَ, we can make the complete table for تَشَابَهَ (he looked alike/he seemed alike). You can find other verbs too on this style.

مَزِيدُ فِيهِ: اِنْقَلَبَ

Let us take a Mazeed-fee verb اِنْقَلَبَ (قَلَبَ → اِنْقَلَبَ). Keep "اِنْ" in all the forms. Verbs on this pattern occur in the Qur'an almost 100 time.

- Key of مضارع: يَنْقَلِبُ. To make مضارع, Hamzah in the beginning is dropped.
- Key of امر: اِنْقَلِبْ. Put Sukoon on the last letter and Kasrah before the last letter of ماضٍ.
- مُنْقَلِبٌ, مُنْقَلَبٌ: Add مُ to the key of فعل ماضٍ and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter: اسم فاعل or اسم مفعول.

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

He turned
around

22 اِنْقَلَبَ:

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Turn around!	اِنْقَلِبْ	He turns around	يَنْقَلِبُ	He turned around	اِنْقَلَبَ
Turn around!	اِنْقَلِبُوا	They turn around	يَنْقَلِبُونَ	They turned around	اِنْقَلَبُوا
Don't turn around!	لَا تَنْقَلِبْ	You turn around	تَنْقَلِبُ	You turned around	اِنْقَلَبْتَ
Don't turn around!	لَا تَنْقَلِبُوا	I turn around	اَنْقَلِبُ	I turned around	اِنْقَلَبْتُ
one who turns around	مُنْقَلِبٌ	You all turn around	تَنْقَلِبُونَ	You all turned around	اِنْقَلَبْتُمْ
-	-	We turn around	نَنْقَلِبُ	We turned around	اِنْقَلَبْنَا
to turn over	اِنْقِلَابٌ	She turns around	تَنْقَلِبُ	She turned around	اِنْقَلَبَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ اِنْقَلَبَ إِلَى اللَّهِ؟ نَعَمْ، اِنْقَلَبَ إِلَى اللَّهِ.
هَلْ اِنْقَلَبُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ؟ نَعَمْ، اِنْقَلَبُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ.
هَلْ اِنْقَلَبْتَ إِلَى اللَّهِ؟ نَعَمْ، اِنْقَلَبْتُ إِلَى اللَّهِ.
هَلْ اِنْقَلَبْتُمْ إِلَى اللَّهِ؟ نَعَمْ، اِنْقَلَبْنَا إِلَى اللَّهِ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ تَنْقَلِبُونَ إِلَى اللَّهِ؟ نَعَمْ، نَنْقَلِبُ إِلَى اللَّهِ.
- فعل أمر: اِنْقَلِبُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ! نَنْقَلِبُ إِلَى اللَّهِ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتَ مُنْقَلِبٌ إِلَى اللَّهِ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا مُنْقَلِبٌ إِلَى اللَّهِ.

Just like اِنْقَلَبَ, we can make the complete table for اِنْطَلَقَ (he went). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 9

Introduction of Mazeed Feeh with weak verbs

Arabic words are of 3 types: Noun (اسم), Verb (فعل), and particle (حرف)

- In Course-1, we learnt 3-letter sound verbs: فَتَحَ، نَصَرَ، ضَرَبَ، سَمِعَ
- In Course-2, we learnt:
 - Weak verbs such as هَدَى، دَعَا، قَالَ، زَادَ، وَعَدَ، وَهَبَ
 - Verbs with repeated letters such as ظَنَّ، ضَلَّ and
 - Verbs with hamza such as أَمَرَ، سَأَلَ، قَرَأَ.

Below is the table of the verbs that we learnt in Course-1 and Course-2. All these verbs are 3-letter verbs.

	& have good opinion Otherwise you will be lost	Therefore pray to him for guidance	In fact, He said: He will give more	Allah will give; it is a promise.	
سَأَلَ		سَعَى		وَهَبَ	فَتَحَ
أَمَرَ	ظَنَّ	دَعَا	قَالَ	—	نَصَرَ
أَتَى	ضَلَّ	هَدَى	زَادَ	وَعَدَ	ضَرَبَ
	مَسَّ	رَضِيَ	شَاءَ	وَسِعَ	سَمِعَ

Till the previous lessons of this book, we learnt sound Mazeed-fee verbs such as عَلَّمَ، حَاسَبَ، أَسْلَمَ، اِخْتَلَفَ، اسْتَغْفَرَ، تَدَبَّرَ، تَدَارَسَ، اِنْقَلَبَ.

We have seen sound verbs, weak verbs, double-letter verbs, and verbs with Hamzah in 3-letter verbs. Similarly, Mazeed-fee verbs also the above categories.

In next lesson we will study those مزید verbs which have weak letters, Hamzah, or repeated root letters. Both sound verbs and the other types are important. Sound verbs occur 4500 times and the rest occur 4500 times. Together, they make up around 9000 times, i.e., almost once in every line of the Qur'an.

