

Learn Arabic Grammar – The Easy Way

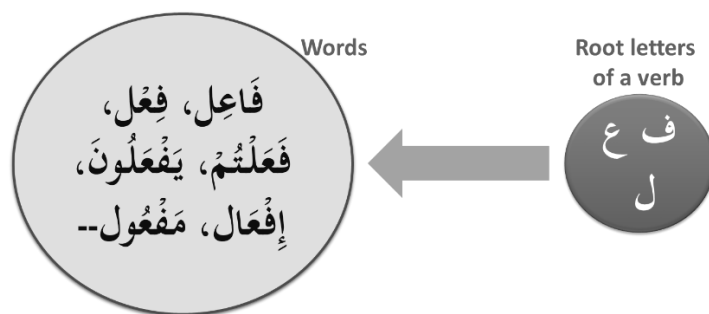
UNIT - 5

Lesson 1

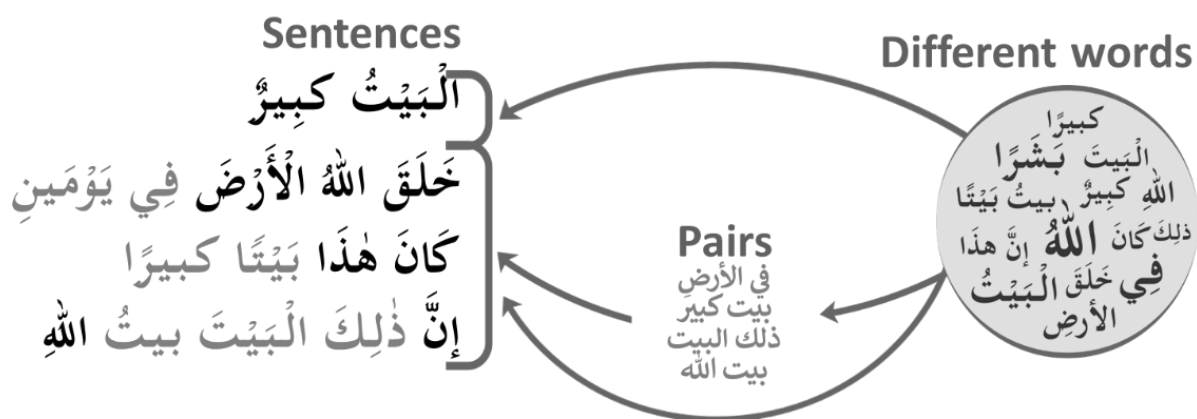
جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ Verbal Sentence

Arabic Grammar is divided into two main parts. Simplified definitions of each one of them is given below:

- Sarf صرف: How to make different words from root letters of a verb.



- Nahw نحو: How to make pairs and sentences, using different words.



This joining of words results in changes in the endings of words depending upon whether those words act as subject, object, etc. in a sentence. However, some words do not change their endings.

In this course, we will focus on four types of pairs and four types of sentences. We have already learnt جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ (Nominal sentence) in the last course. Let us learn جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ (Verbal sentence) now. Please note that:

- جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ is the one which starts with a noun.
- جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ is the one which starts with a verb.

Let us take an example of جملة فعلية.

الْأَرْضَ	اللَّهُ	خَلَقَ
the earth	Allah created	
Object: مَفْعُولُ بِهِ	Subject: فَاعِلٌ	verb: فَعَلَ
state of نصب	state of رفع	

Few more examples:

The Muslim memorized the Quran.	حَفِظَ الْمُسْلِمُ الْقُرْآنَ
The believer recites the Hadith.	يَقْرَأُ الْمُؤْمِنُ الْحَدِيثَ
The pious (person) listens to the Seerah.	يَسْمَعُ الصَّالِحُ السِّيَرَةَ

Now, let us change the subject to plural:

حَفِظَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ الْقُرْآنَ	حَفِظَ الْمُسْلِمُ الْقُرْآنَ
يَقْرَأُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الْحَدِيثَ	يَقْرَأُ الْمُؤْمِنُ الْحَدِيثَ
يَسْمَعُ الصَّالِحُونَ السِّيَرَةَ	يَسْمَعُ الصَّالِحُ السِّيَرَةَ

- If a verb and a subject are there in a single sentence, then the verb will be singular.
- Don't worry about changing the first verb to plural. Keep it singular always! Isn't it easy to make a sentence in Arabic!

Learn to change the subject to feminine (and the verb too).

حَفِظَتِ الْمُسْلِمَةُ الْقُرْآنَ	حَفِظَ الْمُسْلِمُ الْقُرْآنَ
تَقْرَأُ الْمُؤْمِنَةُ الْحَدِيثَ	يَقْرَأُ الْمُؤْمِنُ الْحَدِيثَ
تَسْمَعُ الصَّالِحَةُ السِّيَرَةَ	يَسْمَعُ الصَّالِحُ السِّيَرَةَ

Lesson 2

أَنَّ، كَأَنَّ، لَكِنَّ and its sisters

- إِنَّ converts the state of first noun to نصب state! The best example of this rule from the Qur'an is:

إِنَّ	الله	عَفُورٌ
is	اسم إنَّ	خبر إنَّ
is forgiving	Allah	Indeed

More Examples

- Let us add إِنَّ to these sentences:
- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| إِنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولٌ ﷺ | ← | مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولٌ ﷺ |
| إِنَّ هُودًا نَبِيٌّ | ← | هُودٌ نَبِيٌّ |
| إِنَّ زَيْدًا صَغِيرٌ | ← | زَيْدٌ صَغِيرٌ |
| إِنَّ سَعْدًا كَبِيرٌ | ← | سَعْدٌ كَبِيرٌ |

- Learn to add إِنَّ to these sentences:
- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَ صَادِقٌ | ← | الْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ |
| إِنَّ الْمُؤْمِنَ صَالِحٌ | ← | الْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحٌ |
| إِنَّ الْمُنَافِقَ فَاسِقٌ | ← | الْمُنَافِقُ فَاسِقٌ |

- After adding إِنَّ to these sentences:
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَةَ صَادِقَةٌ | ← | الْمُسْلِمَةُ صَادِقَةٌ |
| إِنَّ الْمُؤْمِنَةَ صَالِحَةٌ | ← | الْمُؤْمِنَةُ صَالِحَةٌ |
| إِنَّ الْمُنَافِقَةَ فَاسِقَةٌ | ← | الْمُنَافِقَةُ فَاسِقَةٌ |
- (Note that the plural of مُسْلِمَةٌ or مُسْلِمَةٌ is مُسْلِمَاتٌ)

Practice the word “مُسْلِمُونَ” with TPI. Please note that the plural of مُسْلِمًا and مُسْلِمٍ is مُسْلِمِينَ.

Original state
(state of رفع)

الْمُسْلِمُونَ ← الْمُسْلِمُ

When there is effect
(state of نصب)

الْمُسْلِمِينَ ← الْمُسْلِمَ

- After adding إِنَّ to these sentences:
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ صَادِقُونَ | ← | الْمُسْلِمُونَ صَادِقُونَ |
| إِنَّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ صَالِحُونَ | ← | الْمُؤْمِنُونَ صَالِحُونَ |
| إِنَّ الْمُنَافِقِينَ فَاسِقُونَ | ← | الْمُنَافِقُونَ فَاسِقُونَ |

- Some more words behave like إِنَّ. They are called: Sisters of إِنَّ.

