

Appendix E

In order to learn the Holy Quran translation, learning of basic Arabic Grammar rules go a long way. By learning this you will be able to pronounce each word correctly as well with correct punctuations and case ending:

Simplified Applied Grammar Rules

There are 3 parts of Arabic Language: Noun, Verb, and Particles



- **Nouns:** “Ism (اسم)”: Means; Name. A word that tells us the name of a thing, (matter or non- matter), place or person, is known as *Ism* or Noun. For example: (رَجُلٌ) A man, (بَيْتٌ) A house, (بَلَدٌ) A city, (لَاهُورُ) Lahore.
- **Verbs:** “Fail (فعل)”: Means: Action in time. A word that explains an action with the context of time, past, present, or future, is known as a verb or *Fa'il*. For example: (جَاءَ) He came, (يَضْرِبُ) He hits or will hit, (مَاتَ) He died, or (سَقَطَ) He fell. *An action which is not in relation to time is a Noun.*
- **Particles:** “Harf (حرف)”: A word that neither describes a noun or a verb, is a particle. Particles are not meaningful without joining a noun or a verb. For example: (عَلَى) On, (فِي) In, (إِلَى) Towards, (مِنْ) from.

Types of Verbs

1. Active verbs (فعل معروف) and Passive verbs (فعل مجهول)
2. Past Perfect (فعل ماضى اور اس کے صيغے) and its forms
3. Past Perfect containing weak/sick letters
4. Imperfect verb (فعل مضارع) and its forms
 - a. Six Triliteral Verb Forms
 - b. Verbs of common use and their forms
 - c. Imperfect verbs with weak/sick/sick letters
 - d. Imperfect passive verbs
5.
 - a. Types of Past Perfect Verb
 - b. Types of Imperfect Verbs
 - c. Intransitive (لازم) verbs with Indirect object and transitive (متعدى) verbs with direct object.
6. The forms/Baabs (patterns) of Verbs containing weak letters.
7. Imperative Verb Commanding (فعل جحد)
8. Imperative Verb Prohibitive (فعل نهى)
9. Defective verbs “Afaal Naqisa (افعال ناقصة) and Approaching verbs “Afaal Muqarriba (افعال مقاربة)

Link: <https://bit.ly/41qu1wY>

Past Perfect or “Fail Maadi’ (فعل ماضى)

A verb describing an action in the past. For example, ‘Dharba’ (ضَرَبَ) he hit. ‘Maata’ (مَاتَ) He died. *These examples are popular because the name of these verb forms is given after this specific verb.*

Conjugated Forms of Past perfect verbs

In English or Urdu, we only have single or plurals. In Arabic language however, we also have a dual. 'Tasnia' (تثنيه) So a plural will start with three or more.

For Example:

Dharba (ضَرَبَ), he, 3rd person hit.

Dharaboo (ضَرَبُوا) those, all (3 > men) hit.

Dharbaa (ضَرَبَا) those, two men hit.

All the conjugated forms of the Past perfect, *Maadi* ماضى are given in the table below. According to this table there are 15 conjugated forms however you will note that number 8 and 11 are the same and number 14 and 15 are the same. So, we are left with 13 to memorize.

Conjugation of the Past perfect Verbs

Conjugated Form/ صيغه	Single (واحد)	Dual (تثنيه)	Plural (3 or more) (جمع)
3rd Person Masculine	ضَرَبَ He one man hit	ضَرَبَا They two men hit	ضَرَبُوا All men hit
3rd Person Feminine	ضَرَبَتْ She one woman hit	ضَرَبَتَا They two women hit (8)	ضَرَبْنَ All women hit
2nd Person masculine	ضَرَبْتَ You one man hit	ضَرَبْتُمَا You two men hit (11)	ضَرَبْتُمْ You all men hit
2nd Person Feminine	ضَرَبْتِ You one woman hit	ضَرَبْتُمَا You two women hit	ضَرَبْتُنَّ You all women hit
1st Person Masculine/ Feminine	ضَرَبْتُ I hit	ضَرَبْنَا we two hit (14)	ضَرَبْنَا we all hit (15)

Note: The first form/Seegha, which is 3rd person singular masculine, is the only one referenced in any verb example. You will note only this form will be translated in further examples. The rest of the conjugations and translations will be figured out by the student using the above chart as a reference. *This will also serve as a practice guide.*

Link: <https://bit.ly/3KBaofG>

ḍaraba, khatama, razaqa, fa‘ala, khalaqa, qāla, ‘alima, yakhruju, yansuru, idrib, aqāma, yaktubu, anzala, istakbara, yatakallamūna, yudhabbiḥūna, yatasā‘alūna, akhraja, ‘allama, nazzala, adkhala

Some examples from the Holy Qur’ān: The underlined words are the examples of **فعل (Fi‘l)**

ḍaraballāhu mathalan	<u>ضَرَبَ</u> اللّٰهُ مَثَلًا
khatamallāhu ‘alā qulūbihim	<u>خَتَمَ</u> اللّٰهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ
anzala mi-nassamā’i	<u>أَنزَلَ</u> مِنَ السَّمَاءِ
yudhabbiḥūna abnā’a kum	<u>يُذَبِّحُونَ</u> أَبْنَاءَكُمْ
idribbi ‘aṣākal ḥajar	<u>إِضْرِبْ</u> بِعَصَاكَ الْحَجَرَ

فعل (Fi‘l; VERB)

ضَرَبَ - خَتَمَ - رَزَقَ - فَعَلَ - خَلَقَ - قَالَ - عَلِمَ - يَخْرُجُ - يَنْصُرُ - إِضْرِبْ - أَقَامَ -
يَكْتُبُ - أَنْزَلَ - اسْتَكَبَرَ - يَتَكَلَّمُونَ - يُذَبِّحُونَ - يَتَسَاءَلُونَ - أَخْرَجَ - عَلَّمَ - نَزَلَ -
أَدْخَلَ

