

# Elementary Arabic Morphology 2



**Rashid Al-Shartuni**

**Translated by  
Hamid Hussein Waqar**

**Al-Islam.org**

(Mabʿūd Al-ʿArabīyyah)

### **Author(s):**

Rashid Al-Shartuni [3]

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### **Translator(s):**

Hamid Hussein Waqar [4]

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1. What is morphology?
  2. How many kinds of words are there?
  3. Is morphology applied to every kind of word?
  4. What is the changing of a word from one form to another called?
  5. How is morphology applied to verbs?
  6. How is morphology applied to nouns?
1. Morphology is science of conjugating words into different forms due to the intended meaning.
  2. There are three types of words:
    - Nouns: for example - شجرة (tree)
    - Verbs: for example - أكتب (write)
    - Prepositions: for example - على (on)

3. Morphology is only applied to nouns and verbs because they are able to be conjugated into different forms, but prepositions are not able to be conjugated, rather they always remain in one form.

4. The changing of a word from one form to another is called conjugation.

5. Morphology is applied to verbs by conjugating them from the preterite tense, to the aorist tense, and to the imperative. For example: فَرِحَ يَفْرَحُ اِفْرَحُ (be happy, he is happy, he was happy)

6. Morphology is applied to nouns by conjugating them:

- into the dual and plural forms: نَهْرٍ نَهْرَانِ اَنْهَارٍ (rivers, two rivers, a river)

- into the diminutive pattern: نَهْيِرٍ (a small river)

- into a possessive noun form: نَهْرِيٍّ (a person of the river)

7. What is a verb?

8. How many different kinds of verbs are there in relation to the number of root letters?

9. How many kinds of trilateral verbs are there in relation to root letters?

10. What is a sound verb?

11. What is a perfect verb?

12. What is an unsound verb?

13. How many weak letters are there?

14. What are double-letter verbs?

7. A verb is a word that indicates a state or event that occurred in the past, occurs in the present, or will occur in the future. For example: حَسُنَ (he was good) – in the past and يَأْخُذُ (he takes) – in the present or future.

8. There are two kinds of verbs in relation to root letters:

- Trilateral: a verb made up of three root letters, for example نَصَرَ (he helped)

- Quadrilateral: a verb made up of four root letters, for example دَحَرَجَ (he rolled)

9. There are two types of trilateral verbs in relation to root letters: sound and unsound.

10. A sound verb is a verb that does not have any weak letters in its root. There are three kinds of sound verbs: a verb with a glottal stop in its root and a double-letter verb. For example: **فَرَّ** (he ran away).

11. A perfect verb is a sound verb that does not have a glottal stop or double-letter in its root. For example: **شَكَرَ** (he thanked).

12. An unsound verb is a verb that has a weak letter in its root. For example: **رَمَى** (he threw).

13. There are three weak letters: *alif*, *wāw* and *yā'*.

14. A double-letter verb is a verb that has two identical letters in its root. For example: **زَلَزَلَ** (it quaked).

15. What is the form for a trilateral verb?

16. What is a double-letter verb?

17. What is a verb with a glottal stop in its root?

18. How many kinds of verbs with a glottal stop in its root are there?

19. How many kinds of unsound verbs are there?

20. What is a verb that has two weak letters called?

21. When is a verb truly unsound or doubled? Or when does it truly have a glottal stop?

15. The form of a trilateral verb is: **فَعَلَ**. The first letter is called the first root letter, the second is called the second root letter and the third is called the third root letter.

16. A double-letter verb is a verb that has two identical letters in its root. For example: **فَرَّ** (he ran away).

17. A verb that has a glottal stop is a verb that has a glottal stop in its root. For example: **أَكَلَ** (he ate).

18. There are three types of verbs that have a glottal stop in their root:

- Glottal stop of the first root letter: **أَخَذَ** (he took)
- Glottal stop of the second root letter: **سَأَلَ** (he asked)
- Glottal stop of the third root letter: **نَشَأَ** (he emerged)

19. There are three types of weak verbs:

- Quasi-sound verb: when the weak letter is in the first root letter: **وَعَدَ** (he promised)

● Hollow verb: when the weak letter is in the second root letter: قَالَ (he said)

● Defective verb: when the weak letter is in the third root letter: دَعَا (he supplicated)

20. A verb that has two weak letters is called a cluster verb. There are two kinds of cluster verbs:

● A cluster verb that has a weak letter in the first and third root letters. For example: وَفَى (he completed)

● A cluster verb that has a weak letter in the second and third root letters. For example: شَوَى (it roasted)

21. A verb truly has a glottal stop or is truly a double-letter verb when the glottal stop or the two identical letters are in the root of the verb, not including added letters. So:

● انطَلَقَ this verb does not have a glottal stop because its root is طلق.

● قَدَّمَ this verb is not a double-letter verb because its root is قدم.

● قَاتَلَ This verb is not an unsound verb because its root is قتل.

22. What is a singular trilateral verb?

23. What is a trilateral verb with increase letters?

24. How many forms does a trilateral verb with one increase letter have?

25. How many forms does a trilateral verb with two increase letters have?

26. How many forms does a trilateral verb with three increase letters have?

27. How many forms of trilateral verbs with increase letters are there?

28. Are all the forms of trilateral verbs with increase letters applied to all trilateral verbs?

22. A singular trilateral verb is a trilateral verb that only has its root letters, without any increase letters. For example عَرَفَ (he knew).

23. A trilateral verb with increase letters is a trilateral verb that has added letters to its root:

● Either one added letter: for example: أَكْرَمَ (he honored).

● Or two added letters: for example: اِنطَلَقَ (he was set free).

● Or three added letters: for example: اِسْتَفْرَرَ (he asked for forgiveness).

24. There are three forms of trilateral verbs that have one increase letter:

- **فَعَّلَ** This is form II1. Here the second root letter is doubled. For example: **خَبَّرَ** (he notified)
- **فَاعَلَ** This is form III. Here an *alif* is added to the root. For example: **خَابَرَ** (he negotiated)
- **أَفْعَلَّ** This is form IV. Here a glottal stop is added to the beginning of the root. For example: **أَخْبَرَ** (he notified)

25. There are five forms of trilateral verbs that have two increase letters:

- **تَفَعَّلَ** This is form V. Here a *t* is added and the second root letter is doubled. For example: **تَقَبَّلَ** (he accepted)
- **تَفَاعَلَ** This is form VI. Here a *t* and an *alif* are added. For example **تَقَابَلَ** (he met)
- **إِنْفَعَلَ** This is form VII. Here a glottal stop and a *n* are added. For example: **إِنْقَبَلَ** (it was accepted)
- **إِنْفَعَّلَ** This is form VIII. Here a glottal stop and a *t* are added. For example: **إِنْقَبَّلَ** (he received)
- **إِفْعَلَّ** This is form IX. Here a glottal stop is added and the last root letter is doubled. For example: **إِحْمَرَّ** (he become red)

26. There are two forms of trilateral verbs that have two increase letters:

- **إِسْتَفَعَلَ** This is form X. Here a glottal stop, *s* and *t* are added. For example: **إِسْتَفْعَرَ** (he asked for forgiveness)
- **إِفْعَوَعَلَ** This is form XII2. Here a glottal stop and a *w* are added along with another second root letter. For example: **إِحْدَوَدَبَ** (It was bent outward)

27. There are ten forms of trilateral verbs with increase letters.<sup>3</sup>

28. No, in order to know which forms are applied to which verbs one must refer to dictionaries. For example form IV and XII are not applied to the verb **فَتَحَ**

1. The number of the forms is according to the Hans Wehr dictionary. They can be found on page 13 of the introduction of the compact version of the internationally recognized fourth edition.
2. Form XI is not mentioned in this book
3. Mentioned in this book, for there are more than that.