لَكِنَّ	كَأَنَّ	أَنَّ
but	as if, as though	that

- Add these words before “الْبَيْتُ كَبِيرٌ” and practice with TPI:

أَنَّ الْبَيْتَ كَبِيرٌ	←	أَنَّ
كَأَنَّ الْبَيْتَ كَبِيرٌ	←	كَأَنَّ
لَكِنَّ الْبَيْتَ كَبِيرٌ	←	لَكِنَّ

Lesson 3

أَصْبَحَ، أَمْسَى and its sisters كَانَ

- كَانَ changes the state of second noun to نصب state! Best example of this rule from the Qur'an is:

كَانَ	الله	عَفُورًا
	اسم كَانَ	خبر كَانَ
	Allah is	forgiving

Let us practice كَانَ with these sentences.



Case-2: When the first one has ال	
الْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ ←	كَانَ الْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقًا
الْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحٌ ←	كَانَ الْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحًا
الْمُنَافِقُ فَاسِقٌ ←	كَانَ الْمُنَافِقُ فَاسِقًا

Case-4: Plural nouns	
الْمُسْلِمُونَ صَادِقُونَ	كَانَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ صَادِقِينَ
الْمُؤْمِنُونَ صَالِحُونَ	كَانَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ صَالِحِينَ
الْمُنَافِقُونَ فَاسِقُونَ	كَانَ الْمُنَافِقُونَ فَاسِقِينَ

Case-1: Both having Tanween	
هُودٌ نَبِيٌّ ←	كَانَ هُودٌ نَبِيًّا
زَيْدٌ صَغِيرٌ ←	كَانَ زَيْدٌ صَغِيرًا
سَعْدٌ كَبِيرٌ ←	كَانَ سَعْدٌ كَبِيرًا

Case-3: Feminine nouns	
الْمُسْلِمَةُ صَادِقَةٌ	كَانَ الْمُسْلِمَةُ صَادِقَةً
الْمُؤْمِنَةُ صَالِحَةٌ	كَانَ الْمُؤْمِنَةُ صَالِحَةً
الْمُنَافِقَةُ فَاسِقَةٌ	كَانَ الْمُنَافِقَةُ فَاسِقَةً

Practice the word “مُسْلِمُونَ” with TPI. Please note that the plural of مُسْلِمًا and مُسْلِمِينَ is مُسْلِمُونَ.

الْمُسْلِمُونَ	Original state (state of رفع)		الْمُسْلِمُ
الْمُسْلِمِينَ	When there is effect (state of نصب)		الْمُسْلِمِ

- Some more words behave like كَانَ. They are called: Sisters of كَانَ. Two of them are given below:

woke up, has become	أَصْبَحَ
reached evening, has become	أَمْسَى

- Add these words before “الْبَيْتُ كَبِيرٌ” and practice with TPI:

كَانَ الْبَيْتُ كَبِيرًا	←	كَانَ
أَصْبَحَ الْبَيْتُ كَبِيرًا	←	أَصْبَحَ
أَمْسَى الْبَيْتُ كَبِيرًا	←	أَمْسَى

Lesson 4

First pair Preposition + Noun (Singular)

In the past lessons, we have learnt four important types of sentences.

إِسْمِيَّة	اللَّهُ غَفُورٌ
فِعْلِيَّة	خَلَقَ اللَّهُ الْأَرْضَ
إِنَّ	إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ
كَانَ	كَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا

From this lesson onwards, we will learn four important types of pairs. These pairs are given below along with a simple example. The four examples make a nice statement (if you read that downwards) that helps us remember the four types of pairs easily:

Example	Describes...
→ حرف جر with	فِي الْأَرْضِ
→ صِفَةٌ with	بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ
→ إِشَارَةٌ with	ذَلِكَ الْبَيْتُ
→ Showing relation	بَيْتُ اللَّهِ

In this lesson, we will take the first pair (Preposition + Noun) لِي، عَنْ، بِ، فِي، عَلَى، إِلَى...

➤ The noun after it will be in Jarr state (جَرْرُ يَنْ) Here are few examples for Jarr state:

in Jarr state	بِاللَّهِ	Prepositions
	فِي الْأَرْضِ	
	لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ	
	مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ	

➤ Few more examples for Jarr state:

If you have لِي + a specified noun (with الـ...)	If you have لِي + a general noun (جَرْرُ يَنْ)	Practice with TPI!
المُسْلِمِ ← لِلْمُسْلِمِ	مُسْلِمٌ ← لِلْمُسْلِمِ	Original state (state of رفع)
المُؤْمِنِ ← لِلْمُؤْمِنِ	مُؤْمِنٌ ← لِلْمُؤْمِنِ	When there is effect (state of نصب)
الصَّالِحِ ← لِلصَّالِحِ	صَالِحٌ ← لِلصَّالِحِ	After preposition (state of جَرْر)
النَّاصِرِ ← لِلنَّاصِرِ	نَاصِرٌ ← لِلنَّاصِرِ	




➤ If you have اللَّهُ after a preposition:

إِلَى	←	إِلَى اللَّهِ
عَلَى	←	عَلَى اللَّهِ
مِنْ	←	مِنْ اللَّهِ
فِي	←	فِي اللَّهِ
بِ	←	بِاللَّهِ
لِ	←	لِللَّهِ

Lesson 5

First pair Preposition + Noun (Plural)

In this lesson, we will take Preposition with Plural Nouns. The noun after it (لِ، مِنْ، عَنْ، بِ، فِي، عَلَى، إِلَى، ...) will be in Jarr state (يَنْ → يَن). Let's practice singular and plural nouns first:

أَلْمُسْلِمُونَ	Original state (رفع state)		أَلْمُسْلِمُ
أَلْمُسْلِمِينَ	When there is effect (نصب state)		أَلْمُسْلِمِ
أَلْمُسْلِمِينَ	After preposition (جر state)		أَلْمُسْلِمِ

Few examples of Jarr state:

If you have مِنْ + a specified noun (with اَلْ...)		
أَلْمُسْلِمُونَ	←	مِنْ أَلْمُسْلِمِينَ
أَلْمُؤْمِنُونَ	←	مِنْ أَلْمُؤْمِنِينَ
أَلصَّالِحُونَ	←	مِنْ أَلصَّالِحِينَ
أَلتَّائِبُونَ	←	مِنْ أَلتَّائِبِينَ

If you have لِ + a specific noun (with اَلْ...)		
أَلْمُسْلِمُونَ	←	لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ
أَلْمُؤْمِنُونَ	←	لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ
أَلصَّالِحُونَ	←	لِلصَّالِحِينَ
أَلتَّائِبُونَ	←	لِلتَّائِبِينَ

Examples from the Qur'an:

guidance for those conscious of Allah

• هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ

but they are not (at all) believers

• وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ

and became of the disbelievers

• وَكَانَ مِنَ الْكَافِرِينَ

and Allah is the possessor of bounty for the believers

• وَاللَّهُ ذُو فَضْلٍ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

Allah is free from need of the worlds

• فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَنِيٌّ عَنِ الْعَالَمِينَ

And those who believe and do righteous deeds – We will surely admit them among the righteous [into Paradise]

• وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ




لَنُدْخِلَنَّهُمْ فِي الصَّالِحِينَ

Lesson 6




رَفْع، نَصْب، جَرّ for singular nouns

In this lesson we will practice sentences that have رَفْع، نَصْب، جَرّ for singular nouns.

- See the translation in the following sentences. Show the TPI sign for the nouns only.

examples	states
A Muslim came. جَاءَ مُسْلِمٌ	Original state (رفع state)  مُسْلِمٌ
Zaid saw a Muslim. رَأَى زَيْدٌ مُسْلِمًا	When there is effect (نصب state)  مُسْلِمًا
Zaid heard from a Muslim. سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ مُسْلِمٍ	After preposition (جر state)  مُسْلِمٍ

- Practice with these sentences too, Show the TPI sign for the nouns only.

examples	states
The Muslim came. جَاءَ الْمُسْلِمُ	Original state (رفع state)  الْمُسْلِمُ
Zaid saw the Muslim. رَأَى زَيْدٌ الْمُسْلِمَ	When there is effect (نصب state)  الْمُسْلِمَ
Zaid heard from the Muslim. سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِ	After preposition (جر state)  الْمُسْلِمِ

- Let us take few examples from the Qur'an. Show the TPI sign for the nouns only.