ḍaraba, khatama, razaqa, fa‘ala, khalaqa, qāla, ‘alima, yakhruju, yansuru, idrib, aqāma, yaktubu, anzala, istakbara, yatakallamūna, yudhabbiḥūna, yatasā‘alūna, akhraja, ‘allama, nazzala, adkhala

Link: <https://bit.ly/3ZBsGBR>



The Verb (fi'l) (فعل) is of Three Kind



فعل ماضى: (fi'l māḍī, past tense) فَعَلَ (fa'ala, He did)

فعل مضارع: (fi'l muḍāri', present and future tense) يَفْعَلُ (yaf'alu, He does or he will do)

فعل امر: (fi'l amr, imperative tense) اِفْعَلْ (if'al, Do)

All simple verbs have three persons:

The first person: "I", "We" (مُتَكَلِّمٌ Mutakallim);

The second person: "you" (حَاضِرٌ Ḥāḍir) and

The third person: "He", "She" "They", غَائِبٌ Ghā'ib). Each of these can be مذكر (masculine) or مؤنث (feminine) genders.



Link: <https://bit.ly/3kjfEtK>

Past perfect verbs with weak or sick letters (حروف علت)

These will have three types depending upon which radical is a sick letter. Fa, Ain or Laam. They are important because they have slightly different rules.

The conjugation of such trilateral Past perfect verbs that have Alif for Ain radical. (قال، كان، خاف)

قال He said			كان He was			خاف He feared		
Plural	Dual	Single	Plural	Dual	Single	Plural	Dual	Single
قَالُوا	قَالَا	قَالَ	كَانُوا	كَانَا	كَانَ	خَافُوا	خَافَا	خَافَ
قَالْنَ	قَالَتَا	قَالَتْ	كَانْنَ	كَانَتَا	كَانَتْ	خَافْنَ	خَافَتَا	خَافَتْ
قَالْتُمْ	قَالْتُمَا	قَالْتَ	كَانْتُمْ	كَانْتُمَا	كَانْتَ	خَافْتُمْ	خَافْتُمَا	خَافْتَ
قَالْنَ	قَالْتُمَا	قَالْتِ	كَانْنَ	كَانْتُمَا	كَانْتِ	خَافْنَ	خَافْتُمَا	خَافْتِ
قَالْنَا	قَالْنَا	قَالْتُ	كَانَّا	كَانَّا	كَانْتُ	خَافْنَا	خَافْنَا	خَافْتُ

Red color indicates the difference in Fa Kalima stroke.

Note: All the conjugated forms of *Qaala* (قال) and *Kaana* (كان) are similar however in *Khaafa* (خاف) form 6 and after are different in the sense that their ف radical has a *kasrah* on it while *Qaala* and *Kaana* have *Dhamma* on their ف radical.

Qaala قَالَ, Khaafa خَاف and Baa'a بَاء's past perfect passive verbs ماضى and their conjugations

Past Perfect Active فعل ماضى معروف		Past perfect Passive فعل ماضى مجهول	
قَالَ	He said	قِيلَ	It was said to him
خَافَ	He was afraid	خِيفَ	He was made afraid
بَاعَ	He sold	بِيعَ	He was sold

Link: <https://bit.ly/3YQIW1H>



Trilateral Verbs

All the Past perfect verbs فعل ماضى have at least three basic root letters, referred to as Trilateral verbs referred to as *Sulasi Mujarrad* (فعل ثلاثى مُجَرَّد). When another letter or letters are added to this trilateral verb then it is referred to as *Salasi Mazeed feeh* (فعل ثلاثى مزيد فيه) meaning; trilateral with additions or Trilateral and more. *Most of the verbs in the Holy Quran are from this group.*



If a verb has 4 basic root letters it is referred to as *Ruba'i Mujarrad* (فعل رباعى مُجَرَّد) or Quadrilateral verb. If any of its basic root letters are dropped, the verb will not exist. When another letter is added to it, it is referred to as *Ruba'ee Mazeed Feeh* (فعل رباعى مزيد فيه), Quadrilateral with additions. *This is the second in number.*

If a verb has five basic root letters it is referred to as *Khumasi Mujarrad* (فعل خماسى مجرد) or Pentaliteral Verb. *This is a very rare form.*

Examples:

- **Trilateral Verbs:** *Nasara* (نَصَرَ) Meaning; He helped (3rd person singular masculine).
- **Trilateral with addition:** *Istansara* (اسْتَنْصَرَ) it has Alif (الف) Seen (س) and ta (ت) added. *The meaning changes a little.*
- **Quadrilateral Verbs:** *Dahraja* (دَحَرَجَ)
- **Quadrilateral Verbs with addition:** *Tadahraja* (تَدَحَرَجَ) It has Ta (ت) added. *The meaning changes a little with additions.*

As mentioned above, in Arabic Language there are very few four lettered or five lettered verbs therefore in this book we will focus only on the trilateral verbs.

Note 1: The name of a Verb is based on three basic root letters, known as *kalima* or Radical and the sample example is the 3rd person singular masculine. فَعَلَ The first letter is referred to as **Fa** ف *kalima*/radical, second one as **Ain** ع *Kalima*/radical and third one as **Laam** ل *kalima*/radical. فَعَلَ - ف ع ل

For example, in the verb *Dharaba* (ضَرَبَ) the *Daad* (ض) corresponds to *Fa* radical, and it has a Fatha. *Ra* (ر) corresponds to the *Ai* radical, and it has Fatha. *Ba* (ب) corresponds to the *Laam* radical and it also has a Fatha.