29. How many types of quadrilateral verbs are there?

30. Does the quadrilateral verb have a pattern like the trilateral verb?

31. What is a singular quadrilateral verb?

32. What is a quadrilateral verb with increase letters?

33. How many forms does a quadrilateral verb with one increase letter have?

34. How many forms does a quadrilateral verb with two increase letters have?

35. How many forms of quadrilateral verbs with increase letters are there?

36. Are all the forms of quadrilateral verbs with increase letters applied to all quadrilateral verbs?

29. There are two types of quadrilateral verbs:

- Regular: when there aren't any doubled letters in its root. For example: دَحَرَجَ (he rolled)
- Double-lettered: when the first and third root letters are identical as well as the second and fourth. For example زَلَزَلَ (it quaked)

30. The pattern for the quadrilateral verb is **فعلل**. The first letter is called the first root letter, then the second root letter, then the third root letter then the fourth root letter.

31. A single quadrilateral verb is a quadrilateral verb that does not have any increase letters. For example: دَحَرَجَ (he rolled)

32. A quadrilateral verb with increase letters is a quadrilateral verb that has one or two letters added to its root.

33. There is one form of a quadrilateral verb with one increase letter:

- **تَفَعَّلَ** This is form II. Here a *tʔ* is added to the root. For example: تَدَحَرَجَ (he rolled down)

34. There are two forms of a quadrilateral verb with two increase letters:

- **إِفْعَلَّلَ** This is form III. Here a glottal stop and a *nʔ* are added. For example إِحْرَنْجَمَ (translate)

- **إِفْعَلَّلَّ** This is form IV. Here a glottal stop is added and the fourth root letter is doubled. For example: إِقْشَعَّرَ (he shivered)

35. There are three forms of quadrilateral verbs with increase letters. 1

36. No, to know which forms are applied to which verbs one must refer to dictionaries. For example forms III and IV forms are not applied to the verb دَحَرَجَ.

1. Mentioned in this book, for there are more.

37. How many tenses of verbs are there?

38. What is a preterite tense verb?

39. What is the vowel sign of the last syllable of a preterite tense verb?

40. What do you know about a glottal stop being added to the beginning of the preterite tense verb?

41. What are the vowel signs of the preterite tense letters?

42. What is the vowel sign of the second root letter of a trilateral verb?

37. There are three tenses of a verb: preterite, aorist, imperative.

38. The preterite tense is a verb that indicates a state or action that happened in the past. For example: أَخَذَ (he took)

39. The last syllable of a preterite tense verb is indeclinable on:

- A *fathah*, for example ضَرَبَ (he hit)
- A *Dummaḥ*, if it is connected to the *wāw* plural pronoun, for example ضَرَبُوا (they hit)
- A *sakān*, if a nominative pronoun with a vowel sign is connected to the verb, for example ضَرَبْتُ (I hit)

40. The glottal stop that is added to the beginning of the preterite tense verbs can be:

- A *qat'* glottal stop which takes a *fathah* in four-letter verbs. For example: أَكْرَمَ (he honored)
- A *wasl* glottal stop which takes a *kasrah* in five and six-letter verbs. For example: اِنْتَلَقَ (he was set free)

41. All of the vowel signs of the preterite tense verb, except the second root letter are *fathahs*. For example أَكْرَمَ (he honored).

42. The second root letter of single trilateral verbs can either have a *fathah*, *dummaḥ* or *kasrah*. For example: ضَرَبَ (he hit) كَرَّمَ (he honored) and عَلِمَ (he knew)

43. What is an aorist tense verb?

44. How is an aorist tense verb formed?

45. How many aorist tense letters are there?

46. When does the aorist tense letter have *dummaḥ*?

47. When does the aorist tense letter have a *fathah*?

48. Is the form of a trilateral preterite tense verb changed if an aorist letter is added to it?

49. What happens if an aorist letter is added to a preterite tense verb with more than three letters?

50. Is an aorist tense verb indeclinable?

43. The aorist tense is a verb that indicates a state or action that is happening in the present or will happen in the future. For example **يَكُونُ** (he is) and **يَتَكَلَّمُ** (he speaks to).

44. The aorist tense verb is formed from the preterite tense verb. An aorist letter is added to the beginning of the preterite tense verb.

45. There are four aorist tense letters: ا ن ي ت For example **أَتَكَلَّمُ** (I am speaking to) **تَتَكَلَّمُ** (we are speaking to) **يَتَكَلَّمُ** (he is speaking to) **تَتَكَلَّمُ** (she is speaking to).

46. The aorist tense letter has a *dummah* if it is added to a preterite tense verb with four letters. For example **زَلَزَلَ** becomes **يُزَلزِلُ** (its shaking) or **أَكْرَمَ** becomes **يُكْرِمُ** (he is honoring).

47. The aorist tense letter has a *fathah* if it is added to a preterite tense verb with three, five or six letters. For example **ضَرَبَ** becomes **يَضْرِبُ** (he is hitting) or **إِنطَلَقَ** becomes **يَنْطَلِقُ** (he is setting free).

48. If an aorist tense letter is added to a preterite tense trilateral verb:

- the first root letter is given a *sakān*, for example: **يَضْرِبُ** (he hits)
- there is no rule for the second root letter, for example: **يَعْلَمُ** (he knows) **يَنْصُرُ** (he helps) **يَضْرِبُ** (he hits)

49. If an aorist tense letter is added to a preterite tense with more than three letters:

- The letter before the last is always given a *kasrah*, for example: **يُدْحَرِجُ** (he rolls)
- The letters before the last letter are given a *fathah* if the beginning of the preterite tense verb was **تَ**, for example: **تَدَحْرَجَ** becomes **يَتَدَحْرَجُ** (he rolls down).