يَقُولُ الْكَافِرُ	أَمِنَ النَّاسُ	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ
The disbeliever will say	The people believed	Allah heard

- Few another examples from the Qur'an. Show the TPI sign for the nouns only.




الْأَرْضَ	خَلَقَ اللَّهُ
the earth	Allah created
الْقَوَاعِدَ	يَرْفَعُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
the bases	Ibrahim (AS) raises
الرَّسُولَ	عَصَى فِرْعَوْنُ
the messenger	Fir'oun disobeyed
الْكِتَابَ	أَنْزَلَ
the book	He sent down
اللَّهُ	أَطِيعُوا
Allah	Obey
النَّارَ	وَاتَّقُوا
the fire	And fear

Lesson 7




رَفْع، نَصْب، جَر for plural nouns

In this lesson we will take sentences that have رَفْع، نَصْب، جَر for plural nouns.

➤ Translate the following. Show the TPI sign for the nouns only.

examples	states
Muslims came. جَاءَ مُسْلِمُونَ	Original state (رفع state)  مُسْلِمُونَ
Zaid saw Muslims. رَأَى زَيْدٌ مُسْلِمِينَ	When there is effect (نصب state)  مُسْلِمِينَ
Zaid heard from Muslims. سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ مُسْلِمِينَ	After preposition (جر state)  مُسْلِمِينَ

➤ Translate the following. Show the TPI sign for the nouns only.

examples	states
The Muslims came. جَاءَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ	Original state (رفع state)  الْمُسْلِمُونَ
Zaid saw the Muslims. رَأَى زَيْدٌ الْمُسْلِمِينَ	When there is effect (نصب state)  الْمُسْلِمِينَ
Zaid heard from the Muslims. سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ	After preposition (جر state)  الْمُسْلِمِينَ

➤ Examples from the Qur'an. Show the TPI sign for the nouns only.

يَفْرَحُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ	يَقُولُ الْكَافِرُونَ	قَالَ الظَّالِمُونَ
The believers rejoice	The disbelievers say	The wrongdoers said

➤ Few another examples from the Qur'an. Show the TPI sign for the nouns only.

الظَّالِمِينَ	يُضِلُّ اللَّهُ
the wrongdoers	Allah sends astray
الشَّاكِرِينَ	سَيَجْزِي اللَّهُ
the grateful ones	Allah will soon reward
الرُّسُلِينَ	كَذَّبَتْ ثَمُودُ
the messengers	Thamud denied
الْكَافِرِينَ	لَا يُحِبُّ
the disbelievers	He does not like
الظَّالِمِينَ	لَا يُحِبُّ
wrongdoers	He does not like
الصَّابِرِينَ	بَشِّرْ
those who are patient	Give good news

Lesson 8

Second pair اِسْم + صِفَة (Singular)

In this lesson, we will learn the second pair, made of a singular noun and its attribute (اِسْم + صِفَة).




In Arabic, the noun is written first, and then its attribute.

بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ




اِسْم صِفَة

Therefore, in Arabic, we say, “house big” instead of “big house.” If I say, “I saw a big black scary hairy ... (insect or a bear?)” So, instead of keeping you in suspense till the end, in Arabic, I have to say “insect” first and then describe its attributes.




➤ Practice with TPI. Show the TPI sign two times for the two words.

examples	states
هَذَا بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ	Original state (رفع state)  بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ بَيْتًا كَبِيرًا	When there is effect (نصب state)  بَيْتًا كَبِيرًا
زَيْدٌ فِي بَيْتٍ كَبِيرٍ	After preposition (جر state)  بَيْتٍ كَبِيرٍ

➤ Practice with TPI! مُسْلِمٌ صَادِقٌ (A true Muslim).

examples	states
جَاءَ مُسْلِمٌ صَادِقٌ	Original state (رفع state)  مُسْلِمٌ صَادِقٌ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ مُسْلِمًا صَادِقًا	When there is effect (نصب state)  مُسْلِمًا صَادِقًا
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ مُسْلِمٍ صَادِقٍ	After preposition (جر state)  مُسْلِمٍ صَادِقٍ

➤ Example with “ال”: If the اِسْم has ال, صِفَة will also have ال. اَلْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ: the honest Muslim.

examples	states
جَاءَ اَلْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ	Original state (رفع state)  اَلْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ اَلْمُسْلِمَ الصَّادِقَ	When there is effect (نصب state)  اَلْمُسْلِمَ الصَّادِقَ
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ اَلْمُسْلِمِ الصَّادِقِ	After preposition (جر state)  اَلْمُسْلِمِ الصَّادِقِ

➤ Examples from the Quran

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge in Allah from Satan, the outcast

وَذَلِكَ الْقَوْزُ الْمُبِينُ

And that is the clear attainment

وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا

and speak to them words of appropriate kindness

إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

Guide us to the straight path

وَالْهُكْمُ إِلَهُ وَاحِدٌ

And your god is one God

إِنَّهُ لَقُرْآنٌ كَرِيمٌ، فِي كِتَابٍ مَكْنُونٍ

Indeed, it is a noble Qur'an, In a Register well-protected




Lesson 9

Second pair **إِسْم + صِفَة** (Plural)




In this lesson, we will learn: Second pair **إِسْم + صِفَة** (Plural). For example:

True Muslims **مُسْلِمُونَ صَادِقُونَ**

➤ Practice with TPI. Show the TPI sign two times for the two words.

examples	states		
جَاءَ مُسْلِمُونَ صَادِقُونَ	Original state (رفع state)		مُسْلِمُونَ صَادِقُونَ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ مُسْلِمِينَ صَادِقِينَ	When there is effect (نصب state)		مُسْلِمِينَ صَادِقِينَ
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ مُسْلِمِينَ صَادِقِينَ	After preposition (جر state)		مُسْلِمِينَ صَادِقِينَ

➤ Example with “ال”. If the **اسم** has **ال**, **صفة** will also have **ال**. **الْمُسْلِمُونَ الصَّادِقُونَ** (the honest Muslims)

examples	states		
جَاءَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ الصَّادِقُونَ	Original state (رفع state)		الْمُسْلِمُونَ الصَّادِقُونَ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ الْمُسْلِمِينَ الصَّادِقِينَ	When there is effect (نصب state)		الْمُسْلِمِينَ الصَّادِقِينَ
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ الصَّادِقِينَ	After preposition (جر state)		الْمُسْلِمِينَ الصَّادِقِينَ

➤ Examples from the Qur'an:

فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَرْضَىٰ عَنِ الْقَوْمِ الْفَاسِقِينَ

Allah is not satisfied with a defiantly disobedient people

وَاللَّهُ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الظَّالِمِينَ

and Allah does not guide the wrongdoing people

قَالُوا إِنَّا أُرْسِلْنَا إِلَىٰ قَوْمٍ مُّجْرِمِينَ

They said, "Indeed, we have been sent to a people of criminals"

Lesson 10

Third pair هَذَا، هَؤُلَاءِ إِشَارَةٌ + إِسْم




We will now learn the 3rd pair. We know the words: هَذَا، هَؤُلَاءِ (This, These). If you point out to anything while saying هَذَا then that thing will become specific. Therefore, ال (the) is added to that word.

هَذَا الْبَيْتُ




this house

This pair is a pair with اشارة word (pointer word). It answers the question: Which one?