ل ف ع
/ / /
ض ر ب

In another verb *Haseba*, the *Ain* radical has a *Kasrah*. (حَسِبَ) has *kasrah* on its *Ain*/ middle radical. In yet another Verb *Karoma* (كَرَّمَ), the *Ain* radical has a *Dhamma*.

Note 2: In the **Active** past perfect, *Maadi Maarof*, (ماضى معروف) the first *kalima*/Radical *Fa* (ف) will always carry a *Fathah* on it (ضَرَبَ).

In the **Passive** past perfect verb (ماضى مجهول) the first *kalima* *Fa* will always have *Dhamma* (ضُرِبَ). The second letter or *Ain* *Kalima* has *Kasrah* and in the referenced form (and some others) the third *kalima*/radical, *laam* will also have a *Fathah*.

Link: <https://bit.ly/3Ze5DN0>

Attached Visible Pronouns (ضمائر متصله)

These pronouns only come as attached to a verb or Noun.

Verbal conjugation with pronouns	Meanings	Attached Pronoun ضمير متصل
ضَرَبَهُ	He hit him	هُ
ضَرَبَهُمَا	He hit those two(M/F)	هُمَا
ضَرَبَهُمْ	He hit all of them " "	هُمْ
ضَرَبَهَا	He hit her	هَا
ضَرَبَهُمَا	He hit those two(M/F)	هُمَا
ضَرَبَهُنَّ	He hit all those women	هُنَّ
ضَرَبَكَ	He hit you (Male)	كَ
ضَرَبَكُمَا	He hit you two(M/F)	كُمَا
ضَرَبَكُمْ	He hit you all men	كُمْ

ضَرَبَكِ	.He hit you (Female)	كِ
ضَرَبَكُمَا	He hit you two(M/F)	كُمَا
ضَرَبَكُنَّ	He hit you all women	كُنَّ
ضَرَبْتُ	He hit me	تُ
ضَرَبْنَا	He hit us	نَا

Link: <https://bit.ly/41ps3Nf>



Intransitive (لازم) and Transitive (متعدى) Verbs

Intransitive verbs pertain to an action that does not affect any other مفعول; meaning that it has Action فعل and the Subject فاعل of action but no Object. For example: one does not need an object for the following actions.

ضَحِكَ يَضْحَكُ	دَخَلَ يَدْخُلُ	خَرَجَ يَخْرُجُ
He Laughed or laughs	He Entered or enters	He Exit or exits/will exit

Transitive verbs pertain to an action where an object مفعول is an essential part of the action; meaning that the action does affect some other object.

For example: One would need an object to carry out the following actions.

أَكَلَ	He Ate	ضَرَبَ	He Hit
نَصَرَ	He Helped	أَخْرَجَ	He Brought Forth
أَدْخَلَ	He Entered	أَضْحَكَ	He made him Laugh

Abwab/forms of the verbs carrying Haroof-e- Illat (weak/sick letters)

We have learned about six Abwaab/forms of the Triliteral verbs as the following chart shows.

ماضى Past perfect	مضارع Imperfect
ضَرَبَ	يَضْرِبُ
فَتَحَ	يَفْتَحُ

نَصَرَ	يُنْصِرُ
سَمِعَ	يَسْمَعُ
حَسِبَ	يَحْسِبُ
كَرَّمَ	يَكْرُمُ

The question is where do the following verbs fit?

ماضى Past Perfect	مضارع Imperfect
دَعَا	يَدْعُو
رَمَى	يَرْمِي
رَضِيَ	يَرْضَى
خَافَ	يَخَافُ
قَالَ	يَقُولُ
كَانَ	يَكُونُ

The answer is that they do belong to the above Abwabs/forms, however, as they all carry one or more weak/sick letters حروف عِلَّت in them. *Such verbs are known as Muattal معتل. Means: ailing.* Some are مَعْتَل ألفا, sick letter of Fa radical; such verb is known as Al-Mithal (المثال), some are مَعْتَل العين, sick letter of Ain radical; such verbs are known as Al-Ajwaf (الأجوف) and yet some are مَعْتَل اللام, sick letter of Laam radical; such verbs are known as (الناقص).

Link: <https://bit.ly/3EATJoD>



MAKE PAST TENSE USING THESE ROOTS AND PRONOUNS

ح ف ت To Open Fā', Ta', Hā'	ن ف ع To Benefit Nūn, Fā', 'Ayn	ل ف ع To Do Fā', 'Ayn, Lām	PRONOUNS
		فَعَلَ fa'ala He did	هُوَ huwa (He)
		فَعَلَا fa'alā They two (male) did	هُمَا humā (They two, male)
		فَعَلُوا fa'alū They all (male) did	هُمْ hum (They all, male)
		فَعَلَتْ fa'alat She did	هِيَ hiya (She)
		فَعَلَتَا fa'alatā They two (female) did	هُمَا humā (They two, female)
		فَعَلْنَ fa'alna They all (female) did	هُنَّ hunna (They all, female)

Link: <https://bit.ly/3Y3CP9d>



Every verb carries a pronoun in it. It tells us who the doer of action is. There is no verb or action without its doer. These pronouns are known as hidden pronouns. For example in English “wrote” means only writing but in Arabic Kataba كَتَبَ means “He wrote”.