50. The last letter of an aorist tense verb is declinable, which means it changes. It is nominative, subjunctive or jussive due to different situations. For example: **يَضْرِبُ** (he hits) and **لَنْ يَضْرِبَ** (he will never hit) and **لَمْ يَنْطَلِقْ** (he has not been set free). The last letter of an aorist tense verb is indeclinable in some cases. 1

1. Refer to question number 237

51. What is an imperative?

52. What is an imperative formed from?

53. Is the last syllable of an imperative declinable or indeclinable?

54. What vowel sign does the glottal stop of an imperative receive?

55. What is a *was/* glottal stop?

56. What is a *qat'* glottal stop?

57. What should be done if the speaker wants to use the imperative in the first or third person?

51. The imperative verb is used to ask something from the listener in the present or in the future. For example: **كُنْ** (be) and **اُكْتُبْ** (write)

52. The imperative is formed from the aorist tense by:

- erasing the aorist letter from the beginning of the word, for example: **تَتَقَدَّمُ** becomes **تَقَدَّمْ** (precede)
- then, adding a glottal stop if the verb is a single trilateral verb or starts with an added glottal stop. The glottal stop is a *qat'* glottal stop if the verb has four letters and a *was/* glottal stop if it has more or less than four letters. For example: **ضَرَبَ** becomes **يَضْرِبُ** then becomes **إِضْرِبْ** (hit) or **أَحْسَنَ** becomes **يُحْسِنُ** then becomes **أَحْسِنْ** (act well)

53. The last syllable of an imperative is indeclinable, it does not change. It is indeclinable upon:

- a *sakun* if the last letter is not a weak letter, for example: **أَنْصُرْ** (help)
- erasing the weak letter of defective verbs, for example **يَرْمِي** becomes **ارْمِ** (throw) or **يُعْطِي** becomes **أَعْطِ** (give)
- erasing the *nun* if the verb is connected to the dual *alif*, the plural *waw* or the *yay'* personal pronoun, for example: **أَنْصِرَا** (you two people help)

54. The imperative glottal stop:

- is given a *dummaḥ* if the second root letter of a three letter verb has a *dummaḥ* in the aorist tense. For example: **أَنْظُرْ** (look)
- is given a *fathah* if it is a four letter verb. For example: **أَكْرَمْ** (be generous)
- is given a *kasrah* in other than these two cases. For example: **إِعْلَمْ** (know) and **إِضْرِبْ** (hit) and **إِنْطَلِقْ** (begin) and **إِسْتَعْلِمْ** (seek knowledge).

55. A *was/* glottal stop is pronounced at the beginning of a sentence, for example: **إِجْلِسْ يَا رَجُلُ** (Sit, oh

man.), but is not pronounced in the middle of a sentence, for example: يا رَجُلُ اجْلِسْ (Oh man, sit.)

56. A *qat'* glottal stop is pronounced in the beginning of a sentence, for example: أَقْبِلْ يا رَجُلُ (Accept, oh man.), and in the middle of a sentence, for example: يا رَجُلُ أَقْبِلْ (Oh man, accept.)

57. The imperative used for the first or third person has a special form which is called the imperative by */m* where a jussive */m* is added to the beginning of the aorist tense verb and takes a *kasrah*, for example: لِيَضْرِبْ لَأَوْدَبْ (He must hit to teach manners), except if it is after a *f* or *w*, in this case it is given a *sak*, for example: فَلتَطِبْ نَفْسَكَ (feel comfortable).

58. Does every verb need an actor?

59. Does every verb need an objective compliment?

60. When does a trilateral intransitive verb become transitive?

61. How many categories of transitive verbs are there?

62. What verbs are passive verbs derived from?

63. Is a passive verb derived from an intransitive verb?

64. How is a passive verb in the preterite tense formed?

65. How is a passive verb in the aorist tense formed?

58. Every verb needs an actor and the actor is either:

- Apparent, for example: جَلَسَ الْمُعَلِّمُونَ ثُمَّ تَبَاحَثُوا (The teachers sat down and then discussed.)

- Hidden, for example: اَلْعَبْ (play) where the 'you' is hidden.

59. No, there are two types of verbs:

- Intransitive: A verb that suffices itself with an actor and does not need an objective compliment. For example: جَاءَ الْوَلَدُ (The boy came.)

- Transitive: A verb that does not suffice itself with an actor, rather it needs an objective compliment as well. For example: كَسَرَ الْخَادِمُ بَرِيْقاً (The servant broke a pitcher.)

60. Most trilateral intransitive verbs are made transitive if placed into form II or IV. For example: دَامَ (to last) becomes اَدَامَ (to make last) or كَرَّمَ (to be noble) becomes كَرَّمَهُ (to call noble).

61. There are two categories of transitive verbs:

- Active: a verb whose actor is known, for example: **بَرَى التِّلْمِيذُ قَلَمًا** (The student sharpened a pencil.)
- Passive: a verb whose actor is not mentioned and whose objective compliment is put in the actor's place. For example: **بُرِيَ الْقَلَمُ** (The pencil was sharpened.)

62. A passive verb is normally formed from a transitive verb and the objective compliment takes the place of the actor after it is erased from the sentence. For example: **ضَرَبَ زَيْدٌ سَلِيمًا** (Zayd hit Salīm) becomes **ضُرِبَ سَلِيمٌ** (Salīm was hit.)

63, Yes, a passive verb is formed from an intransitive verb:

- if it can be made transitive by using a preposition. For example: **قَبَضَ الْحَارِسُ عَلَى اللَّصِّ** (The guard seized the thief.) becomes **قُبِضَ عَلَى اللَّصِّ** (the thief was seized.)
- if there is a adverbial noun of time or place after the verb. For example: **صَامَ الْعَابِدُ إِذَا رَ** (the worshiper fasted [in] March.) becomes **صِيمَ إِذَا رُ** (March was fasted.)
- if there is an infinitive after the verb. For example: **اِحْتَفَلَ الْجَمْعُ اِحْتِفَالًا عَظِيمًا** (The group rallied, a great rally.) becomes **اِحْتَفِلَ اِحْتِفَالًا عَظِيمًا** (A great rally was rallied.)

64. The preterite tense passive verb is made from the preterite tense active verb by giving a *kasrah* to the second to last letter and a *dummah* to all other letters that have a vowel sign already. For example: **أَكَلَ** (he ate) becomes **أُكِلَ** (it was eaten) or **اِسْتَقْبَلَ** (he faced) becomes **اُسْتُقْبِلَ** (it was faced).

65. The aorist tense passive verb is made from the aorist tense active verb by giving the first letter a *dummah* and the second to last letter a *fathah*. For example: **يَعْلَمُ** (he knows) becomes **يُعْلَمُ** (it is known) or **يَكْتُبُ** (he writes) becomes **يُكْتَبُ** (it is being written)

66. What is a noun?

67. What are the different types of nouns?

68. What is a conjugational noun?

69. How many types of conjugational nouns are there?

70. What is an unnonated noun?

71. How many unnonated nouns are there?

72. What is an apolistic noun?

73. What is a derived noun?

74. What is a relative clause noun?

75. How many types of relative clause nouns are there?

76. How many types of apolistic adjectives are there?

77. How many types of derived adjectives are there?

78. How many types of derived generic nouns there?

79. What is an adjective?

80. How many types of adjectives are there?

81. What adjectives are apolistic?

82. How many adjectives are derived?

66. A noun is a word that indicates a complete meaning that is not conditioned with time. For example: ورقة (paper) يوسف (Yusuf) كرام (to call noble).

67. A noun is conjugational, unnonated, apolistic or derived.

68. A conjugational noun is a noun like the word مدينة (city) which could be put into the dual form مدينتان (two cities), the plural form مدن (cities), the diminutive form مدينة (a small city) and the possessive form مدني (my city).