Below is a glimpse of these types of verbs in Mazeed feeh style. You don't have to memorize anything now. We will learn them in the next 11 lessons.

عَلَّمَ	وَلَّى	بَيَّنَ صَوْرَ	وَفَّقَ	ظَلَّلَ
حَاسَبَ	نَادَى	بَايَعَ جَاوَزَ	وَاعَدَ	شَاقَّ
أَسْلَمَ	أَلْقَى	أَقَامَ	أَوْحَى	أَضَلَّ
اِخْتَلَفَ	اِهْتَدَى	اِخْتَارَ	اِتَّقَى اِوتَّقَى	اِخْتَصَّ
اِسْتَغْفَرَ	اِسْتَسْقَى	اِسْتَقَامَ	اِسْتَوْقَدَ	اِسْتَقَرَّ
تَدَبَّرَ، تَدَارَسَ، اِنْقَلَبَ				

While making the verb table, the changes that occur in Mazeed feeh weak verbs is similar to those you saw in 3-letter weak verbs. It will be very helpful if you remember how you prepared the verb tables of different types of weak verbs, Hamzah verbs, and repeated root letter verbs. For, example, let us revise the table of هَدَى that you learnt in Course-2. Its features are very useful when you prepare similar tables in مزيد فيه. Notice how the plurals (هَدَى، هَدُوا، يَهْدِي، يَهْدُونَ، اِهْدِ، اِهْدُوا، هَادِ، هَادُونَ) and the feminine form هَدَتْ were made.

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

He guided

هَدَى:

فعل أمر فعل نهى اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		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	هَدُوا
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	هَدَى/هَدَايَة	She guides / will guide	تَهْدِي	She guided	هَدَتْ

Lesson 10

مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ: وَلَّى

This verb is on the pattern of عَلَّمَ but has a weak letter (وَلَّى → وَلَّى).

It is similar to هَدَى because it ends with standing Fathah (written as ى). Therefore, a number of features that you learnt in هَدَى table can be used here such as the approach to make plurals (هَدَى، هَدَوْا، يَهْدِي، يَهْدُونَ، إهْدِ، إهْدُوا، هَادِ، هَادُونَ)

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

31 وَلَّى: He turned away

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Turn!	وَلِّ
Turn! (you all)	وَلُّوا
Don't turn!	لَا تُوَلِّ
Don't turn! (you all)	لَا تُوَلُّوا
One who turns	مُوَلِّ
That which is turned	مُوَلَّى عَنْهُ
To turn	تَوَلَّى

فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
He turns	يُوَلِّي	He turned	وَلَّى
They turn	يُوَلُّونَ	They turned	وَلُّوا
You turn	تُوَلِّي	You turned	وَلَّيْتَ
I turn	أُوَلِّي	I turned	وَلَّيْتُ
You all turn	تُوَلُّونَ	You all turned	وَلَّيْتُمْ
We turn	نُوَلِّي	We turned	وَلَّيْنَا
She turns	تُوَلِّي	She turned	وَلَّتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ وَلَّى وَجْهَهُ؟	نَعَمْ، وَلَّى وَجْهَهُ.
هَلْ وَلُّوا وَجُوهَهُمْ؟	نَعَمْ، وَلُّوا وَجُوهَهُمْ.
هَلْ وَلَّيْتَ وَجْهَكَ؟	نَعَمْ، وَلَّيْتُ وَجْهِي.
هَلْ وَلَّيْتُمْ وَجُوهَكُمْ؟	نَعَمْ، وَلَّيْنَا وَجُوهَنَا.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ يُوَلِّي وَجْهَهُ؟ نَعَمْ، يُوَلِّي وَجْهَهُ.
- فعل أمر: لَا تُوَلُّوا وَجُوهَكُمْ! لَا تُوَلِّي وَجُوهَنَا.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتَ مُوَلِّ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا مُوَلِّ.

Just like وَلَّى, we can make the complete table for نَجَّى (he saved). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 11

مَزِيدُ فِيهِ: نَادَى

This verb is on the pattern of حَاسَبَ but has a weak letter (نَادَى → نَدَى).

It is similar to هَدَى because it ends with standing Fathah (written as ي). Therefore, a number of features that you learnt in هَدَى table can be used here such as the approach to make plurals (هَدَاؤُنْ، هَادٍ، هَادُوا، يَهْدُونَ، يَهْدِي، يَهْدُوا، هَدَى).