- For the pointer words, there is no change in any state. So, Only one sign will be shown because only one word changes its sign.

examples	states
هَذَا الْبَيْتُ	Original state (رفع state)  هَذَا
هَذَا الْبَيْتِ	When there is effect (نصب state)  هَذَا
هَذَا الْبَيْتِ	After preposition (جر state)  هَذَا

- Practice the above pairs in sentences using TPI!




examples	states
بَيْتِي هَذَا الْبَيْتُ	Original state (رفع state)  هَذَا
رَأَى زَيْدٌ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ	When there is effect (نصب state)  هَذَا
زَيْدٌ فِي هَذَا الْبَيْتِ	After preposition (جر state)  هَذَا

- Let us take practice with another word: "مُسْلِمٌ".

examples	states
جَاءَ هَذَا الْمُسْلِمُ	Original state (رفع state)  هَذَا الْمُسْلِمُ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ هَذَا الْمُسْلِمِ	When there is effect (نصب state)  هَذَا الْمُسْلِمِ
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ هَذَا الْمُسْلِمِ	After preposition (جر state)  هَذَا الْمُسْلِمِ

Practice of plural:

- As you learnt that there is no change in any state of the pointer words. In plural too, there will be no change in any state. While doing TPI, Only one sign will be shown because only one word changes its sign.

examples	states		
هَؤُلَاءِ الْمُسْلِمُونَ	Original state (رفع state)		هَؤُلَاءِ
هَؤُلَاءِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ	When there is effect (نصب state)		هَؤُلَاءِ
هَؤُلَاءِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ	After preposition (جر state)		هَؤُلَاءِ

- Practice these sentences using TPI!

جَاءَ هَؤُلَاءِ الْمُسْلِمُونَ

رَأَى زَيْدٌ هَؤُلَاءِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ هَؤُلَاءِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

- Other words of Isharah are:

أُولَئِكَ

ذَلِكَ

those

that

- Examples from the Qur'an: (Keep the verb & subject together during practice)

أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْكَ هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ

We have revealed to you this Qur'an

إِنَّ هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ يَهْدِي

Indeed, this Qur'an guides

وَلَقَدْ ضَرَبْنَا لِلنَّاسِ فِي هَذَا الْقُرْآنِ مِنْ كُلِّ مَثَلٍ

And We have certainly presented for the people in this Qur'an from every [kind of] example.

Lesson 11

Introduction – Fourth Pair (that shows relation)

In this lesson we will learn the pair that shows relation between two words.

- You must have heard this pair:

اللّٰهُ	بَيْتُ
of Allah	the house

- Place Dhammah on the 1st word & Kasrah on the 2nd. It shows the relation between the two words.

اللّٰهُ بَيْتُ

↓ ↗

The second word answers to the question: Whose?

- Most of the names occur on this pattern, for example:

Slave of Allah	عَبْدُ اللّٰهِ
Slave of the most Beneficent.	عَبْدُ الرَّحْمٰنِ
Helper of the Deen	نَصِيْرُ الدِّيْنِ

- Here are some more examples with proper nouns:

the house of Zaid	بَيْتُ زَيْدٍ
Nation of Hood (AS)	قَوْمُ هُوْدٍ
Rabb of Muhammad ﷺ	رَبُّ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ

- Let us take few more examples from the Qur'an:

مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللّٰهِ
Muhammad ﷺ (is) the Messenger of Allah
إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللّٰهِ وَالْفَتْحُ
When the victory of Allah and the conquest comes
كَذَّبَتْ قَبْلَهُمْ قَوْمُ نُوحٍ
Before them the people of Noah denied




Lesson 12

Fourth Pair (that shows relation)




رَفَعَ، نَصَبَ، جَرَّ

In the last lesson, we learnt the pair that shows relation between the two words. In this lesson we will learn how to use the third pair in sentences.

- We already know the pair (بَيْتُ اللَّهِ). Let us now learn the three states for this pair. Please note that the second word is already in Jarr state so there is no change in this word, only the first word will change. Therefore, you have to show only one TPI sign for the first word. Look at the given sentences and practice with TPI:

examples	states
هَذَا بَيْتُ اللَّهِ	Original state (رفع state)  بَيْتُ اللَّهِ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ بَيْتَ اللَّهِ	When there is effect (نصب state)  بَيْتَ اللَّهِ
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ هَذَا الْمُسْلِمِ	After preposition (جر state)  بَيْتِ اللَّهِ

- Let us take second example: رَبُّ الْأَرْضِ (Rabb of the earth). Practice with the given sentences and show TPI only once because only one word will change.

examples	states
اللَّهُ رَبُّ الْأَرْضِ	Original state (رفع state)  رَبُّ الْأَرْضِ
أَعْبُدُ رَبَّ الْأَرْضِ	When there is effect (نصب state)  رَبَّ الْأَرْضِ
أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْأَرْضِ	After preposition (جر state)  رَبِّ الْأَرْضِ

- Now, let us take few examples from the Qur'an:

الَّذِينَ يَنْقُضُونَ عَهْدَ اللَّهِ

Who break the covenant of Allah

إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ غَيْبِ السَّمُوتِ وَالْأَرْضِ

I know the unseen [aspects] of the heavens and the earth

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ

from the evil of the whisperer

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

Say, "I seek refuge in the Lord of mankind

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ

Have you not considered, [O Muhammad], how your Lord dealt with the companions of the elephant?

وَرَأَيْتِ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا




And you see the people entering into the religion of Allah in multitudes

Lesson 13

Fourth Pair (that shows relation) with pronouns




In this lesson we will learn the use of pronouns in the pair that shows relations. For example, we will take بَيْتُ اللَّهِ instead of بَيْتُهُ.

- There will be an effect on pronouns: نَا، كُمْ، يَ، لَكَ، هُمْ، هُ، لَ. Let us use this pair in sentences and practice with TPI.

examples	states		
هَذَا بَيْتُهُ	Original state (رفع state)		بَيْتُهُ
دَخَلَ زَيْدٌ بَيْتَهُ	When there is effect (نصب state)		بَيْتَهُ
زَيْدٌ فِي بَيْتِهِ	After preposition (جر state)		بَيْتِهِ

Note: For the third case, instead of بَيْتِهِ it is read بَيْتِهِ for the convenience.

- Let us take another examples with a female pronoun.

examples	states		
اللَّهُ رَبُّهَا	Original state (رفع state)		رَبُّهَا
أَعْبَدُ رَبَّهَا	When there is effect (نصب state)		رَبَّهَا
أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّهَا	After preposition (جر state)		رَبِّهَا

- Let us look at the effect of preposition on such pairs.

If you have مِنْ + a pair of relation		
رَبُّهُ	←	مِنْ رَبِّهِ
رَبُّهُمْ	←	مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ
رَبُّكَ	←	مِنْ رَبِّكَ
رَبِّي	←	مِنْ رَبِّي
رَبُّكُمْ	←	مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ
رَبُّنَا	←	مِنْ رَبِّنَا
رَبُّهَا	←	مِنْ رَبِّهَا

If you have بِ + a pair of relation		
رَبُّهُ	←	بِرَبِّهِ
رَبُّهُمْ	←	بِرَبِّهِمْ
رَبُّكَ	←	بِرَبِّكَ
رَبِّي	←	بِرَبِّي
رَبُّكُمْ	←	بِرَبِّكُمْ
رَبُّنَا	←	بِرَبِّنَا
رَبُّهَا	←	بِرَبِّهَا

Lesson 14

Fourth Pair (that shows relation) with plurals

In this lesson we will learn the case of third pair (that shows relation) with plurals.