69. There are two types of conjugational nouns: relative clause nouns and adjectives.

70. An unnonated noun is a noun that stays in one state, it does not become dual, plural, and diminutive or possessive.

71. There are six types of unnonated nouns: pronoun هو (he), demonstrative pronoun هذا (this), conjunct الذي (that), interrogative pronoun من (who), conditional noun مهما (where), and an adverbial noun of time or place حيث (when).

72. An apolistic noun is a noun that is not derived from a verb. For example: رجل (man) and يوسف (Yusuf).

73. A derived noun is a noun that is derived from a verb. For example: كرام (to call noble) is derived from the verb أكرم (he called noble) and مطبخ (kitchen) is derived from the noun طبخ (he cooked).

74. A relative clause noun is a noun that can be described by another word. For example رجل (man), شجرة (tree) and كرام (to call noble).

75. Relative clauses can either be derived or apolistic.

76. There are two types of apolistic relative clause nouns: a proper noun – دمشق (Damascus) and an apolistic generic noun – ثعلب (fox).

77. There are two types of derived relative clause nouns: an infinitive – بناء (to build) and a derived generic noun – ملعب (playground).

78. There are two types of derived generic nouns: an adverbial noun of time or place – مجلس (meeting) or an instrumental noun – مفتاح (key).

79. An adjective is a word related to a relative clause noun that describes its condition.

80. There are two types of adjectives: derived and apolistic.

81. Apolistic adjectives are possessive. For example: عربي (Arabic)

82. There are five kinds of derived adjectives: The actor form, the objective compliment, the exaggerated form, the adjective form, comparative/superlative form.

83. What is a proper noun?

84. What is a generic noun?

85. How many types of generic nouns are there?

86. List the derived generic nouns.

87. What is a noun of place?

88. What is a noun of time?

89. How is a noun of place/time formed from a trilateral verb?

90. How is a noun of place/time formed from a verb with more than three letters?

91. What is an instrumental noun?

92. How is an instrumental noun formed?

83. A proper noun is a noun that denotes a specific person, animal or place. For example: إبراهيم (Abraham), بارود (barūd, the name of a horse) and دمشق (Damascus).

84. A generic noun is a noun that denotes, in an unspecific way, all people, animals or things that fall

under one species. For example: رَجُلٌ (man), كَلْبٌ (dog) and مَدِينَةٌ (city).

85. There are two types of generic nouns: derived and apolistic.

86. The derived generic nouns are: nouns of place/time and instrumental nouns.

87. A noun of place is a form that indicates the place that an action took place. For example: مَطْبَخٌ (kitchen).

88. A noun of time is a form that indicates the time that an action took place. For example: مَغْرِبٌ (evening).

89. A time/place noun is formed from a trilateral verb in the following forms:

1. مَفْعَلٌ for verbs whose second root letter has a *dummaḥ* in the aorist tense, for example يَطْبُخُ (he is cooking) becomes مَطْبَخٌ (kitchen), for verbs whose second root letter has a *fathah* in the aorist tense, for example: يَذْبَحُ (he is slaughtering) becomes مَذْبَحٌ (slaughterhouse) and for verbs whose third root letter is a weak letter, for example: يَرْمِي (he is shooting) becomes مَرْمَى (gun range).

2. مَفْعِلٌ for verbs whose second root letter has a *kasrah* in the aorist tense, for example: يَضْرِبُ (he is hitting) becomes مَضْرِبٌ (camp site).

90. The time/place nouns are formed from verbs that have more than three letters by using their passive aorist tense form and substituting the aorist letter with a *mim* with a *dummaḥ*. For example: يُسْتَشْفَى (a cure was sought) becomes مُسْتَسْفَى (hospital).

91. An instrumental noun is a form that indicates the thing that the action was performed with. For example: مِبْرَدٌ (file).

92. Instrumental nouns are taken from transitive trilateral verbs. There are three forms that they have:

1. مَفْعَلٌ: for example: مِبْرَدٌ (file)

2. مِفْعَلَةٌ: for example: مِكْنَسَةٌ (broom)

3. مِفْعَالٌ: for example: مِفْتَاحٌ (key)

93. What is an infinitive?

94. How is an infinitive formed from trilateral verbs without increase letters?

95. How is an infinitive formed from trilateral verbs with increase letters?

96. How is an infinitive formed from quadrilateral verbs without increase letters?

97. How is an infinitive formed from quadrilateral verbs with increase letters?

98. Are there infinitives for verbs that have not been mentioned?

99. How is a  $m\text{m}m$  infinitive formed from trilateral verbs?

100. How is a  $m\text{m}m$  infinitive formed from verbs with more than three letters?

93. An infinitive is a noun that indicates a state or action without indicating its time. For example أَخَذَ (removal) or تَسْلِيمٌ (submission)

94. There are many forms for infinitives taken from trilateral verbs without increase letters. They can be found in dictionaries. For example: نَصْرٌ (help) and جُلُوسٌ (sitting) and many more.

95. There are rules for the infinitives of trilateral verbs with increase letters:

- Form II – the infinitive of form II has the following form: تَفْعِيلٌ, for example: قَدَّمَ becomes تَقْدِيمٌ.
- Form III – the infinitive of form III has the following form: مُفَاعَلَةٌ, for example: نَازَعَ becomes مُنَازَعَةٌ
- Form IV – اِفْعَالٌ, for example: أَكْرَمَ becomes إِكْرَامٌ
- Form V – تَفَعُّلٌ, for example: تَأَخَّرَ becomes تَأَخُّرٌ
- Form VI – تَفَاعُلٌ, for example: تَبَاعَدَ becomes تَبَاعُدٌ
- Form VII – اِنْفِعَالٌ, for example: اِنْكَسَرَ becomes اِنْكَسَارٌ
- Form VIII – اِفْتِعَالٌ, for example: اِجْتَمَعَ becomes اِجْتِمَاعٌ
- Form IX – اِفْعِلَالٌ, for example: اِحْمَرَّ becomes اِحْمِرَارٌ
- Form X – اِسْتِفْعَالٌ, for example: اِسْتَرْحَمَ becomes اِسْتِرْحَامٌ
- Form XII – اِفْعِيْعَالٌ, for example: اِحْدَوْدَبَ becomes اِحْدِيْدَابٌ

96. The two forms of the infinitive of quadrilateral verbs without increase letters are: فَعْلَلَةٌ and فِعْلَالٌ, for example: دَحْرَجَ becomes دَحْرَجَةٌ or دِحْرَاجٌ.

97. There are rules for the infinitives of quadrilateral verbs with increase letters:

- Form II – تَفَعُّلٌ, for example: تَدَحْرَجَ becomes تَدَحْرُجٌ
- Form III – اِفْعِلَالٌ, for example: اِحْرَنْجَمَ becomes اِحْرَنْجَامٌ

- Form IV – **إفعلال**, for example: **إطمأن** becomes **إطمئنان**

98. There is an infinitive for trilateral and quadrilateral verbs with or without increase letters called a **m<sup>4</sup>m<sup>4</sup>** infinitive. It is called this because there is a **m<sup>4</sup>m<sup>4</sup>** added to the beginning of it.