Below you will find a pronoun which is hidden in the next column.

		fa'alta فَعَلْتَ You (male) did	anta أَنْتَ (You one, male)
		fa'altumā فَعَلْتُمَا You two (male) did	antumā أَنْتُمَا (You two, male)
		fa'altum فَعَلْتُمْ You all (male) did	antum أَنْتُمْ (You all, male)
		fa'alti فَعَلْتِ You (female) did	anti أَنْتِ (You one, female)
		fa'altumā فَعَلْتُمَا You two (female) did	antumā أَنْتُمَا (You two, female)
		fa'altunna فَعَلْتُنَّ You all (female) did	antunna أَنْتُنَّ (You all, female)
fataḥtu فَتَحْتُ	nafa'tu نَفَعْتُ	fa'altu فَعَلْتُ I, male or female did	anā أَنَا (I, male or female)

Link: <https://bit.ly/3ITWMe0>



In the following table you will find a detached pronoun in the right column and many verbs in other columns. This practice will take you a long way. Let us try

Revision of the past tense verb

٦(6)	ه(5)	٤(4)	٣(3)	٢(2)	١(1)	
حَسِبَ ḥasiba	كَرَّمَ karuma	فَتَحَ fataḥa	عَلِمَ 'alima	نَصَرَ naṣara	ضَرَبَ ḍaraba	PRONOUNS
						هُوَ huwa
						هُمَا humā
						هُمْ hum
						هِيَ hiya
						هُمَا humā
						هُنَّ hunna
						أَنْتَ anta

						أَنْتُمَا antumā
						أَنْتُمْ antum
						أَنْتِ anti
						أَنْتُمَا antumā
						أَنْتُنَّ antunna
						أَنَا anā
						نَحْنُ naḥnu

Link: <https://bit.ly/3ZEkyAz>



Active Imperfect Verb conjugation: فعل مضارع معروف کی گردان

Plural جمع	Dual تثنيه	Single واحد
يَعْدُونَ	يَعْدَانِ	يَعْدُ
يَعْنِ	تَعْدَانِ	تَعْدُ
تَعْدُونَ	تَعْدَانِ	تَعْدُ
تَعْنِ	تَعْدَانِ	تَعْدِينَ
نَعْدُ	نَعْدُ	أَعْدُ

Fail Mudari with an ʾ Alif in the place of ع Ain radical of their Past perfect

We have learned about sick or weak letters. This chart shows verbs with sick letters. They are separately learned because their rules are different.

For example: *Qaala- Yaqoolo* Conjugation: قَالَ يَقُولُ گردان

Form صیغہ	Plural جمع	Dual تثنيه	Single واحد
Masculine 3rd P	يَقُولُونَ	يَقُولَانِ	يَقُولُ
Feminine 3rd P	يَقُولْنَ	تَقُولَانِ	تَقُولُ
Masculine 2nd P	تَقُولُونَ	تَقُولَانِ	تَقُولُ
Feminine 2nd P	تَقُولْنَ	تَقُولَانِ	تَقُولِينَ
Masc/fem 1st P	نَقُولُ	نَقُولُ	أَقُولُ

Khafa -Yukhafo Conjugation: خَافَ يُخَافُ گردان

Masculine 3rd P	يَخَافُونَ	يَخَافَانِ	يَخَافُ
Feminine 3rd P	يَخَافْنَ	تَخَافَانِ	تَخَافُ

Masculine 2nd P	تَخَافُونَ	تَخَافَانِ	تَخَافُ
Feminine 2nd P	تَخَفْنَ	تَخَافَانِ	تَخَافَيْنِ
Masc/ Fem 1st P	نَخَافُ	نَخَافُ	أَخَافُ

Link: <https://bit.ly/3xQdV1Y>



Imperfect Verbs Present/ Future (فعل مضارع) Fail Mudari

Imperfect Verbs are the actions happening at present time or in future. (يَفْعَلُ) Means he does it or will do it. It includes two verb tenses. *Mudaare*.

Conjugational Forms of Imperfect Verbs: فعل مضارع کی گردان

Form	Single واحد		Dual تثنيه		Plural جمع	
3rd Person masculine مذكر غائب	يَفْعَلُ ¹	He does/ will do	يَفْعَلَانِ ²	they two do or will do	يَفْعَلُونَ ³	They all do or will do
3rd Person Feminine مؤنث غائب	تَفْعَلُ ⁴	She does /will do	تَفْعَلَانِ ⁵	They two do or will do	يَفْعَلْنَ ⁶	They all do or will do
2nd Person masculine مذكر حاضر	تَفْعَلُ ⁷	You do/will do	تَفْعَلَانِ ⁸	You two do or will do	وَتَفْعَلُونَ ⁹	You all do or will do
2nd Person feminine مؤنث حاضر	تَفْعَلِينَ ¹⁰	You do/will do	تَفْعَلَانِ ¹¹	You two do or will do	تَفْعَلْنَ ¹²	You all do or will do
1st person Masculine/ Feminine متکلم	أَفْعَلُ ¹³	I do/will do	نَفْعَلُ ¹⁴	We two do or will do	نَفْعَلُ ¹⁵	We all do or will do

Note 1: Forms Number 4 and 7 are the same. Number 5, 8 and 11 are also the same. Forms 14 and 15 are also the same. If we consider these as repeats, then the Imperfect verb has only 11 conjugational forms.

Note 2: In the referenced form the stroke on Ain (ع) radical is maintained throughout.

For example:

يَكْتُبُ. يَكْتُبَانِ. يَكْتُبُونَ. يَكْتُبْنَ (ت)
يَفْرَحُ. يَفْرَحَانِ. يَفْرَحُونَ. يَفْرَحْنَ (ر)
يَحْسِبُ. تَحْسِبَانِ. تَحْسِبُونَ. يَحْسِبْنَ (س)

Link: <https://bit.ly/3EEb1Bi>



Passive Imperfect tense

For time constraints you may do one table in the meeting and the rest as homework in leisure time.