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

48 نَادَى: He called out

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Call out!	نَادِ	يُنَادِي	نَادَى
Call out (you all)!	نَادُوا	يُنَادُونَ	نَادَوْا
Don't call out!	لَا تُنَادِ	تُنَادِي	نَادَيْتَ
Don't (you all) call out!	لَا تُنَادُوا	أُنَادِي	نَادَيْتُ
One who calls out	مُنَادٍ	تُنَادُونَ	نَادَيْتُمْ
One who is called out	مُنَادَى	تُنَادِي	نَادَيْنَا
to call out	مُنَادَاةً	تُنَادِي	نَادَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ نَادَى اللَّهُ؟	نَعَمْ، نَادَى اللَّهُ.
هَلْ نَادَوْا اللَّهُ؟	نَعَمْ، نَادَوْا اللَّهُ.
هَلْ نَادَيْتَ اللَّهُ؟	نَعَمْ، نَادَيْتَ اللَّهُ.
هَلْ نَادَيْتُمْ اللَّهُ؟	نَعَمْ، نَادَيْنَا اللَّهُ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ تُنَادُونَ اللَّهُ؟ نَعَمْ، تُنَادِي اللَّهُ.
- فعل أمر: نَادُوا اللَّهَ! تُنَادِي اللَّهُ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُنَادُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مُنَادُونَ.

Just like نَادَى, we can make the complete table for لَاقَى (he met). You can find other verbs too on this style.

This verb is on the pattern of أَشْلَمَ but has a weak letter. (قَامَ → أَقَامَ).

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

71 أَقَامَ: He established

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Establish!	أَقِمْ	He establishes	يُقِيمُ	He established	أَقَامَ
Establish! (you all)	أَقِيمُوا	They establish	يُقِيمُونَ	They established	أَقَامُوا
Don't establish!	لَا تُقِمْ	You establish	تُقِيمُ	You established	أَقَمْتَ
Don't establish! (you all)	لَا تُقِيمُوا	I establish	أُقِيمُ	I established	أَقَمْتُ
One who establishes	مُقِيمٌ	You all establish	تُقِيمُونَ	You all established	أَقَمْتُمْ
To establish	مُقَامٌ	We establish	نُقِيمُ	We established	أَقَمْنَا
To establish	إِقَامَةٌ	She establishes	تُقِيمُ	She established	أَقَامَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ أَقَامَ الصَّلَاةَ؟	نَعَمْ، أَقَامَ الصَّلَاةَ.
هَلْ أَقَامُوا الصَّلَاةَ؟	نَعَمْ، أَقَامُوا الصَّلَاةَ.
هَلْ أَقَمْتَ الصَّلَاةَ؟	نَعَمْ، أَقَمْتُ الصَّلَاةَ.
هَلْ أَقَمْتُمْ الصَّلَاةَ؟	نَعَمْ، أَقَمْنَا الصَّلَاةَ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ تُقِيمُ الصَّلَاةَ؟ نَعَمْ، أُقِيمُ الصَّلَاةَ.
- فعل أمر: أَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ! أَقِيمِ الصَّلَاةَ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُقِيمُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مُقِيمُونَ.

Just like أَقَامَ, we can make the complete table for أَرَادَ (he wanted). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 13

مَزِيدُ فِيهِ: أَلْقَى

This verb is on the pattern of أَسْلَمَ but has a weak letter. (أَلْقَى → لَقِيَ).

It is similar to هَدَى because it ends with standing Fathah (written as ي). Therefore, a number of features that you learnt in هَدَى table can be used here such as the approach to make plurals (هَدَى، هَدَوْا، يَهْدُونَ، إِهْدُوا، هَادٍ، هَادُونَ)

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

75 أَلْقَى: He threw

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Throw!	أَلْقِ
Throw! (you all)	أَلْقُوا
Don't throw!	لَا تُلْقِ
Don't throw! (you all)	لَا تُلْقُوا
One who throws	مُلْقٍ
That which is thrown	مُلْقًى
To throw	إِلْقَاءً

فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
He throws	يُلْقِي	He threw	أَلْقَى
They throw	يُلْقُونَ	They threw	أَلْقَوْا
You throw	تُلْقِي	You threw	أَلْقَيْتَ
I throw	أُلْقِي	I threw	أَلْقَيْتُ
You all throw	تُلْقُونَ	You all threw	أَلْقَيْتُمْ
We throw	نُلْقِي	We threw	أَلْقَيْنَا
She throws	تُلْقِي	She threw	أَلْقَتْ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، أَلْقَى الْعَصَا.

هَلْ أَلْقَى الْعَصَا؟

نَعَمْ، أَلْقَوْا الْعَصَا.

هَلْ أَلْقَوْا الْعَصَا؟

نَعَمْ، أَلْقَيْتُ الْعَصَا.

هَلْ أَلْقَيْتَ الْعَصَا؟

نَعَمْ، أَلْقَيْنَا الْعَصَا.

هَلْ أَلْقَيْتُمْ الْعَصَا؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

نَعَمْ، نُلْقِي الْعَصَا.

هَلْ تُلْقُونَ الْعَصَا؟

• فعل مضارع:

أُلْقِي الْعَصَا.

أَلْقِ الْعَصَا!

• فعل أمر:

نَعَمْ، أَنَا مُلْقٍ الْعَصَا.