99. The **m<sup>4</sup>m<sup>4</sup>** infinitive is formed from trilateral verbs by putting them in the following forms:

- **مفعِل** this form is used if the first root letter is a **w<sup>4</sup>w**. For example: **وَعَدَ** (he promised) becomes **مَوْعِد** (promise).
- **مَفْعَل** this form is used in all other cases. For example: **أَكَلَ** (he ate) becomes **مَأْكَل** (food).

100. The **m<sup>4</sup>m<sup>4</sup>** infinitive is formed from verbs with more than three letters by using the passive aorist tense and replacing the aorist letter with a **m<sup>4</sup>m<sup>4</sup>** that has a *dumma*. For example: **يُنْحَدِرُ** (is brought down) becomes **مُنْحَدَرٌ** (fall).

101. What is an active participle?

102. How is the active participle formed from trilateral verbs?

103. How is the active participle formed from other than trilateral verbs?

104. What is a passive participle?

105. How is a passive participle formed from trilateral verbs?

106. How is a passive participle formed from other than trilateral verbs?

107. From what type of verbs is the passive participle formed?

108. How many derived nouns are there that have more than three letters and one form?

101. The active participle is a form that indicates the performer of an action. For example: **ضَارِب** (hitter).

102. The active participle is formed from trilateral verbs in the form of **فاعل**. For example **دَرَسَ** (he studied) becomes **دَارِس** (studier).

103. The actor form is formed from other than trilateral verbs by putting the verb in the active aorist tense and substituting the aorist letter with a **m<sup>4</sup>m<sup>4</sup>** that has a *dumma* and giving the second to last letter a *kasrah*. For example: **يُكْرِمُ** becomes **مُكْرِمٌ**

104. The passive participle is a form that indicates what received an action. For example **مَضْرُوبٌ** (the hit).

105. The passive participle is formed from trilateral verbs in the form of مفعول. For example: كَتَبَ becomes مَكْتُوبٌ.
106. The passive participle is formed from other than trilateral verbs by putting the verb in the passive aorist tense and substituting the aorist letter with a *m* that has a *dummah*. For example: يُقَدِّمُ becomes مُقَدَّمٌ.
107. The passive participle is formed from transitive verbs, either transitive by themselves or verbs that are made transitive by a preposition.
108. The passive participle, *m* infinitive and the time/place nouns that are formed from a verb with more than three letters all have the same form. They are differentiated by their meanings.
109. What is an adjective?
110. How is an adjective formed from a trilateral verb?
111. How is an adjective formed from a trilateral verb that indicates a color, defect or decoration?
112. How is an adjective formed from a non-trilateral verb?
109. An adjective is a form derived from an intransitive verb that slightly indicates an actor, except that it does not indicate the action of the actor, rather it indicates an established characteristic of the actor. For example: وَلَدٌ حَسَنٌ (a nice boy) or رَجُلٌ كَرِيمٌ (an honorable man). These adjectives are established characteristics found in the boy and man.
110. There is no rule in forming adjectives from trilateral verbs. They are formed in numerous forms. For example: طَاهِرٌ (purified), عَطْشَانٌ (thirsty) and ظَرِيفٌ (delicate).
111. The adjective formed from trilateral verbs that indicate color, defect or decoration is put into the form أَفْعَلٌ. For example: أَسْمَرُ الْوَجْهِ (a brown face), أَعْمَى الْقَلْبِ (a blind heart) and أَهْيَفُ الْقَدِّ (a slender physique).
112. The adjective is formed from non-trilateral verbs by using the active participle form.
113. What are the forms of exaggeration?
114. How are the forms of exaggeration formed?
115. What do the forms *fa'* and *fa'* mean?
116. What rule applies to the *fa'* form and the noun it describes?

117. What rule applies to the *faʿūl* form and the noun it describes?

113. The forms of exaggeration are forms that bring about a change in the active participle to indicate exaggeration. For example: رَحِمَ (he showed mercy) becomes رَاحِمٌ (the merciful) which becomes رَحِيمٌ (the very merciful).

114. The exaggeration form is only formed from trilateral verbs, but there is no rule one how to form them. The most famous forms are:

- فَعَّالٌ: جَبَّارٌ (giant)
- فَعَّالَةٌ: عَلَّامَةٌ (high scholar)
- مِفْعَالٌ: مِفْضَالٌ (excellent)
- مِفْعِيلٌ: مِسْكِينٌ (destitute)
- فَعِيلٌ: صِدِّيقٌ (very truthful)
- فَعِيلٌ: حَذِرٌ (very cautious)
- فَعِيلٌ: رَحِيمٌ (very merciful)
- فَعُولٌ: كَذُوبٌ (big liar)

115. The forms *faʿūl* and *faʿūl* are used to indicate an actor or objective compliment. For example: رَسُولٌ is the same as مُرْسَلٌ and رَحِيمٌ is the same as رَاحِمٌ.

116. The rule that applies to the form *faʿūl* and the noun it describes is different depending on its meaning:

- If it has the meaning of an objective compliment it follows the noun it describes in gender. For example: هَذَا رَسُولٌ (this male messenger) and هَذِهِ رَسُولَةٌ (this female messenger).
- If it has the meaning of an actor it remains masculine even if the noun it is describing is feminine. For example: جَاءَ الْأَبُ الْحَنُونُ (the loving father came) and جَاءَتِ الْأُمُّ الْحَنُونُ (the loving mother came). This is only the case if the described word is mentioned, if it is implied the adjective must follow the described word in gender. For example: جَاءَ الْحَنُونُ وَالْحَنُونَةُ (the loving [father] and the loving [mother] came).

117. The rule that applies to the form *faʿūl* and the noun it describes is different depending on its meaning:

- If it has the meaning of an actor it follows the noun it describes in gender. For example: هَذَا شَفِيقٌ وَهَذِهِ شَفِيقَةٌ (this male compassionate person and this female compassionate person).

● If it has the meaning of an objective compliment it remains masculine even if the noun it is describing is feminine. For example: **جاءَ رجلٌ جَرِيحٌ** (an injured man came) and **جاءت امرأةٌ جَرِيحٌ** (an injured woman came). This is only the case if the described word is mentioned, if it is implied the adjective must follow the described word in gender. For example: **جاءَ جَرِيحٌ و جَرِيحَةٌ** (the injured [man] and the injured [woman] came).

118. What are comparative and superlative nouns?

119. What are comparative and superlative nouns formed from?

120. What verbs are not formed into comparative and superlative nouns?

121. Why are comparative and superlative nouns not formed from trilateral verbs that indicate color, defect or trickery?

122. What do we do if we want to use the comparative or superlative form from a verb that is not put into the comparative or superlative tense?

118. The comparative and superlative noun is a form which changes an adjective to indicate a comparison between one thing and another. An example of an adjective is: **يوسفٌ كَبِيرٌ** (Joseph is big.) An example of a comparative is: **يوسفٌ أَكْبَرُ من إبراهيمَ** (Joseph is bigger than Abraham.)