مضارع مجهول Passive Imperfect	مضارع معروف Active imperfect	ماضي معروف Active Past perfect	مضارع مجهول Passive Imperfect	مضارع معروف Active imperfect	ماضي معروف Active Past perfect
يُوعَدُ	يَعِدُ	وَعَدَ	يُضْرَبُ	يَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبَ
يُقَالُ	يَقُولُ	قَالَ	يُفْعَلُ	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ
يُخَافُ	يَخَافُ	خَافَ	يُنْصَرُ	يَنْصُرُ	نَصَرَ
يُدْعَى	يَدْعُو	دَعَا	يُشْرَبُ	يَشْرَبُ	شَرَبَ
يُرْمَى	يَرْمِي	رَمَى	يُحْسَبُ	يَحْسِبُ	حَسِبَ
يُرْضَى	يَرْضَى	رَضَى	يُكْرَمُ	يَكْرُمُ	كَرَّمَ

Note that the passive *Mudhari* مضارع مجهول of any pattern of the six forms of Triliterals, is the same.

In the following chart you will find the complete series of conjugations of the

مضارع مجهول of the following verbs:

Yudrabo (يُضْرَبُ) Yu'ado (يُوعَدُ) Yuqalo (يُقَالُ) Yukhafo (يُخَافُ) Yud'aa (يُدْعَى) Yurmaa (يُرْمَى) and Yurdaa (يُرْضَى). Each from top to bottom:

Conjugation of the **Passive Forms** are from top to bottom for each example.

يُضْرَبُ	يُوعَدُ	يُقَالُ	يُخَافُ	يُدْعَى	يُرْمَى	يُرْضَى
يُضْرَبَانِ	*يُوعَدَانِ	يُقَالَانِ	يُخَافَانِ	*يُدْعَيَانِ	يُرْمَيَانِ	يُرْضَيَانِ
يُضْرَبُونَ	يُوعَدُونَ	يُقَالُونَ	يُخَافُونَ	*يُدْعَوْنَ	*يُرْمَوْنَ	يُرْضَوْنَ
تُضْرَبُ	تُوعَدُ	تُقَالُ	تُخَافُ	تُدْعَى	تُرْمَى	تُرْضَى
تُضْرَبَانِ	تُوعَدَانِ	تُقَالَانِ	تُخَافَانِ	تُدْعَيَانِ	تُرْمَيَانِ	تُرْضَيَانِ
يُضْرَبَنَّ	يُوعَدَنَّ	يُقَالَنَّ	يُخَافَنَّ	يُدْعَيَنَّ	يُرْمَيَنَّ	يُرْضَيَنَّ
تُضْرَبُ	تُوعَدُ	تُقَالُ	تُخَافُ	تُدْعَى	تُرْمَى	تُرْضَى
تُضْرَبَانِ	تُوعَدَانِ	تُقَالَانِ	تُخَافَانِ	تُدْعَيَانِ	تُرْمَيَانِ	تُرْضَيَانِ
تُضْرَبُونَ	تُوعَدُونَ	تُقَالُونَ	تُخَافُونَ	تُدْعَوْنَ	تُرْمَوْنَ	تُرْضَوْنَ
تُضْرَبِينَ	تُوعَدِينَ	تُقَالِينَ	تُخَافِينَ	تُدْعَيْنَ	تُرْمَيْنَ	تُرْضَيْنَ
تُضْرَبَانِ	تُوعَدَانِ	تُقَالَانِ	تُخَافَانِ	تُدْعَيَانِ	تُرْمَيَانِ	تُرْضَيَانِ
تُضْرَبَنَّ	تُوعَدَنَّ	تُقَالَنَّ	تُخَافَنَّ	تُدْعَيَنَّ	تُرْمَيَنَّ	تُرْضَيَنَّ
أُضْرَبُ	أُوعَدُ	أُقَالُ	أُخَافُ	أُدْعَى	أُرْمَى	أُرْضَى
نُضْرَبُ	نُوعَدُ	نُقَالُ	نُخَافُ	نُدْعَى	نُرْمَى	نُرْضَى

Note number 1: Compare that in Active *Mudhari* مضارع معروف *Yad'owaani* يُدْعَوْنَ is *Yud'ayaani* يُدْعَيَانِ, the *Wow* (و) is changed with *Ya* (ي).

Note number 2: Note the difference in *Yud'oona* يُدْعَوْنَ *Ain* (ع) has a *Dhamma* while in *Yur Maona* يُرْمَوْنَ the *meem* (م) has a *Fathah*.

Note 3 and Note 4 show the same forms/Seeghas.

Link: <https://bit.ly/3Y3RIxE>



1. Imperative verb forms **فعل أمر** of such verbs that belong to the class of **فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ** or **سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ** are as follows:
(It is however not a rule and exceptions do exist)

Radical ع with Fatha in مُضارع So alif carries Kasrah in imperative

Past Perfect فعل ماضى	Imperfect فعل مضارع	Imperative فعل أمر	Meanings command
فَتَحَ	يَفْتَحُ	اِفْتَحْ	Open
فَعَلَ	يَفْعَلُ	اِفْعَلْ	Do it
جَعَلَ	يَجْعَلُ	اِجْعَلْ	Make it
ذَهَبَ	يَذْهَبُ	اِذْهَبْ	Go
سَمِعَ	يَسْمَعُ	اِسْمَعْ	Listen
فَرِحَ	يَفْرَحُ	اِفْرَحْ	Be Happy
شَرَبَ	يَشْرَبُ	اِشْرَبْ	Drink
عَلِمَ	يَعْلَمُ	اِغْلَمْ	Know that

2. Imperatives **فعل أمر** of such verbs that belong to the class of **ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ** or **حَسِبَ يَحْسِبُ** are as follows:

Radical ع with Kasrah in مُضارع So alif carries Kasrah in imperative

Past Perfect فعل ماضى	Imperfect فعل مضارع	Imperative فعل أمر	Meanings command
ضَرَبَ	يَضْرِبُ	اِضْرِبْ	Hit
جَلَسَ	يَجْلِسُ	اِجْلِسْ	Sit
غَسَلَ	يَغْسِلُ	اِغْسِلْ	Wash
حَسِبَ	يَحْسِبُ	اِحْسِبْ	Consider/Think

3. Imperatives of such verbs that belong to the class of **(نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ)** or **(كَرَّمَ يَكْرُمُ)** are usually as follows:

Radical with Dhamma in مُضارع. So alif carries Dhamma in imperative

Past Perfect فعل ماضى	Imperfect فعل ماضى	Imperative فعل أمر	Meanings command
نَصَرَ	يَنْصُرُ	اَنْصُرْ	Be Helpful

دَخَلَ	يَدْخُلُ	أَدْخَلَ	Enter
كَتَبَ	يَكْتُبُ	أَكْتُبُ	Write
كَرُمَ	يَكْرُمُ	أَكْرُمُ	Be Respectful
قَرُبَ	يَقْرُبُ	أَقْرُبُ	Become close
قَتَلَ	يَقْتُلُ	أَقْتُلُ	Kill

Link: <https://bit.ly/3EHwauj>

Prohibitive Imperative Verbs فعل نهى

This verb describes the prohibition to do something or a request to stop an action.

Imperative Verb فعل أمر	Meanings	Prohibitive Imperative Verb فعل نهى	Meanings
إِفْعَلْ	Do it	لَا تَفْعَلْ	Don't do it
none	passive	لَا تُفْعَلْ	It should not be done
إِضْرِبْ	Hit it	لَا تُضْرِبْ	Don't hit
none	passive	لَا تُضْرَبْ	You should not be hit

Conjugations: گردانی

Form/ صیغه	Single واحد	Dual تثنيه	Plural جمع
Masculine مذکر	لَا تَفْعَلْ	لَا تَفْعَلَا	لَا تَفْعَلُوا
Feminine مؤنث	لَا تَفْعَلِيْ	لَا تَفْعَلَا	لَا تَفْعَلْنَ

Link: <https://bit.ly/41sld8z>



Prohibitive Imperative Verbs فعل نهى

More Examples:

Form صيغة	Single واحد	Dual تثنية	Plural جمع	Meanings
Masculine مذکر	لَا تَفْعَلْ	لَا تَفْعَلَا	لَا تَفْعَلُوا	Do Not do it
Feminine مؤنث	لَا تَفْعَلِيْ	لَا تَفْعَلَا	لَا تَفْعَلْنَ	Do Not do it
Masculine مذکر	لَا تَنْصُرْ	لَا تَنْصُرَا	لَا تَنْصُرُوا	Do Not help
Feminine مؤنث	لَا تَنْصُرِيْ	لَا تَنْصُرَا	لَا تَنْصُرْنَ	Do Not help
Masculine مذکر	لَا تَذْهَبْ	لَا تَذْهَبَا	لَا تَذْهَبُوا	Do Not go
Feminine مؤنث	لَا تَذْهَبِيْ	لَا تَذْهَبَا	لَا تَذْهَبْنَ	Do Not go
Masculine مُذکر	لَا تَدْعُ	لَا تَدْعُوا	لَا تَدْعُوا	Do Not call
Feminine مؤنث	لَا تَدْعِيْ	لَا تَدْعُوا	لَا تَدْعُنَّ	Do Not call
M/F مذکر- مؤنث	لَا تَرْضِيَا	لَا تَرْضَيْنِ	لَا تَرْضُوا	Do Not agree
Masculine مذکر	لَا تَقُلْ	لَا تَقُولَا	لَا تَقُولُوا	Do Not say
Feminine مؤنث	لَا تَقُولِيْ	لَا تَقُولَا	لَا تَقُولْنَ	Do Not say
Masculine مذکر	لَا تَبِعْ	لَا تَبِعَا	لَا تَبِيعُوا / تَبِيعُوا	Do Not sell
Feminine مؤنث	لَا تَبِيعِيْ / تَبِيعِيْ	لَا تَبِيعَا / تَبِيعَا	لَا تَبِيعُنَّ / تَبِيعُنَّ	Do Not sell
Masculine مذکر	لَا تَخَفْ	لَا تَخَا فَا	لَا تَخَافُوا	Do Not fear
Feminine مؤنث	لَا تَخَافِيْ	لَا تَخَا فَا	لَا تَخَفْنَ	Do Not fear
Masculine مذکر	لَا تَحْزَنْ	لَا تَحْزَنَا	لَا تَحْزَنُوا	Do Not grieve
Feminine مؤنث	لَا تَحْزَنِيْ	لَا تَحْزَنَا	لَا تَحْزَنَنَّ	Do Not grieve
Masculine مذکر	لَا تَعِدْ	لَا تَعِدَا	لَا تَعِدُوا	Don't promise
Feminine مؤنث	لَا تَعِدِيْ	لَا تَعِدَا	لَا تَعِدْنَ	Don't promise

Link: <https://bit.ly/41sld8z>



How to make Imperative فعل امر for Imperfect فعل مضارع ? Add ل to Mudhari.