هَلْ أَنْتَ مُلْقٍ الْعَصَا؟

• اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول:

Just like أَلْقَى, we can make the complete table for أَوْحَى (he revealed). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 14

مَزِيدُ فِيهِ: اٰمَنَ

Now we will make different forms of اٰمَنَ مزيد فيه of اٰمَنَ (اٰمَنَ → اٰمِنَ). This is on the pattern of اٰسَلَمَ but it has a Hamzah.

- Key of فعل ماضٍ: when two Hamzah join they become Madd for ease. Like: اٰمَنَ → اٰمَنَ rest of forms will be alike.
- Key of فعل مضارع: يُؤْمِنُ. Note one more change: اٰمِنُ → اٰؤْمِنُ; the second Hamzah becomes Madd.
- Key of فعل أمر: اٰمِنِ Kasrah before the last letter of the key of فعل ماضٍ.
- مُؤْمِنٌ, مُؤْمِنَةٌ: Add مُ to the key of فعل مضارع and add Fathah or Kasrah before the last letter: مُؤْمِنٌ, مُؤْمِنَةٌ.

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

He believed : 812 اٰمَنَ

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Believe!	اٰمِنُ	He believes	يُؤْمِنُ	He believed	اٰمَنَ
Believe! (you all)!	اٰمِنُوا	They believe	يُؤْمِنُونَ	They believed	اٰمَنُوا
Don't believe!	لَا تُؤْمِنُ	You believe	تُؤْمِنُ	You believed	اٰمَنْتَ
Don't believe (you all)!	لَا تُؤْمِنُوا	I believe	اُؤْمِنُ	I believed	اٰمَنْتُ
One who believes	مُؤْمِنٌ	You all believe	تُؤْمِنُونَ	You all believed	اٰمَنْتُمْ
One who is believed	مُؤْمِنٌ	We believe	نُؤْمِنُ	We believed	اٰمَنَّا
To believes	اِيْمَانٌ	She believes	تُؤْمِنُ	She believed	اٰمَنْتَ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، اٰمَنَ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ.	هَلْ اٰمَنَ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ؟
نَعَمْ، اٰمَنُوا بِالْاٰخِرَةِ.	هَلْ اٰمَنُوا بِالْاٰخِرَةِ؟
نَعَمْ، اٰمَنْتُ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ.	هَلْ اٰمَنْتَ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ؟
نَعَمْ، اٰمَنَ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ.	هَلْ اٰمَنَ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ؟ نَعَمْ، يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ.
- فعل أمر: اٰمِنُوا بِالْاٰخِرَةِ! نُؤْمِنُ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ اَنْتَ مُؤْمِنٌ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ؟ نَعَمْ، اَنَا مُؤْمِنٌ بِالْاٰخِرَةِ.

Just like اٰمَنَ, we can make the complete table for اٰنْفَقَ (he spent). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Lesson 15

مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ: أَضَلَّ

This verb is on the pattern of أَضَلَّ but has repeated root letters (ضَلَّ → أَضَلَّ).

It is similar to the 3-letter verb ضَلَّ in the sense that the laam with shaddah splits into two in some cases to make it easy to say it. For example أَضَلَلْتُ، أَضَلَلْتُمْ etc.

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

68 أَضَلَّ: He misguides

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Misguide!	أَضَلَّ	He misguides	يُضِلُّ	He misguides	أَضَلَّ
Misguide! (you all)	أَضَلُّوا	They misguide	يُضِلُّونَ	They misguides	أَضَلُّوا
Don't misguide!	لَا تُضِلَّ	You misguide	تُضِلُّ	You misguides	أَضَلَلْتُ
Don't misguide! (you all)	لَا تُضِلُّوا	I misguide	أُضِلُّ	I misguides	أَضَلَلْتُ
one who misguides	مُضِلٌّ	You all misguide	تُضِلُّونَ	You all misguides	أَضَلَلْتُمْ
The one who is misguided	مُضَلٌّ	We misguide	نُضِلُّ	We misguides	أَضَلَلْنَا
to misguide	إِضْلَالٌ	She misguides	تُضِلُّ	She misguides	أَضَلَّتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ أَضَلَّ الْقَوْمَ؟	مَا أَضَلَّ الْقَوْمَ.
هَلْ أَضَلُّوا الْقَوْمَ؟	مَا أَضَلُّوا الْقَوْمَ.
هَلْ أَضَلَلْتُ الْقَوْمَ؟	مَا أَضَلَلْتُ الْقَوْمَ.
هَلْ أَضَلَلْتُمْ الْقَوْمَ؟	مَا أَضَلَلْنَا الْقَوْمَ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ يُضِلُّ الْقَوْمَ؟ نَعَمْ، يُضِلُّ الْقَوْمَ.
- فعل نهى: لَا تُضِلَّ الْقَوْمَ! لَا أَضِلُّ الْقَوْمَ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتَ مُضِلُّ الْقَوْمَ؟ مَا أَنَا بِمُضِلِّ الْقَوْمَ.