119. The comparative and superlative are only formed from trilateral active verbs and always are put in the form **أفعل**. For example: **كَرُمَ** (which is a active verb) becomes **أَكْرَمَ** (more generous) and **ضُرِبَ** (which is a passive verb) is not put into the comparative or superlative form.

120. Trilateral active verbs which indicate color, defect or trickery as well as any verb that has more than three letters are not put into the comparative or superlative forms.

121. The reason that trilateral active verbs which indicate color, defect or trickery are not formed into the comparative and superlative forms is because the form **أفعل** for these verbs is used as an adjective. For example: **سَوَدَ** (to make black) becomes **أَسْوَدَ** (black) and **عَوَرَ** (to loose an eye) becomes **أَعْوَرَ** (one-eyed).

122. If we want to use the comparative or superlative form from a verb that is not put into the comparative or superlative tense we must use one of the words **أشد** (more severe), **أكثر** (more) **أوفر** (more abundant) or **أكبر** (larger) and then add the infinitive of the verb in the accusative form (because it is a specificative). For example: **سَوَدَ** becomes **أَشَدُّ سَوَاداً** (blacker) or **عَوَرَ** becomes **أَكْثَرُ عَوَراً** (more one-eyed).

123. What is an indefinite noun?

124. What is a definite noun?

125. How many types of definite nouns are there?

126. How is an indefinite noun made definite?

123. An indefinite noun is a noun that is common amongst a certain species, not specific to any one of the instances. For example: قَلَمٌ (pen) and بُسْتَانٌ (garden).

124. A definite noun is a noun that indicates a specific instance from a species. For example: الْقَلَمُ (the pen) and الْبُسْتَانُ

125. There are six forms of definite nouns:

- Proper nouns: سليمان (Solomon)
- Pronouns: أَنَا (I)
- Demonstrative pronouns: هَذَا (this)
- conjuncts: الَّذِي (he who)
- Made definite by a *alif-lām*: الرَّجُلُ (the man)
- Compliment of a prefixed noun : كِتَابُ الرَّجُلِ (The man's book)

126. A common noun is made definite in the following ways:

- if an *alif-lām* is added to it (and the nunation is erased if it was nunated). For example: كِتَابٌ (a book) becomes الْكِتَابُ (the book).
- if it is contracted with a definite noun (and the nunation is erased if it was nunated). For example: كِتَابِي (my book).

127. What is a masculine noun?

128. What is a feminine noun?

129. How is a masculine noun differentiated from a feminine noun?

130. What are the signs of a literated feminine noun?

131. Are all nouns ending with the feminine *tā'* feminine?

132. Are all nouns ending with the *alif maqsūrah* (ى) feminine?

133. Are all nouns ending with an *alif* and *hamzah* feminine?

134. How many types of masculine and feminine nouns are there?

135. How is a relative clause noun put into the feminine form?

136. How is an adjective put into the feminine form?

137. Are there exceptions to this rule about adjectives?

138. How is an adjective in the *فعلان* form put into the feminine form?

139. How is an adjective in the *أفعل* form that indicates a color, defect or trickery put into the feminine form?

140. How is an adjective in the *أفعل* form indicating the comparative or superlative form put into the feminine form?

127. A masculine noun is a noun that indicates masculinity. For example: *رَجُلٌ* (man)

128. A feminine noun is a noun that indicates femininity. For example: *إمرأة* (woman)

129. There is no sign for a masculine noun. It is known by its meaning. But, feminine nouns are either:

- literated, there are signs indicating its femininity. For example, *إمرأة*
- unliterated, there are no signs indicating its femininity. For example, *شمس* (sun)

130. There are three signs for literated feminine nouns:

- The feminine *tā'*: *نعمة* (comfort)
- *Alif maqsūrah*: *عَطَشَى* (thirsty woman)
- *Alif* and *hamzah*: *صحراء* (desertlike)

131. No, some nouns ending with the feminine *tā'* are masculine. For example: *طلحة* (a male name)

132. No, The nouns that end with an *alif maqsūrah* which is part of its root (not added) are not feminine. For example: *هُدَى* (correct guidance).

133. No, the nouns that end with a *hamzah* preceded by an *alif* which is part of its root (not added) are not feminine. For example: *بِنَاء* (building)

134. There are two types of masculine and feminine nouns:

- Literal: a noun that is actually masculine or feminine, for example: رجل (man) and امرأة (woman).
- Figurative: a noun that is not actually masculine or feminine, for example: قلم (pen) and قوس (arch).

135. A noun (non-adjective) is made feminine in two ways:

- Grammatically: by adding a feminine *t* to the end of the word. For example: نمر (panther) becomes نمرَة (female panther).
- Non-grammatically: there are no rules for this. For example: رجل becomes امرأة.

136. An adjective is made feminine by adding a feminine *t* to the end of the word. For example: كاذب (male liar) becomes كاذبة (female liar).

137. Yes, there are three exceptions to this rule.

- The form: فعلان
- The form أفعل when the verb indicates color, defects, or trickery.
- The superlative and comparative form.

138. An adjective has the فعلان form is made feminine by putting it into the فعلى form. For example: عطشان (thirsty male) becomes عطشى (thirsty female).

139. An adjective has the أفعل form and it denotes color, defect, or trickery is made feminine by putting it into the فعلاء form. For example: أحمر (red) becomes حمراء (red).

140. A superlative or comparative is made feminine by putting it into the فعلى form. For example: أكبر (bigger) becomes كبرى (bigger)

141. What is a *maqsar* noun?

142. How is a *manqsar* noun verbalized?

143. What is a *mamd* noun?

144. What is a *manqs* noun?

145. How is a *manqs* noun verbalized?

141. A *maqsar* noun is a noun that ends in an *alif*. The *alif* can either be:

- long, for example: عصا (cane)
- *maqsarah*, for example: فتى (young man)

142. *Maqsūr* nouns are always verbalized with a *fathah* nunation, except if it is an unnonated noun. For example: جاءَ فتىً (a young man came), رأيتُ فتىً (I saw a young man), and مررتُ بفتىً (I passed by a young man)

143. A *mamdūd* noun is a noun that ends with a *hamzah* preceded by an *alif*. For example: سماء (sky).

144. A *manqūṣ* noun is a noun that ends with a *yā'* preceded by a *kasrah*. For example: القاضي (judge).

145. A *manqūṣ* noun is verbalized:

- By two *kasrahs* after the *yā'* is erased when it is in the nominative and genitive cases. For example: جاءَ قاضي (a judge came).

- Just like any other noun in the accusative case, unless it is unnonated. For example: رأيتُ قاضياً (I saw a judge).