Past Perfect Imperative	Meanings Imperative	Imperfect Imperative	Meanings
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فعل أمر مضارع		فعل أمر ماضى	
لِيَضْرِبْ	Hit	إِضْرِبْ	He should hit
لِيَنْصُرْ	Help	أَنْصُرْ	He should help
لِيَذْهَبْ	Go	إِذْهَبْ	He should go

Conjugations of Imperative Verb forms: فعل أمر گردان

Single واحد		Dual تنبيه		Plural جمع	
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
إِضْرِبْ	إِضْرِبِي	إِضْرِبَا	إِضْرِبَا	إِضْرِبُوا	إِضْرِبْنَ
قُلْ	قُولِي	قُولَا	قُولَا	قُولُوا	قُولْنَ
كُنْ	كُونِي	كُونَا	كُونَا	كُونُوا	كُونْنَ
بِعْ	بِيعِي	بِيعَا	بِيعَا	بِيعُوا	بِيعْنَ

Single		Dual		Plural	
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
خَفْ	خَافِي	خَافَا	خَافَا	خَافُوا	خَفْنَ
أُدْعْ	أُدْعِي	أُدْعُوا	أُدْعُوا	أُدْعُوا	أُدْعُونَّ
إِزِمْ	إِزِمِي	إِزِمَا	إِزِمَا	إِزِمُوا	إِزِمْنَ
إِرْضْ	إِرْضِي	إِرْضَا	إِرْضَا	إِرْضُوا	إِرْضَيْنَّ
مُدَّ	مُدِّي	مُدَّا	مُدَّا	مُدُّوا	أُمْدُونَّ / مُدْنَ

Link: <https://bit.ly/3xTxKp6>



Six Abwab/ Patterns of trilateral verbs: Sulasi Mujarrad. ثلاثى مُجَرَّد

Number	Past Perfect Verb		Imperfect Verb		Sign	Pattern/Baab
1	ضَرَبَ ع	He hit	يَضْرِبُ ع	He hits or will hit	ض	فَعَلَ يَفْعُلُ

2	فَتَحَ ع	He opened	يَفْتَحُ ع	He opens or will open	ف	فَعَلَ يَفْعُلُ
3	نَصَرَ ع	He helped	يَنْصُرُ ع	He helps or will help	ن	فَعَلَ يَفْعُلُ
4	سَمِعَ ع	He heard	يَسْمَعُ ع	He hears or will hear	س	فَعَلَ يَفْعُلُ
5	حَسِبَ ع	He thought/ Calculated	يَحْسِبُ ع	He thinks or will think	ح	فَعَلَ يَفْعُلُ
6	كَرَّمَ ع	He became well respected	يَكْرُمُ ع	He is or will become well respected	ك	فَعَلَ يَفْعُلُ

Notable points:

1. In the second column the **first three** Past Perfect tense verbs have a *Fatha* on their ع radical, whereas, in Imperfect tense in first column verb is with *kasrah* on ع radical, **second one** has a *Fatha* on ع radical and **third one** has *Dhamma* on its ع radical. (Three forms of Mudari has all three strokes on Ain Kalima) 3/3



The **fourth and Fifth** examples of Past perfect tense are carrying a *Kasrah* on their ع radical, whereas in Imperfect tense مضارع the fourth one has *Fatha* on ع radical but *Kasrah* on the fifth one. (Two forms of Mudari have two of the three strokes on Ain Kalima.) 2/3

In the **sixth** example the Past perfect ماضى has *Dhamma* on its ع radical and so does the Imperfect tense. (One form of Mudari has only one form of stroke.) 1/3

2. The **past perfect** ماضى and the **Imperfect tenses** مضارع come only in these 6 patterns/forms. There is no set rule for them.

(As it was challenging to name these Forms/Abwab based on either the Past perfect or the Imperfect tense, the scholars realized that the only way to do so is by pairing the past perfect with its imperfect form in order to classify them.)

The above classification is dependent on the Arab custom. Most of the verbs used are from the first three forms/Abwab. Second most common is the fourth and sixth but the fifth is the least common form in the Holy Quran. These six patterns of verbs are known as the six Abwab of Trilateral verbs (Sulasi Mujarrad). ثلاثى مجرّد

3. **Names of the Baabs or Forms:** In the certified Arabic dictionaries each of these Abwab/forms has a one lettered symbol like ف Fa, it would mean that its Ain ع radical will follow the baab of فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ. Similarly, you will note other letters like ض Daad, ن Noon, س Seen, ح Ha and ك Kaaf as a symbol for the form.

Link: <https://bit.ly/3lm72uc>

Defective Verbs: افعال ناقصة

As in English some words like; became, am, are, was and is, are also known as verbs similarly, in Arabic the words that mean, "it was", "it became" or "it has been", are known as defective verbs or (فعل ناقص). They do not carry the complete meanings of an action; however, they change or add to the meanings of a verb when added. They are the following:

كَانَ means: He was.

صَارَ means: it became

أَصْبَحَ means: it became in the morning

أَصْنَحَى means: It became at noon

أَمْسَى means: it became in the evening

بَاتَ means: it remained all night

ظَلَّ means: it remained all day

مَا بَرِحَ means: did not quit and continued doing it

مَا نَفَكَ means: did not interrupt doing something

مَا فَتَى means: did not stop from doing it

مَا دَامَ means: it did not last and stopped

مَا زَالَ means: It did not go waste and was maintained

لَيْسَ means: it is not

إِذْكَ means: it happened like

فَارْتَدَّ بَصِيرًا means: He regained his sight

When these verbs precede a Noun, they bring about a peculiar change.

in the meanings of the sentence and decline the Noun. They demand for a Noun and a predicate of their own. Their Noun is always in a Nominal case. مَرْفُوع. and their predicate is in the accusative case. مَنْصُوب. Its detail will follow under the topic of the declination (change in the case endings) إعراب of the Nouns.

Link: <https://bit.ly/3KDq0iA>



Afaal e Muqaribah: (أفعال مقاربة) Verbs of Approach or possibility of an action.