Just like أَضَلَّ, we can make the complete table for أَحَبَّ (he liked). You can find other verbs too on this style.

It is similar to هَدَى because it ends with standing Fathah (written as ي). Therefore, a number of features that you learnt in هَدَى table can be used here such as the approach to make plurals (هَدَى، هَدَوْا، يَهْدِي، يَهْدُونَ، اِهْدِ، اِهْدُوا، هَادِ، هَادُونَ)

He gave 275 اتي:

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Give!	اِتِّ
Give! (you all)	اَتُوا
Don't give!	لَا تُؤْتِ
Don't give! (you all)	لَا تُؤْتُوا
One who gives	مُؤْتٍ
One who is given	مُؤْتًى
To give	إِيْئَاء

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يُؤْتَى الزَّكَاةَ؟	نَعَمْ، يُؤْتَى الزَّكَاةَ.
هَلْ يُؤْتَوْنَ الزَّكَاةَ؟	نَعَمْ، يُؤْتَوْنَ الزَّكَاةَ.
هَلْ تُؤْتَى الزَّكَاةَ؟	نَعَمْ، أُوتَى الزَّكَاةَ.
هَلْ تُؤْتَوْنَ الزَّكَاةَ؟	نَعَمْ، نُؤْتَى الزَّكَاةَ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ أَتَيْتَ الزَّكَاةَ؟ نَعَمْ، أَتَيْتُ الزَّكَاةَ.
- فعل أمر: اِزْكُومَا! أُوتِيَ الزَّكَاةَ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتَ مُؤْتِ الزَّكَاةَ؟ أَنَا مُؤْتِ الزَّكَاةَ.

Just like اَنِى, we can make the complete table for اَذَى (he harmed). You can find other verbs too on this style.

This verb is on the pattern of اِخْتَلَفَ but has a weak letter (هَدَى → اِهْتَدَى).

It is similar to هَدَى because it ends with standing Fathah (written as ي). Therefore, a number of features that you learnt in هَدَى table can be used here such as the approach to make plurals (هَدَى، هَدَوْا، يَهْدِي، يَهْدُونَ، اِهْدِ، اِهْدُوا، هَادٍ، هَادُونَ)

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

He received guidance: 61 اِهْتَدَى

فعل أمر، فعل نهي، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Receive guidance!	اِهْتَدِ	يَهْتَدِي	اِهْتَدَى
Receive guidance! (you all)	اِهْتَدُوا	يَهْتَدُونَ	اِهْتَدَوْا
Don't receive guidance!	لَا تَهْتَدِ	تَهْتَدِي	اِهْتَدَيْتَ
Don't receive guidance! (you all)	لَا تَهْتَدُوا	أَهْتَدِي	اِهْتَدَيْتُ
The one who receives guidance	مُهْتَدٍ	تَهْتَدُونَ	اِهْتَدَيْتُمْ
The one who received guidance	مُهْتَدًى	نَهْتَدِي	اِهْتَدَيْنَا
To receive guidance	اِهْتِدَاءً	تَهْتَدِي	اِهْتَدَتْ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، اِهْتَدَى لِنَفْسِهِ.	هَلِ اِهْتَدَى لِنَفْسِهِ؟
نَعَمْ، اِهْتَدَوْا لَانْفُسِهِمْ.	هَلِ اِهْتَدَوْا لَانْفُسِهِمْ؟
نَعَمْ، اِهْتَدَيْتُ لِنَفْسِي.	هَلِ اِهْتَدَيْتَ لِنَفْسِكَ؟
نَعَمْ، اِهْتَدَيْنَا لَانْفُسِنَا.	هَلِ اِهْتَدَيْتُمْ لَانْفُسِكُمْ؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلِ يَهْتَدِي لِنَفْسِهِ؟ نَعَمْ، يَهْتَدِي لِنَفْسِهِ.
- فعل أمر: اِهْتَدُوا لَانْفُسِكُمْ! نَهْتَدِي لَانْفُسِنَا.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلِ هُوَ مُهْتَدٍ؟ نَعَمْ، هُوَ مُهْتَدٍ.

Just like اِهْتَدَى, we can make the complete table for اِبْتَغَى (he desired). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Let's make the complete table of اِتَّقَى (→ وَقَى). This is on the pattern of اِخْتَلَفَ. it should have been اِوْتَقَى but it has been made اِتَّقَى for ease.