The house of Allah

بَيْتُ اللَّهِ




The book of the Muslim

كِتَابُ الْمُسْلِمِ




The book of the Muslims

كِتَابُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

➤ Practice these sentences showing only one TPI sign as only one word will change.

examples	states		
هَذَا كِتَابُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ	Original state (رفع state)		كِتَابُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ
قَرَأْتُ كِتَابَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ	When there is effect (نصب state)		كِتَابَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ
كَتَبْتُ مِنْ كِتَابِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ	After preposition (جر state)		كِتَابِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

➤ Now, instead of كِتَابُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ we will take كِتَابُهُمْ. Remember that, in case of object, it will be كِتَابُهُمْ and after preposition كِتَابِهِمْ. Let us practice with TPI!

examples	states		
هَذَا كِتَابُهُمْ	Original state (رفع state)		كِتَابُهُمْ
قَرَأْتُ كِتَابَهُمْ	When there is effect (نصب state)		كِتَابَهُمْ
كَتَبْتُ مِنْ كِتَابِهِمْ	After preposition (جر state)		كِتَابِهِمْ

➤ Preposition affects the noun after it! Let us take three examples:

مِنْ + بَعْدَ (after)
مِنْ بَعْدِهِ
مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ
مِنْ بَعْدِكَ
مِنْ بَعْدِي
مِنْ بَعْدِكُمْ
مِنْ بَعْدِنَا
مِنْ بَعْدِهَا

مِنْ + قَبْلَ (before)
مِنْ قَبْلِهِ
مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ
مِنْ قَبْلِكَ
مِنْ قَبْلِي
مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ
مِنْ قَبْلِنَا
مِنْ قَبْلِهَا

مِنْ + دُونَ (other than)
مِنْ دُونِهِ
مِنْ دُونِهِمْ
مِنْ دُونِكَ
مِنْ دُونِي
مِنْ دُونِكُمْ
مِنْ دُونِنَا
مِنْ دُونِهَا

➤ Let us take few examples from the Qur'an:

كَذَلِكَ يَطْبَعُ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِ الْكَافِرِينَ

Thus does Allah seal over the hearts of the disbelievers

وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُضَيِّعُ أَجْرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

and [of the fact] that Allah does not allow the reward of believers to be lost

وَاللَّهُ وَلِيُّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

And Allah is the ally of the believers

In this lesson, we will learn Three states of Nasb: (1) object; (2) for emphasis; and (3) to denote the reason.

➤ Remember this example:

Why?	The same? (emphasis)	Who?	
طَاعَةً	ذِكْرًا	الله	ذَكَرْتُ
in obedience (to Him)	remembrance	Allah	I remembered

➤ Let us take additional examples for each of the above three cases.

1. Examples from the Qur'an for: **Who / What?** (object).

خَلَقَ اللهُ الْأَرْضَ

Allah created the earth

يَضْرِبُ اللهُ الْأَمْثَالَ لِلنَّاسِ

And Allah presents examples for the people

وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَوْلَادَكُمْ

And do not kill your children

2. Examples from the Qur'an for: **Emphasis**.

أَذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ ذِكْرًا

remember Allah with remembrance

رَتِّلِ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلًا

and recite the Qur'an with measured recitation

وَكَلَّمَ اللهُ مُوسَى تَكْلِيمًا

And Allah spoke to Moses with [direct] speech

3. Examples from the Qur'an for: **Why or for what?**

وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَوْلَادَكُمْ خَشْيَةَ إِمْلَاقٍ

And do not kill your children for fear of poverty

يَجْعَلُونَ أَصَابِعَهُمْ فِي آذَانِهِمْ مِنَ الصَّوَاعِقِ حَذَرَ الْمَوْتِ

They put their fingers in their ears against the thunderclaps in dread of death

يُنْفِقُونَ أَمْوَالَهُمْ ابْتِغَاءَ مَرْضَاتِ اللهِ

They spend their wealth seeking Allah's Pleasure

In the last lesson, you have learnt three states of Nasb. In this lesson we will learn additional three states of Nasb: (4) when or what time; (5) where; (6) in which condition – external/internal.

➤ Let us extend the example that we have seen in the last lesson.

<i>In what condition (external, internal)</i>	<i>Where?</i>	<i>When?</i>
فَاعِدًا ، خَائِفًا	خَلْفَ الْإِمَامِ	صَبَاحًا
while sitting, afraid	behind Imam	in the morning

4. Examples from the Qur'an for: **When or at what time?**

إِنْ أَتَاكُمْ عَذَابُهُ بَيَاتًا أَوْ نَهَارًا

if His torment should come to you by night or by day

وَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ قَبْلَ طُلُوعِ الشَّمْسِ

and exalt [Allah] with praise of your Rabb before the rising of the sun

دَعَوْتُ قَوْمِي لَيْلًا وَنَهَارًا

I have called my people night and day

5. Examples from the Qur'an for: **Where?**

إِذْ يُبَايِعُونَكَ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ

when they gave their Bai'a (pledge) to you (O Muhammad SAW) under the tree

وَبَنَيْنَا فَوْقَكُمْ سَبْعًا شَدِيدًا

And We have built above you seven strong (heavens)

وَلَا تُقَاتِلُوهُمْ عِنْدَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ

And do not fight them at al-Masjid al- Haram

6. Examples from the Qur'an for: **In which (external) condition?**

يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ قِيَمًا وَقُعُودًا

They remember Allah standing and sitting

أَدْعُوا رَبَّكُمْ تَضَرُّعًا وَخُفْيَةً

Invoke your Lord with humility and in secret

Examples from the Qur'an for: **In which (internal) condition?**

وَادْعُوهُ خَوْفًا وَطَمَعًا

and invoke Him with fear and hope

Lesson 17

Additional five states of Nasb

In the last two lesson, you have learnt six states of Nasb. In this lesson we will learn additional five states of Nasb. Let us first recall the example that we have used to explain the Nasb states:

<i>In what condition (external, internal)</i>	<i>Where?</i>	<i>When?</i>	<i>Why?</i>	<i>The same? (emphasis)</i>	<i>Who?</i>	
فَاعِدًا ، خَائِفًا	خَلْفَ الْإِمَامِ	صَبَاحًا	طَاعَةً	ذِكْرًا	اللَّهِ	ذَكَرْتُ
while sitting, afraid	behind Imam	in the morning	in obedience (to Him)	remembrance	Allah	I remembered

Let us extend the above example and say that in that condition, I prayed with the following words:

<i>In which area?</i>	<i>Calling who? (in the pair that shows relation)</i>
فَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ غَافِرٍ	يَا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ اغْفِرْ لِي!
So, You are the best in forgiving	I said: O Lord of the worlds, Forgive me!
<i>Khabar of Kana</i>	<i>Ism of Inna</i>
وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا	وَأَعْلَمُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ
and Allah is Forgiving.	and I know that Allah is oft-Forgiving
<i>Negation of a class / category</i>	
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	
There is no god except Allah	

Let us take examples from the Qur'an for each one of these five additional states of Nasb.

7. Examples from the Qur'an for: **Calling who?** (in the pair that shows relation).

يَا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ	أَهْلُ الْكِتَابِ ←
O People of the Scripture	
يَا نِسَاءَ النَّبِيِّ	نِسَاءَ النَّبِيِّ ←
O wives of the Prophet!	
يَا رَبَّنَا	رَبُّنَا ←
O our Rabb!	

8. Examples from the Qur'an for: **In which area?**

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا
O My Rabb! Increase me in knowledge.
اللَّهُ خَيْرُ غَافِرٍ
Allah is the best in forgiving

9. Examples for **The Ism of إِنَّ (and its sisters)**. We have learnt this in previous lessons.

إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ

Indeed Allah is oft-Forgiving, most Merciful

إِنَّ رَبَّكَ حَكِيمٌ عَلِيمٌ

Indeed, your Lord is Wise and Knowing.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

I bear witness that Muhammad ﷺ is the messenger of Allah.

Example
From

10. Examples from the Qur'an for: **The Khabar of كَانَ (and its sisters)**. We have learnt this one too in previous lessons.

وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا

And Allah is Forgiving and Merciful

وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا

and Allah is ever Knowing and Wise

وَكَانَ الْإِنْسَانُ كَفُورًا

And ever is man ungrateful

11. Examples for **Negation of a class or category**.

لَا رَيْبَ ۖ فِيهِ

no doubt in it

لَا ظُلْمَ الْيَوْمَ

No injustice today!

لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

No strength and no power except with Allah

Example
From

Lesson 18

أَسْمَاءُ خَمْسَةِ The five nouns

We have seen that the chopper word drops ن of these five verbs. Such verbs are called أَفْعَالُ خَمْسَةِ (the five verbs). They are classified in this way for us to remember the above change. Note again that the five verbs are: يَفْعَلَانِ، يَفْعَلُونَ تَفْعَلَانِ، تَفْعَلُونَ، تَفْعَلِينَ.

There are five nouns (أَسْمَاءُ خَمْسَةِ) that are very special in Arabic. They are:

أَبُو، حَمُو، أَخُو، فُو، ذُو

The special thing about them is the way they change their forms in the three states of جَر، نَصْب، رَفْع. Let us practice these states for each of the five nouns with TPI. The top row gives their meanings.

owner	mouth	brother	father-in-law	father
ذُو	فُو	أَخُو	حَمُو	أَبُو
ذَا	فَا	أَخَا	حَمَا	أَبَا
ذِي	فِي	أَخِي	حَمِي	أَبِي



Three states of جَر، نَصْب، رَفْع for five nouns (أَسْمَاءُ خَمْسَةِ)

أَخُو زَيْدٍ Brother of Zaid	حَمُو زَيْدٍ Father-in-law of Zaid	أَبُو زَيْدٍ Father of Zaid
هَذَا أَخُو زَيْدٍ رَأَيْتُ أَخَا زَيْدٍ سَمِعْتُ مِنْ أَخِي زَيْدٍ	هَذَا حَمُو زَيْدٍ رَأَيْتُ حَمَا زَيْدٍ سَمِعْتُ مِنْ حَمِي زَيْدٍ	هَذَا أَبُو زَيْدٍ رَأَيْتُ أَبَا زَيْدٍ سَمِعْتُ مِنْ أَبِي زَيْدٍ

ذُو الْجَلَالِ Owner of Majesty	فُو Mouth
اللَّهُ ذُو الْجَلَالِ دَعَوْتُ ذَا الْجَلَالِ أَعُوذُ بِذِي الْجَلَالِ	هَذَا فُو زَيْدٍ رَأَيْتُ فَا زَيْدٍ أَلْحَلَوَةُ فِي فِي زَيْدٍ

➤ Examples from the Qur'an - أَبُو

وَأَبُونَا شَيْخٌ كَبِيرٌ

← أَبُو

and our father is an old man

مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِّن رِّجَالِكُمْ

← أَبَا

Muhammad is not the father of [any] one of your men

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ

← أَبِي

May the hands of Abu Lahab be ruined, and ruined is he

➤ Examples from the Quran - أَخُو

قَالَ إِنِّي أَنَا أَخُوكَ

← أَخُو

He said, Indeed, I am your brother

ثُمَّ أَرْسَلْنَا مُوسَىٰ وَأَخَاهُ هَارُونَ بِآيَاتِنَا

← أَخَا

Then We sent Moses and his brother Aaron with Our signs

وَأَوْحَيْنَا إِلَىٰ مُوسَىٰ وَأَخِيهِ

← أَخِي

And We inspired to Moses and his brother

➤ Examples from the Quran - فُو

كَبَّاسِطٍ كَفَّيْهِ إِلَى الْمَاءِ لِيَبْلُغَ فَاهُ

← فَا

like the one who stretches his hands toward water [from afar, calling it] to reach his mouth

➤ Examples from the Quran – ذُو

وَاللَّهُ ذُو الْفَضْلِ الْعَظِيمِ

← ذُو

And Allah is the possessor of great bounty

قَالُوا يَذَا الْقَرْنَينِ

← ذَا

They said: O Dhul-Qarnayn

وَالْقُرْآنِ ذِي الذِّكْرِ




← ذِي

By the Qur'an containing reminder

Lesson 19

Partially Flexible Nouns

You have learnt the three states of a typical noun and also used them in the examples:

examples	states		
جَاءَ مُسْلِمٌ	Original state (رفع state)		مُسْلِمٌ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ مُسْلِمًا	When there is effect (نصب state)		مُسْلِمًا
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ مُسْلِمٍ	After preposition (جر state)		مُسْلِمٍ

However, there are some interesting exceptions to the signs on certain nouns, for example:

No




اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ

No Kasrah




كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَىٰ آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

Such nouns are called Partially Flexible Nouns. They do not take any Tanween on them nor any Kasrah when they are in Jarr state. **No Tanween, No Kasrah.**

Fully flexible noun

Original state (رفع state)		مُسْلِمٌ
When there is effect (نصب state)		مُسْلِمًا
After preposition (جر state)		مُسْلِمٍ

Partially Flexible Nouns

Original state (رفع state)		إِبْرَاهِيمُ	أَكْبَرُ
When there is effect (نصب state)		إِبْرَاهِيمَ	أَكْبَرَ
After preposition (جر state)		إِبْرَاهِيمِ	أَكْبَرِ

There are other nouns too which behave like this. To remember their types let us make a story of word types given in the right column (The left column shows additional examples of each word type). Read the words downwards while reading this story.

معاوية and مريم got married. They were blessed with عمر، عَفَّان، أحمد، إبراهيم. The family went to مصر for vacation. They ate in مطاعم (restaurants) and were very سعداء (happy). However, معاوية was very much غضبان because of heavy مصاريف (expenses).

أُسَامَة، حُدَيْفَة، حَمْرَة	← مُعَاوِيَة
فَاطِمَة، عَائِشَة، زَيْنَب	← مَرْيَمَ
إِسْمَاعِيل، إِسْحَاق، يَعْقُوب، فِرْعَوْن، هَامَانَ، قَارُون،	← إِبْرَاهِيمَ
هَارُوت، مَارُوت	
أَكْرَم، أَكْبَر، أَرْحَم	← أَحْمَدَ
رَمَضَانَ، عُثْمَانَ، سَلْمَانَ	← عَفَّانَ
مُضَرَّ، زُحَلْ	← عُمَرَ
مَكَّة، لَنْدَن، بَابِل	← مِصْرَ
مَنَافِع، مَشَارِب، مَسَاجِد	← مَطَاعِمَ
خُلَفَاء، عُلَمَاء، عُقَلَاء	← سَعْدَاءَ
جَوْعَانَ، تَعْبَانَ، شَجَعَانَ	← غَضَبَانَ
مَصَابِيح، مَحَارِيب، مَوَاقِيت	← مَصَارِيفَ

There are some exceptions to the جر رفع، نصب، جر rules for these partially flexible nouns that you will study later on.

Let us see the application of these rules in 5th page of the Quran as an example. Pick verses 30 till 37 from the Mushaf and try to identify the three states on different nouns and verbs using very light marks with a pencil. After that check it with the markings below.