For Example, in English we say; nearly, almost or it was possible, etc. are known as *Afaal e Muqarbah*. افعال مقاربة

These verbs do not exist on their own, but they join other verbs or Nouns to describe the near possibility of the news/predicate. They also affect the case endings إعراب when they precede a noun. *They also demand a Noun of their own and a predicate.*

For Example:

عَسَى: Hoping or it is nigh that... ماضى

كَادَ: It is nigh... مضارع، ماضى

كَرَبَ: About to happen... ماضى beginning of an act

أَوْشَكَ: About to happen. مضارع، ماضى

أَخَذَ: To take ماضى

جَعَلَ: To make مضارع، ماضى

شَرَعَ: Began to ماضى

أَنشَأَ: Started to ماضى

Link: <https://bit.ly/3KDq0iA>



Different Types of Past Perfect ماضى and Imperfect مضارع Verbs

Types of فعل ماضى, Past perfect Tense

In the context of time, we have different Arabic words for near past, distant past, near future or distant future. This chart will help the student on these.

Past perfect	Near Past	Distant Past	Past Continued	Negative Past	Negative Past	Negative Past
فَعَلَ	قَدْ فَعَلَ	كَانَ فَعَلَ	كَانَ يَفْعَلُ	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	مَا فَعَلَ	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ
He did	He did it	He had done	He used to do	He never did	He did not do	He has not yet done

Types of فعل مضارع, Imperfect Tense

Imperfect حال مستقبل	Present tense حال	Future tense المستقبل	Future Tense المستقبل	Negative Future مضارع منفى
يَضْرِبُ	لَيَضْرِبُ	سَيَضْرِبُ	سَوْفَ يَضْرِبُ	لَنْ يَضْرِبَ
He hits or will hit	He Surely Hits	He will soon Hit	He will soon hit	He will never Hit

Link: <https://bit.ly/3Zl6lm>



THE NEAR PERFECT (Mādī Qarīb, الماضى القريب)

1st Person (Male & Female)	2nd Person (Female)	2nd Person (Male)	3rd Person (Female)	3rd Person (Male)	
قَدْ فَعَلْتُ	قَدْ فَعَلْتِ	قَدْ فَعَلْتَ	قَدْ فَعَلَتْ	قَدْ فَعَلَ	Singular
	قَدْ فَعَلْتُمَا	قَدْ فَعَلْتُمَا	قَدْ فَعَلْتَا	قَدْ فَعَلَا	Dual
قَدْ فَعَلْنَا	قَدْ فَعَلْتُنَّ	قَدْ فَعَلْتُمْ	قَدْ فَعَلْنَ	قَدْ فَعَلُوا	Plural

الْمَاضِي الْبَعِيدُ (Mādī ba‘īd)

THE DISTANT PERFECT

كَانَ *kāna*: he/it was/to be

كَانَ *kāna* is the most commonly used verb in Arabic. The Arabic verb has two tenses, the perfect and the imperfect. The perfect is used to narrate completed events (past tense or present perfect), while the imperfect describes events which have not been completed. Verbs in the perfect tense consist of a stem indicating the basic meaning and a pronoun suffix indicating the person, gender and number of the subject. The verb has two perfect stems, كَانَ *kān*- and كُنْ *kun*-, to which the suffixes are added. In the case of the third person (male and female) the stem *kān*- is used and the suffixes *a* and *at* are added to indicate the person. Consequently, كَانَ *kāna* does not actually mean the infinitive 'to be', but it means 'he was'. The pronoun subjects, "I, you, he and she" are all included in the verb and are indicated by the verb forms and ending. The gender of the verb must match that of the subject. e.g.

Link: <https://bit.ly/3SzmCXZ>



جُمْلَةٌ فِيْهِ (jumlah fi'liyyah)

The sentence which starts with فعل (fi'l) and then the فعل (fi'l) is followed by نائب فاعل (nā'ib fā'il) or فاعل and مفعول (maf'ūl) is called a جُمْلَةٌ فِيْهِ (jumlah fi'liyyah)

1. aqimussalāta	أَقِمْوْا الصَّلَاةَ
2. wa atuzzakāta	وَاتُوا الزُّكُوَّةَ
3. bashshi riṣṣābirina	بَشِّرِ الصَّابِرِينَ
4. dhahaballāhu bi nūrihim	ذَهَبَ اللَّهُ بِنُورِهِمْ
5. khatamallāhu 'alā qulūbihim	خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ
6. 'afallāhu 'anhum	عَفَا اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ
7. yuridullāhu bikumul yusra	يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ بِكُمْ الْيُسْرَ
8. yaḍribullāhul amthāla	يَضْرِبُ اللَّهُ الْأَمْثَالَ
9. wa idh yarfa'u ibrahīmūl qawā'ida	وَإِذْ يَرْفَعُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ الْقَوَاعِدَ
10. ud'u lanā rabbaka	ادْعُ لَنَا رَبَّكَ

The examples 1 to 3 and 10 in the above جُمْلَةٌ فِيْهِ (jumlah fi'liyyah) include رَبِّ - الصَّابِرِينَ - الزُّكُوَّةَ - الصَّلَاةَ and فاعل (fā'il) and فعل (fi'l)

Link: <https://bit.ly/3Y2Vn9i>

Please refer to the recordings below for more help with grammar.

**Active (Maroof) and
Passive (Majhool) verbs**



<https://bit.ly/3L270Z2>

**Conjugational Forms of
Imperfect Verbs**



<https://bit.ly/34s0gCZ>

Past Perfect (Fail Maadi)



<https://bit.ly/3oeL3w0>

Intransitive and Transitive verbs



<https://bit.ly/34s0r17>

Trilateral and Quadrilateral verbs



<https://bit.ly/32Mpk72>

Defective Verbs



<https://bit.ly/3GfKwzV>

**Patterns of Trilateral verbs:
Sulasi Mujjarrad**



<https://bit.ly/3ofCnFv>

**Verbs of Approach or Possibility of
an action (Afaal e Muqaribah)**



<https://bit.ly/3ukxBdN>