It is similar to هَدَى because it ends with standing Fathah (written as ي). Therefore, a number of features that you learnt in هَدَى table can be used here such as the approach to make plurals (هَدَى، هَدَوْا، يَهْدِي، يَهْدُونَ، اِهْدِ، اِهْدُوا، هَادٍ، هَادُونَ)

- Key of مضارع: يَتَّقِي
- Key of امر: اِتَّقِ Kasrah before the last letter and weak letter dropped
- اسم فاعل or اسم مفعول: Add مُ to the key of فعل ماضٍ and add double Fathah or double Kasrah on the last letter: مُتَّقِي، مُتَّقَى

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

215 اِتَّقَى: He feared

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Fear!	اِتَّقِ	He fears يَتَّقِي	He feared اِتَّقَى
Fear! (you all)	اِتَّقُوا	They fear يَتَّقُونَ	They feared اِتَّقَوْا
Don't fear!	لَا تَتَّقِ	You fear تَتَّقِي	You feared اِتَّقَيْتَ
Don't fear! (you all)	لَا تَتَّقُوا	I fear اَتَّقِي	I feared اِتَّقَيْتُ
One who fears	مُتَّقِي	You all fear تَتَّقُونَ	You all feared اِتَّقَيْتُمْ
That which is feared	مُتَّقَى	We fear نَتَّقِي	We feared اِتَّقَيْنَا
To fear	اِتِّقَاء	She fears تَتَّقِي	She feared اِتَّقَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلِ اِتَّقَى اللّٰهَ؟	نَعَمْ، اِتَّقَى اللّٰهَ.
هَلِ اِتَّقَوْا اللّٰهَ؟	نَعَمْ، اِتَّقَوْا اللّٰهَ.
هَلِ اِتَّقَيْتَ اللّٰهَ؟	نَعَمْ، اِتَّقَيْتَ اللّٰهَ.
هَلِ اِتَّقَيْتُمْ اللّٰهَ؟	نَعَمْ، اِتَّقَيْنَا اللّٰهَ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلِ يَتَّقِي اللّٰهَ؟
- فعل أمر: اِتَّقِ اللّٰهَ!
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلِ اُنْتُمْ مُتَّقُونَ؟
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: نَحْنُ مُتَّقُونَ.

Just like اِتَّقَى, we can make the complete table for اِفْتَرَى (he fabricated). You can find other verbs too on this style.

This verb is on the pattern of اسْتَعْفَرَ but has a weak letter (قَامَ → اسْتَقَامَ).

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

He was straight 47 اسْتَقَامَ:

فعل أمر، فعل نهي، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فاعل		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Be straight!	اسْتَقِمْ	He is straight	يَسْتَقِيمُ	He was straight	اسْتَقَامَ
Be straight! (you all)	اسْتَقِيمُوا	They are straight	يَسْتَقِيمُونَ	They were straight	اسْتَقَامُوا
Don't be straight!	لَا تَسْتَقِمْ	You are straight	تَسْتَقِيمُ	You were straight	اسْتَقَمْتَ
Don't be straight! (you all)	لَا تَسْتَقِيمُوا	I am straight	أَسْتَقِيمُ	I was straight	اسْتَقَمْتُ
One who is straight	مُسْتَقِيمٌ	You all are straight	تَسْتَقِيمُونَ	You all were straight	اسْتَقَمْتُمْ
-	-	We are straight	نَسْتَقِيمُ	We were straight	اسْتَقَمْنَا
To be straight	اسْتِقَامَةٌ	She is straight	تَسْتَقِيمُ	She was straight	اسْتَقَامَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ اسْتَقَامَ عَلَى الدِّينِ؟	نَعَمْ، اسْتَقَامَ عَلَى الدِّينِ.
هَلْ اسْتَقَامُوا عَلَى الدِّينِ؟	نَعَمْ، اسْتَقَامُوا عَلَى الدِّينِ.
هَلْ اسْتَقَمْتَ عَلَى الدِّينِ؟	نَعَمْ، اسْتَقَمْتُ عَلَى الدِّينِ.
هَلْ اسْتَقَمْتُمْ عَلَى الدِّينِ؟	نَعَمْ، اسْتَقَمْنَا عَلَى الدِّينِ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ يَسْتَقِيمُونَ عَلَى الدِّينِ؟ نَعَمْ، يَسْتَقِيمُونَ عَلَى الدِّينِ.
- فعل أمر: اسْتَقِيمُوا عَلَى الدِّينِ؟ نَسْتَقِيمُ عَلَى الدِّينِ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ هُمْ مُسْتَقِيمُونَ عَلَى الدِّينِ؟ نَعَمْ، هُمْ مُسْتَقِيمُونَ عَلَى الدِّينِ.

Just like اسْتَقَامَ, we can make the complete table for اسْتَطَاعَ (he was able). You can find other verbs too on this style.

This verb is on the pattern of تَدَبَّرَ but has two weak letters (تَوَلَّى → وُلَّى).

It is similar to هَدَى because it ends with standing Fathah (written as ى). Therefore, a number of features that you learnt in هَدَى table can be used here such as the approach to make plurals (هَادُونَ، هَادٍ، هَادُوا، يَهْدُونَ، يَهْدِي، يَهْدُوا، هَدَى)

Make special note of the plurals of: تَوَلَّى، يَتَوَلَّى، تَوَلَّوْا.