اسم States & Examples

رفع High state (default)

↑

نصب Medium state

↙

جر Low state

↘

وَإِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ لِلْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ اِنِّىْ جَاعِلٌ فِى الْاَرْضِ خَلِيْفَةً ۚ قَالُوْۤا اَتَجْعَلُ فِيْهَا مَنْ يُفْسِدُ فِيْهَا وَيَسْفِكُ الدِّمَآءَ وَنَحْنُ نُسَبِّحُ بِحَمْدِكَ وَنُقَدِّسُ لَكَ ۗ قَالَ اِنِّىْۤ اَعْلَمُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُوْنَ ۝۳۰ وَعَلَّمَ اٰدَمَ الْاَسْمَآءَ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ عَلَى الْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ فَقَالَ اَنْبِئُوْنِىْ بِاَسْمَآءِ هٰۤؤُلَآءِ اِنْ كُنْتُمْ صٰدِقِيْنَ ۝۳۱ قَالُوْا سُبْحٰنَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا اِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا ۚ اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ الْعَلِيْمُ الْحَكِيْمُ ۝۳۲ قَالَ يٰۤاٰدَمُ اَنْبِئْهُمْ بِاَسْمَآئِهِمْ ۖ فَلَمَّآ اَنْبَاَهُمْ بِاَسْمَآئِهِمْ ۙ قَالَ اَلَمْ اَقُلْ لَّكُمْ اِنِّىْۤ اَعْلَمُ غَيْبِ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ ۙ وَاعْلَمُ مَا تُبْدُوْنَ وَمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْتُمُوْنَ ۝۳۳ وَإِذْ قُلْنَا لِلْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ اسْجُدُوْا لِاٰدَمَ فَسَجَدُوْۤا اِلَّاۤ اِبْلِیْسَ ۙ اَبٰیۙ وَاسْتَكْبَرَ وَكَانَ مِنَ الْكٰفِرِيْنَ ۝۳۴ وَقُلْنَا يٰۤاٰدَمُ اسْكُنْ اَنْتَ وَزَوْجُكَ الْجَنَّةَ وَكُلَا مِنْهَا رَغَدًا حَيْثُ شِئْتُمَا ۙ وَلَا تَقْرَبَا هٰۤذِهِ الشَّجَرَةَ فَتَكُوْنَا مِنَ الظَّٰلِمِيْنَ ۝۳۵ فَازْلٰهُمَا الشَّيْطٰنُ عَنْهَا فَاَخْرَجَهُمَا مِمَّا كَانَا فِيْهِ ۚ وَقُلْنَا اهْبِطُوْا بَعْضُكُمْ لِبَعْضٍ عَدُوٌّ ۚ وَلَكُمْ فِى الْاَرْضِ مُسْتَقَرٌّ وَمَتَاعٌ اِلٰى حِيْنٍ ۝۳۶ فَتَلَقٰى اٰدَمُ مِنْ رَّبِّهِۭ كَلِمٰتٍ فَتَابَ عَلَيْهِ ۚ اِنَّهٗ هُوَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيْمُ ۝۳۷

Workbook

(Qur'an Part)

Grammar Workbook: Lesson - 01 - Verbal Sentence جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ

Q-1: Write the Simplified definitions of Sarf and Nahw.

Ans:

Q-2: What is جملة فعلية and جملة اسمية?

Ans:

Q-3: Change the subject to plural in the sentences given below:

	حَفِظَ الْمُسْلِمُ الْقُرْآنَ
	يَقْرَأُ الْمُؤْمِنُ الْحَدِيثَ
	يَسْمَعُ الصَّالِحُ السَّيْرَةَ

Q-4: Change the subject and the verb to feminine:

	حَفِظَ الْمُسْلِمُ الْقُرْآنَ
	يَقْرَأُ الْمُؤْمِنُ الْحَدِيثَ
	يَسْمَعُ الصَّالِحُ السَّيْرَةَ

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 02 - إِنَّ and its sisters كَأَنَّ، كَأَنَّ، لَكِنَّ

Q-1: What does إِنَّ do to the state of first noun? Explain with the example.

Ans:

Q-2: Add إِنَّ to these sentences:

	زَيْدٌ صَغِيرٌ
	الْمُؤْمِنَةُ صَالِحَةٌ
	الْمُؤْمِنُونَ صَالِحُونَ

Q-3: Write the words which behave like إِنَّ. What are they called? Write its examples too.

Ans:

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 03 - كَانَ and its sisters أَصْبَحَ، أَمْسَى

Q-1: What does كَانَ do to the state of second noun? Explain with the example.

Ans:

Q-2: Add كَانَ to these sentences:

	هُودٌ نَبِيٌّ
	الْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحٌ
	الْمُنَافِقُونَ فَاسِقُونَ

Q-3: Add كَانَ to these sentences and change the sentences to plural:

	الْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ
	الْمُنَافِقَةُ فَاسِقَةٌ
	الْمُسْلِمَةُ صَادِقَةٌ

Q-4: Write the words which behave like كَانَ. What are they called? Write its examples too.

Ans:

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 04 - First pair (Preposition + Noun)

Q-1: Write the names and examples of the four important types of sentences which you learnt so far.

Ans:

Q-2: Generally, what happens to the noun when it comes after any preposition?

Ans:

Q-3: Underline the prepositions in the words given below:

فِي الْمُؤْمِنِ	إِلَى الْمُسْلِمِ	لِلْمُسْلِمِ
عَلَى النَّاصِرِ	مِنْ صَالِحٍ	بِاللَّهِ

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 05 - First pair (Preposition + Plural Nouns)

Q-1: Complete the table given below with the prepositions:

	عَلَى +	الْمُسْلِمُونَ		لِ +	الْمُسْلِمُونَ
	فِي +	الْمُؤْمِنُونَ		مِنْ +	الْمُؤْمِنُونَ
	لِ +	الصَّالِحُونَ		إِلَى +	الصَّالِحُونَ
	بِ +	النَّاصِرُونَ		مِنْ +	النَّاصِرُونَ

Q-2: Underline the prepositions and the word next to it:

وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ
فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَنِيٌّ عَنِ الْعَالَمِينَ
هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ
وَاللَّهُ ذُو فَضْلٍ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

Q-3: Write the prepositions you learnt so far.

Ans:

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 06 - رَفَعَ، نَصَبَ، جَرَّ for singular nouns

Q-1: Translate into Arabic:

A Muslim came.	
Zaid saw a Muslim.	
Zaid heard from a Muslim.	

Q-2: Translate into English:

	جَاءَ الْمُسْلِمُ
	رَأَى زَيْدٌ الْمُسْلِمَ
	سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِ

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 07 - جَزَّ ، نَصَبَ ، رَفَعَ for plural nouns

Q-1: Translate into Arabic:

Muslims came.	
Zaid saw Muslims.	
Zaid heard from Muslims.	

Q-2: Translate into English:

	جَاءَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ
	رَأَى زَيْدٌ الْمُسْلِمِينَ
	سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 08 - Second pair اِسْمٌ + صِفَةٌ (Singular)

Q-1: Complete the sentence by adding appropriate word:

..... بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ
زَيْدٌ.....بَيْتٍ كَبِيرٍ

Q-2: Correct the sentences given below:

	جَاءَ الْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ
	رَأَى زَيْدٌ الْمُسْلِمِ
	سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ صَادِقٍ
	زَيْدٌ فِي بَيْتًا كَبِيرًا

Q-3: Underline the pair of اِسْمٌ + صِفَةٌ in the table given below:

إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ
وَذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْمُبِينُ
وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا
وَالْهَكْمُ إِلَهُ وَاحِدٌ
إِنَّهُ لَقُرْآنٌ كَرِيمٌ، فِي كِتَابٍ مَكْنُونٍ

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 09 - Second pair **إِسْم + صِفَة** (Plural)

Q-1: Complete the sentence by adding appropriate word:

جَاءَ صَادِقُونَ
رَأَى مُسْلِمِينَ صَادِقِينَ
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مُسْلِمِينَ صَادِقِينَ

Q-2: Underline the pair of **صِفَة + إِسْم** (plurals) in the given table below:

فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَرْضَىٰ عَنِ الْقَوْمِ الْفَاسِقِينَ
وَاللَّهُ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الظَّالِمِينَ
قَالُوا إِنَّا أُرْسِلْنَا إِلَىٰ قَوْمٍ مُّجْرِمِينَ

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 10 - Third pair **إِشَارَة + صِفَة** (هَذَا، هَؤُلَاءِ)

Q-1: Complete the sentence by adding appropriate word:

جَاءَ هَذَا
رَأَى زَيْدٌ هَذَا
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ هَذَا
جَاءَ هَؤُلَاءِ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ هَؤُلَاءِ
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ هَؤُلَاءِ

Q-2: Underline the pointer word and prepositions in the table given below:

أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْكَ هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ
إِنَّ هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ يَهْدِي
وَلَقَدْ ضَرَبْنَا لِلنَّاسِ فِي هَذَا الْقُرْآنِ مِنْ كُلِّ مَثَلٍ

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 11 - Introduction - Fourth Pair (that shows relation)

Q-1: Where do we put Dhammah and Kasrah to show the relation between the two words?