146. What is a singular noun?

147. What is a dual noun?

148. How is a dual noun formed?

149. Are there some exceptions to this rule?

150. How are *maqsūr* nouns made dual?

151. How are *mamdūd* nouns made dual?

146. A singular noun is a noun that indicates one person, one animal, or one thing. For example: نجار (a carpenter).

147. A dual noun is a noun that indicates two people, two animals, or two things. For example: نجاران (two carpenters).

148. A noun is put into the dual form by giving the last syllable a *fathah* and adding the dual letters which are:

- An *alif* and *nān* that has a *kasrah* if the noun is in the nominative state. For example: جاءَ ولدان (two boys came)

- A *yā'* and *nān* that has a *kasrah* if the noun is in the accusative or genitive case. For example: اسطدتُ عصفارين (I hunted two sparrows)

149. Yes, there are some exceptions to this rule. The exceptions are *maqsūr* nouns and *mamdūd* nouns.

150. A *maqsūr* noun has two cases:

- If it ends in a straight *alif* – the *alif* should be changed to a *wāw* and then the dual letters should be added. For example: عصا (cane) becomes عَصَوٌ which becomes عَصَوَانِ (two canes).
- If it ends in an *alif maqsūrah* – the *alif* should be changed to a *yā'* and then the dual letters should be added. For example: فتى (young man) becomes فَتَيٌ which becomes فَتَيَانِ (two young men).

151. A *mamdūd* noun has two cases:

- If the *hamzah* is a feminine *hamzah* – the *hamzah* should be changed into a *wāw* with a *fathah* and then the dual letters should be added. For example: خَصْرَاءٌ (green) becomes خَضْرَاوٌ which becomes خَضْرَاوَانِ.
- If the *hamzah* is not a feminine *hamzah* – the *hamzah* can either remain or be changed into a *wāw* with a *fathah* and then the dual letters should be added. For example سماء (sky) becomes سَمَاءٌ or سَمَاوٌ which becomes سَمَاءَانِ or سَمَاوَانِ (two skies).

152. What is a plural?

153. How many forms of plurals are there?

154. What is a sound plural?

155. How many kinds of sound plurals are there?

156. What are the signs of a masculine sound plural?

157. When is a noun (non-adjective) put into the masculine sound plural form?

158. When is an adjective put into the masculine sound plural form?

159. What are the signs of a feminine sound plural?

160. When is a noun (non-adjective) put into the feminine sound plural form?

161. When is an adjective put into the feminine sound plural form?

162. What is a broken plural?

163. How many kinds of broken plurals are there?

164. Are there rules for some of the forms of broken plurals?

165. What are some forms of broken plurals for nouns (non–adjectives)?

166. What are some forms of broken plurals for adjectives?

152. A plural is a noun that indicates more than two people, animals, or things. For example: نَجَّارُونَ (carpenters).

153. There are two types of plurals: sound plurals and broken plurals.

154. A sound plural is a plural where the word remains the same and the plural letters are added to it. For example: مُعَلِّمٌ (teacher) becomes مُعَلِّمُونَ (teachers).

155. There are two types of sound plurals: masculine sound plurals and feminine sound plurals.

156. The plural letters for a masculine sound plural are:

- $W\text{ā}w$  and  $n\text{ā}n$  with a *fathah* when it is in the nominative state. For example: قَدِمَ الزَّائِرُونَ (The visitors came)
- $Y\text{ā}'$  and  $n\text{ā}n$  with a *fathah* when it is in the accusative state. For example: رَأَيْتُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ (I saw the believers)
- $Y\text{ā}'$  and  $n\text{ā}n$  with a *fathah* when it is in the genitive state. For example: سَلَّمْتُ عَلَى الْقَادِمِينَ (I greeted the arrivers)

157. A noun (non–adjective) is put into the masculine sound plural form if it is a proper male name that does not have a feminine  $t\text{ā}'$ . For example: زيد becomes زَيْدُونَ.

158. An adjective is put into the masculine sound plural form if:

- it is an adjective of a human that does not have a feminine  $t\text{ā}'$  when it is masculine and it is made feminine by adding a feminine  $t\text{ā}'$ . For example: عَالِمٌ (scholar) becomes عَالِمُونَ (scholars).
- it is an adjective of a human in the comparative/superlative form. For example: أَكْرَمٌ becomes أَكْرَمُونَ

159. The plural letters for a sound feminine plural are an *alif* and  $t\text{ā}'$  which is added after erasing the feminine  $t\text{ā}'$ . For example: مومنة (believer woman) becomes مومنات (believer women).

160. A noun (non–adjective) is put into the feminine sound plural form if:

- it is a female proper name, even if it does not end in the feminine  $t\text{ā}'$ . For example: مريم becomes مريمات.

● it is a infinitive that has more than three letters. For example: تعريف (definition) becomes تعريفات (definitions).

● it is a noun (masculine or feminine) that ends in one of the feminine letters. For example: ورقة (paper) becomes ورقات (papers).

161. An adjective is put into the feminine sound plural form if it ends in one of the feminine letters. For example: كبيرة (big female) becomes كبيرات (big females).

162. A broken plural is a plural where the original letters of the word change. For example: كتاب (book) becomes كُتُب (books).

163. There are three types of broken plurals:

- by changing the verbalization of the word, for example: أسد (lion) becomes أسدًا (lions).
- by erasing one of the letters of the word, for example: رسول (messenger) becomes رُسُل (messengers).
- by adding letters to the word, for example: رجل (man) becomes رجال (men).

164. Yes, there are some rules for some of the broken plurals.

165. Broken plural forms for some nouns (non-adjectives):

- فَعَل becomes فِعال, for example: جَمَل (camel) becomes جِمال (camels)
- فَعَل becomes أفعال, for example: عِنَب (grape) becomes أَعناب (grapes)
- فَعِل becomes أفعال, for example: كَتِف (shoulder) becomes أَكتاف (shoulders)
- فِعل becomes أفعال, for example: طِفْل (child) becomes أَطفال (children)
- فُعْلة becomes فُعل, for example: عُبْبة (box) becomes عُلب (boxes)
- فِعْلة becomes فِعل, for example: حِرْفَة (occupation) becomes حِرَف (occupations)
- فاعِل becomes فِواعل, for example: خاتِم (ring) becomes خواتم (rings)
- فاعلة becomes فِواعل, for example: قائمة (leg) becomes قوائم (legs)
- فِعيْلة becomes فِعاثل, for example: قبيلة (tribe) becomes قبائل (tribes)
- فِعيْلة becomes فِعايل, for example: مكيْدة (scheme) becomes مكايد (schemes)
- مِفْعَل becomes مِفاعِل, for example: منجل (sickle) becomes مناجل (sickles)

- مِفْعَال becomes مَفَاعِيل, for example: مِفْتاح (key) becomes مَفَاتِيح (keys)

166. Broken plural forms for some adjectives:

- أَفْعَل which becomes feminine in the following form فَعْلَاء becomes فُعْلٌ, for example: أَحْمَر (red) becomes حُمْرٌ

- أَفْعَل which is the comparative/superlative form becomes أَفَاعِل, for example: أَفْضَل (better) becomes أَفَاضِل

167. What is a possessive noun?

168. What is the rule of possessive nouns?

169. What exceptions are there to this rule?

170. How is a possessive noun formed from a word ending in a *hamzah*?

171. How is a possessive noun formed from a word ending in a weak letter?

172. How is a possessive noun formed from a trilateral or quadrilateral word ending in an *alif* or *yā'*?

167. A possessive noun is a form that indicates a relationship between two things. For example: لِبْنَانِيٌّ (a man from Lebanon).