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

79 تَوَلَّى: He turned away

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Turn away!	تَوَلَّى	He turns away	يَتَوَلَّى	He turned away	تَوَلَّى
Turn away! (you all)	تَوَلَّوْا	They turn away	يَتَوَلَّوْنَ	They turned away	تَوَلَّوْا
Don't turn away	لَا تَتَوَلَّى	You turn away	تَتَوَلَّى	You turned away	تَوَلَّيْتَ
Don't turn away (you all)	لَا تَتَوَلَّوْا	I turn away	أَتَوَلَّى	I turned away	تَوَلَّيْتُ
one who turns away	مُتَوَلِّ	You turn away	تَتَوَلَّوْنَ	You all turned away	تَوَلَّيْتُمْ
-	مُتَوَلَّى	We turn away	نَتَوَلَّى	We turned away	تَوَلَّيْنَا
to turn away	تَوَلَّى	She turns away	تَتَوَلَّى	She turned away	تَوَلَّتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَتَوَلَّى؟	لَا يَتَوَلَّى.
هَلْ يَتَوَلَّوْنَ؟	لَا يَتَوَلَّوْنَ.
هَلْ تَتَوَلَّى؟	لَا أَتَوَلَّى.
هَلْ تَتَوَلَّوْنَ؟	لَا نَتَوَلَّى.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ تَوَلَّيْتُمْ؟ نَعَمْ، تَوَلَّيْنَا.
- فعل أمر: تَوَلَّوْا! نَتَوَلَّى.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ هُوَ مُتَوَلِّ؟ نَعَمْ، هُوَ مُتَوَلِّ.

Just like تَوَلَّى, we can make the complete table for تَوَلَّى (he took {in death}). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Workbook

(Qur'an Part)

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 01 - Introduction of مزيد فيه

Q1-: Why letters are added to the end of different verb forms?

Q2-: What type of verbs are called مزيد فيه?

Q3-: How many sentences are made to remember 5 types of مزيد فيه?

Q4-: How many times مزيد فيه are used in each line of the Qur'an?

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 02 - عَلَّمَ: مزيد فيه

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

- Translate into Arabic: He taught people
- Translate into English: وَعَلَّمَ اَدَمَ الْاَسْمَاءَ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ عَلَّمُوا الْقُرْآنَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb سَبَّحَ (he glorified), which is similar to عَلَّمَ and circle the 6 keys.

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

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	سَبَّحَ

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 03 - مزید فیہ: حَاسِبٌ

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

- Translate into Arabic: Take account of yourself!
- Translate into English: يُحَاسِبُكُم بِهَ اللّٰهُ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ حَاسَبْتُمْ أَنْفُسَكُمْ!

Q-2: Write full table for the verb هَاجَرَ (He migrated), which is similar to حَاسِبٌ and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		هَاجَرَ
مُهَاجِرَةٌ		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 04 - مزید فیہ: أَسْلَمَ

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

- Translate into Arabic: Submit you all to the lord of the worlds
- Translate into English: وَنَحْنُ لَهُ مُسْلِمُونَ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ أَسْلَمْتُمْ لِلّٰهِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb أَرْسَلَ (he sent), which is similar to أَسْلَمَ and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		أَرْسَلَ
إِرْسَالٌ		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 05 - اِخْتَلَفَ فيه: مزيد

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

- Translate into Arabic: You all are who differs in the religion
- Translate into English: فَلَا تَخْتَلَفُوا فِي الدِّينِ!
- Answer with 'No' in Arabic: هَلْ تَخْتَلِفُونَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb اِتَّخَذَ (He took), which is similar to اِخْتَلَفَ and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		اِتَّخَذَ
اِتَّخَذَ		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 06 - اِسْتَغْفَرَ فيه: مزيد

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

- Translate into Arabic: You (all) ask forgiveness of Allah!
- Translate into English: فَاسْتَغْفِرْ رَبَّهُ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُسْتَغْفِرُونَ مِنَ الْإِثْمِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb اِسْتَكْبَرَ (He was arrogant), which is similar to اِسْتَغْفَرَ and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		اِسْتَكْبَرَ
اِسْتَكْبَرَ		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 07 - تَدَبَّرَ فيه: مزيد

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

- Translate into Arabic: They ponder upon the Qur'an
- Translate into English: أَفَلَا يَتَدَبَّرُونَ الْقُرْآنَ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ تَتَدَبَّرُونَ الْقُرْآنَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb تَوَكَّلَ (He put trust), which is similar to تَدَبَّرَ and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		تَوَكَّلَ
تَوَكَّلَ		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 08 - انْقَلَبَ فيه: تَدَارَسَ، انْقَلَبَ - 08

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

- Translate into Arabic: Study (you all) together the Qur'an!
- Translate into English: يَتَدَارَسُونَ كِتَابَ اللَّهِ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ تَدَارَسْتُمْ الْكِتَابَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb تَشَابَهَ (He was arrogant), which is similar to تَدَارَسَ and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		تَشَابَهَ
تَشَابَهَ		

مزید فیہ: اِنْقَلَبَ

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

- Translate into Arabic: You all returned to the religion
- Translate into English: اِنْقَلَبُوا إِلَى الْبَيْتِ
- Answer with ‘yes’ in Arabic: هَلْ تَنْقَلِبُونَ إِلَى الْإِسْلَامِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb اِنْطَلَقَ (he went), which is similar to اِنْقَلَبَ and circle the 6 keys.