Ans:

Q-2: Translate the following sentences:

	عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
	قَوْمُ هُودٍ
	رَبُّ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ
	نَصِيرُ الدِّينِ

Q-3: In the pairs above, what does the second word in each represent?

Ans:

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 12 - Fourth Pair (that shows relation) رَفْعٌ، نَصْبٌ، جَرٌّ

Q-1: Add the missing vowels (جَرٌّ، نَصْبٌ، رَفْعٌ) in the sentences given below:

هَذَا بَيْتُ اللَّهِ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ بَيْتَ اللَّهِ
زَيْدٌ فِي بَيْتِ اللَّهِ

Q-2: Underline the pair of relation in the verses given below:

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ
إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ غَيْبِ السَّمُوتِ وَالْأَرْضِ
قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ
وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا
الَّذِينَ يَنْقُضُونَ عَهْدَ اللَّهِ
مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 13 - Fourth Pair (that shows relation) with pronouns

Q-1: Make a pair by connecting the words:

رَبُّهَا	دَخَلَ زَيْدٌ
بَيْتُهُ	اللَّهُ
رَبَّهَا	زَيْدٌ فِي
بَيْتِهِ	هَذَا
بَيْتِهِ	أَعْبُدُ

Q-2: Add the prepositions to the given words and write the complete form in the next column:

	بِ +	رَبُّهُمْ
	مِنْ +	رَبُّكَ
	بِ +	رَبُّنَا
	مِنْ +	رَبِّي
	مِنْ +	رَبُّهُمْ

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 14 - Fourth Pair (that shows relation) with plurals

Q-1: Add the missing vowels (رَفْع، نَصْب، جَر) in the sentences given below:

هَذَا كِتَابُهُمْ
قَرَأْتُ كِتَابَهُمْ
كَتَبْتُ مِنْ كِتَابِهِمْ
كِتَابُ الْمُسْلِمِ

Q-2: Underline the pair of relation in the verses given below:

وَاللَّهُ وَلِيُّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ
وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُضِيعُ أَجْرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ
كَذَلِكَ يَطْبَعُ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِ الْكَافِرِينَ

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 15 - 3 states of نصب

Q-1: What are the three states of Nasb which we learnt in this lesson?

Ans:

Q-2: Write the state of Nasb in the verses given below:

	يَضْرِبُ اللَّهُ الْأَمْثَالَ لِلنَّاسِ
	أُذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ ذِكْرًا
	يُنْفِقُونَ أَمْوَالَهُمْ ابْتِغَاءَ مَرْضَاتِ اللَّهِ
	وَكَلَّمَ اللَّهُ مُوسَى تَكْلِيمًا
	خَلَقَ اللَّهُ الْأَرْضَ

Q-3: Underline the state of Nasb and prepositions in the verses given below:

يَضْرِبُ اللَّهُ الْأَمْثَالَ لِلنَّاسِ
وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَوْلَادَكُمْ خَشْيَةً إِمْلَاقٍ
يَجْعَلُونَ أَصَابِعَهُمْ فِي آذَانِهِمْ مِنَ الصَّوَاعِقِ حَذَرَ الْمَوْتِ
يُنْفِقُونَ أَمْوَالَهُمْ ابْتِغَاءَ مَرْضَاتِ اللَّهِ

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 16 - Additional Three States of Nasb

Q-1: What are the additional three states of Nasb which we learnt in this lesson?

Ans:

Q-2: Write the state of Nasb in the verses given below:

	دَعَوْتُ قَوْمِي لَيْلًا وَنَهَارًا
	وَبَنَيْنَا فَوْقَكُمْ سَبْعًا شِدَادًا
	أَدْعُوا رَبَّكُمْ تَضَرُّعًا وَخُفْيَةً
	وَادْعُوهُ خَوْفًا وَطَمَعًا
	إِذْ يُبَايِعُونَكَ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ
	وَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ قَبْلَ طُلُوعِ الشَّمْسِ

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 17 - Additional five states of Nasb

Q-1: Write the state of Nasb in the sentences given below:

يَا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ اغْفِرْ لِي!	فَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ غَافِرًا	وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا	وَأَعْلَمَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
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Q-2: Few phrases are given below, identify the state of Nasb and write them in the next column:

	يُنِسَاءَ النَّبِيِّ
	اللَّهُ خَيْرٌ غَافِرًا
	إِنَّ رَبَّكَ حَكِيمٌ عَلِيمٌ
	وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا
	لَا ظُلْمَ الْيَوْمَ

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 18 - The five nouns أَسْمَاءُ خَمْسَةِ

Q-1: What are the أفعال خَمْسَةِ and why is it called by this name?

Ans:

Q-2: What are the أَسْمَاءُ خَمْسَةِ and what is special about them?

Ans:

Q-3: Underline أَسْمَاءُ خَمْسَةِ in the verses given below and write its state too.

	تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ
	قَالُوا يَذَا الْقَرْنَيْنِ
	وَأَبُونَا شَيْخٌ كَبِيرٌ
	قَالَ إِنِّي أَنَا أَخُوكَ
	وَالْقُرْآنِ ذِي الذِّكْرِ

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 19 - Partially Flexible Nouns

Q-1: What are “Partially Flexible Nouns” and why are they called that?

Ans:

Q-2: Complete the table given below:

أَكْبُرُ	إِبْرَاهِيمُ	مُسْلِمٌ	Original state (رفع state)
			When there is effect (نصب state)
			After preposition (جر state)

Grammar Workbook: Lesson – 20 - Nahw Revision

Q-1: Put the correct signs of اسم states in the verses given below:

وَإِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ لِلْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ اِنِّىْ جَاعِلٌ فِى الْاَرْضِ خَلِيْفَةً ۖ قَالُوْۤا

اَتَجْعَلُ فِيْهَا مَنْ يُفْسِدُ فِيْهَا وَيَسْفِكُ الدِّمَآءَ ۚ وَنَحْنُ نُسَبِّحُ

بِحَمْدِكَ وَنُقَدِّسُ لَكَ ۗ قَالَ اِنِّىْۤ اَعْلَمُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُوْنَ ﴿٣٠﴾ وَعَلَّمَ

اٰدَمَ الْاَسْمَآءَ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ عَلَى الْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ فَقَالَ اَنْبِئُوْنِىْ

بِاَسْمَآءِ هٰۤؤُلَآءِ اِنْ كُنْتُمْ صٰدِقِيْنَ ﴿٣١﴾ قَالُوْۤا سُبْحٰنَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا

اِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا ۗ اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ الْعَلِيْمُ الْحَكِيْمُ ﴿٣٢﴾ قَالَ يٰۤاٰدَمُ اَنْبِئْهُمْ

بِاَسْمَآئِهِمْ ۖ فَلَمَّآ اَنْۢبَاَهُمْ بِاَسْمَآئِهِمْ ۙ قَالَ اَلَمْ اَقُلْ لَّكُمْ اِنِّىْۤ اَعْلَمُ

غَيْبَ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ ۙ وَاَعْلَمُ مَا تُبْدُوْنَ وَمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْتُمُوْنَ ﴿٣٣﴾