[illegible][illegible]

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 09 - Introduction of مزيد فيه with weak letter

Q-1: How many types of words in Arabic and which are they?

Q-2: Which verbs we have learnt in Course-1 and Course-2?

Q-3: Give an example of a verb with weak letter and a verb with repeated letters?

Q-4: which kind of verbs we are going to learn in next lessons?

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 10 - مزيد فيه: وَلَّى

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

- Translate into Arabic: He turns away from the religion
- Translate into English: مَا وَلَّيْتَهُمْ عَنْ قِبَلَتِهِمْ
- Answer with 'No' in Arabic: هَلْ تَوَلَّيْتُ وَجْهَكَ عَنِ الدِّينِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb نَجَّى (he saved), which is similar to وَلَّى and circle the 6 keys.

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

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	نَجَّى

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 11 - مزید فیہ: نَادَى

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

- Translate into Arabic: You (all) call your lord!
- Translate into English: يُنَادِي لِإِيْمَانٍ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُنَادُونَ اللَّهَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb لَاقَى (He met), which is similar to نَادَى and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		لَاقَى
مُلاَقَاةٌ		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 12 - مزید فیہ: أَقَامَ

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

- Translate into Arabic: We establish Salah for Allah
- Translate into English: أَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ!
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ يُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb أَرَادَ (He wanted), which is similar to أَقَامَ and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		أَرَادَ
إِرَادَةٌ		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 13 - أَلْقَى: مزيد فيه

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

- Translate into Arabic: Throw down!
- Translate into English: وَأَلْقَى فِي الْأَرْضِ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ أَلْقَيْتَ شَيْئًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb أَوْحَى (He revealed), which is similar to نَادَى and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		أَوْحَى
إِيْحَاء		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 14 - اٰمَنَ: مزيد فيه

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

- Translate into Arabic: We believed in Allah and his messenger
- Translate into English: كُلُّ اٰمَنَ بِاللّٰهِ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْآخِرَةِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb اٰنْفَقَ (He spent), which is similar to اٰسَلَمَ and اٰمَنَ, and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		اٰنْفَقَ
اٰنْفَاق		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 15 - أَضَلَّ: مزيد فيه

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

- Translate into Arabic: Allah misguide the disbelievers
- Translate into English: وَأَضَلَّ فِرْعَوْنُ قَوْمَهُ
- Answer with 'No' in Arabic: هَلْ أَضَلَّ الْقَوْمَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb أَحَبَّ (He liked), which is similar to أَضَلَّ and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		أَحَبَّ
إِحْبَاب		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 16 - أَذَى: مزيد فيه: اتى

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

- Translate into Arabic: They all give Zakah
- Translate into English: اتَّهَمُ اللَّهُ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ اتَّهَمُ الزَّكَاةَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb أَذَى (He harmed), which is similar to أَتَى and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		أَذَى
إِيْذَاء		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 17 - مَزِيد فِيهِ: اِهْتَدَى

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

- Translate into Arabic: They all are guided
- Translate into English: وَلَا يَهْتَدُونَ سَبِيلًا
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ اِهْتَدَوْا سَبِيلًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb اِهْتَدَى (He desired), which is similar to اِهْتَدَى and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		اِهْتَدَى
اِهْتَدَى		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 18 - مَزِيد فِيهِ: اتَّقَى

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

- Translate into Arabic: Fear Allah! (you all)
- Translate into English: فَمَنِ اتَّقَى وَأَصْلَحَ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُتَّقُونَ اللَّهَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb اِفْتَرَى (He fabricated), which is similar to اِفْتَرَى and circle the 6 keys.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
		اِفْتَرَى
اِفْتَرَى		

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 19 - مزيد فيه: اِسْتَقَامَ

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

- Translate into Arabic: They are straight on Haqq
- Translate into English: فَاسْتَقِيمُوا!
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ اسْتَقَمْتُمْ عَلَى الدِّينِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb اِسْتَطَاعَ (He was able), which is similar to اِسْتَقَامَ and circle the 6 keys.

[illegible]

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 20 - مزيد فيه: تَوَيَّ

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| • Translate into Arabic: | They turned away from Haqq |
| • Translate into English: | يَتَوَلَّى عَنِ الدِّينِ |
| • Answer with ‘No’ in Arabic: | هَلْ يَتَوَلَّى عَنِ الْإِسْلَامِ؟ |

Q-2: Write full table for the verb تَوَفَّى (He took {in death}), which is similar to تَوَلَّى and circle the 6 keys.

[illegible]