168. A. The noun is placed in the single masculine form and the last letter is given a *kasrah* then given *yā'*s contracted together. For example: نَاصِرَة (female helper) becomes نَاصِر (male helper) which becomes نَاصِرِيٌّ (from a helper). If the word is a broken plural the possessive noun can be formed from it or its singular form. For example: مَلَائِكَة (angels) becomes مَلَائِكِيٌّ or مَلَائِكِيٌّ (of the angels).

169. The following words are exceptions to this rule:

- مَدِينَة becomes مَدَنِيٌّ (a man from Medina)
- قَرْيَة (village) becomes قَرَوِيٌّ (a man from a village)
- حَيٍّ (living) becomes حَيَوِيٌّ (a man from the living)
- يَد (hand) becomes يَدَوِيٌّ (hand-made)
- أَب (father) becomes أَبَوِيٌّ (fatherly)
- ابْن (son) becomes بَنَوِيٌّ (sonly)

- أَخ (brother) becomes أَخَوِيٌّ (brotherly)
- سَنَةٌ (year) becomes سَنَوِيٌّ (yearly)
- لُغَةٌ (language) becomes لُغَوِيٌّ (literal)
- دَمٌ (blood) becomes دَمَوِيٌّ (of blood)

170. A noun ending in a *hamzah*:

- If the *hamzah* is a feminine *hamzah* it should be changed into a *waw*, for example: بَيْضَاءٌ (white) becomes بَيْضَاوِيٌّ (from white).
- If the *hamzah* is not a feminine *hamzah* then it can be changed into a *waw* or it can remain, for example: سَمَاءٌ (sky) becomes سَمَاوِيٌّ or سَمَائِيٌّ (of the skies).

171. A noun ending in a weak letter is put into the possessive noun form by erasing the weak letter and then adding the *yay*. مِصْطَفَى becomes مِصْطَفِيٌّ (from Mustafa).

172. If the word is a trilateral or quadrilateral word ending in a *yay* or *alif* the last letter should be changed into a *waw* and then the *yay* should be added. For example: فَتَى (young man) becomes فَتَوِيٌّ (of a young man).

173. What is the diminutive pattern?

174. What are the rules of the diminutive pattern?

175. When is the letter after the diminutive *yay* given a *fathah*?

173. The diminutive pattern is a form which indicates smallness, degradation or love. For example: وَكْدٌ (boy) becomes وَكْدِيٌّ (small boy)

174. The rules of the diminutive pattern are:

- The first letter of the word must be given a *dummah*
- The second letter must be given a *fathah* and if it is a weak letter it is put in its original form and then given a *fathah*
- Then the diminutive *yay* is added after the second letter without any vowel sign
- The next letter is given a *kasrah* except in some cases where it is given a *fathah*

175. The letter after the diminutive *yay* is given a *fathah* if it is followed by a *tay* or an *alif*. For example:

زُهْرَة (flower) becomes زُهَيْرَة (small flower).

176. What is a pronoun?

177. How many kinds of pronouns are there?

178. What is a clear pronoun?

179. How many kinds of clear pronouns are there?

180. What is a separated clear pronoun?

181. How many kinds of separated clear pronouns are there?

182. What are the separated clear pronouns in the nominative state?

183. What are the separated clear pronouns in the accusative state?

184. What is a connected clear pronoun?

185. How many kinds of connected clear pronouns are there?

186. What are the connected clear pronouns in the nominative state?

187. What are the connected clear pronouns in the accusative and genitive states?

188. What are the connected clear pronouns in the nominative, accusative and genitive states?

189. What is a hidden pronoun?

190. How many kinds of hidden pronouns are there?

191. When is it permissible for a pronoun to be hidden?

192. When is it obligatory for a pronoun to be hidden?

176. A pronoun is a noun that represents a speaking, present, or absent person. For example: أَنَا (I)

177. There are two types of pronouns: clear and hidden.

178. A clear pronoun is a pronoun that is pronounced. For example: هُوَ مُجْتَهِدٌ (he is a *mujtahid*)<sup>1</sup>

179. There are two types of clear pronouns: separated and connected.

180. A separated clear pronoun is a pronoun that is essentially independent. For example: هُوَ نَجِحٌ (he

succeeded).

181. There are two types of separated clear pronouns: separated clear pronouns in the nominative state and separated clear pronouns in the accusative state.

182. The separated clear pronouns in the nominative state are:

- هُوَ (he)
- هُمَا (he dual)
- هُمْ (they male plural)
- هِيَ (she)
- هُمَا (she dual)
- هُنَّ (they female plural)
- أَنْتَ (you male)
- أَنْتُمَا (you dual male)
- أَنْتُمْ (you plural male)
- أَنْتِ (you female)
- أَنْتُمَا (you dual female)
- أَنْتُنَّ (you plural female)
- أَنَا (I)
- نَحْنُ (we)

183. The separated clear pronouns in the accusative state are:

- إِيَّاهُ (he)
- إِيَّاهُمَا (he dual)
- إِيَّاهُمْ (they male plural)
- إِيَّاهَا (she)
- إِيَّاهُمَا (she dual)

- إِيَاهُنَّ (they female plural)
- إِيَاكَ (you male)
- إِيَاكُمَا (you dual male)
- إِيَاكُمْ (you plural male)
- إِيَاكِ (you female)
- إِيَاكُمَا (you dual female)
- إِيَاكُنَّ (you plural female)
- إِيَايَ (I)
- إِيَانَا (we)

184. A connected clear pronoun is a pronoun that is like a part of the word it is connected to. For example: فَتَحْنَا (We conquered)

185. There are three kinds of connected clear pronouns: connected clear pronouns in the nominative state, connected clear pronouns in the accusative and genitive states, and connected clear pronouns in the nominative, accusative and genitive states.

186. The connected clear pronouns in the nominative state are:

- أَنَا (I) , جَلَسْتُ (I sat)
- تَ (you male), جَلَسْتَ (you sat)
- تِ (you female), جَلَسْتِ (you sat)
- تُمَا (you dual male/female), جَلَسْتُمَا (you two sat)
- تُمْ (you plural male), جَلَسْتُمْ (you guys sat)
- تُنَّ (you plural female) , جَلَسْتُنَّ (you girls sat)
- The dual *alif*, جَلَسَا (they two sat)
- وَ (masculine plural), جَلَسُوا (they sat)
- نَ (feminine plural), جَلَسْنَا (they sat)
- يَ (second person feminine pronoun), تَجْلِسِينَ (she is sitting)

187. The connected clear pronouns in the accusative and genitive states are:

- **ي** (me, my) **أَكْرَمَنِي وَالِدِي** (My father respects me)
- **كَ** (your, you male) **أَكْرَمَكَ وَالِدَكَ** (your father respects you)
- **كِ** (your, you female) **أَكْرَمَكِ وَالِدَكِ** (your father respects you)
- **كُم** (your, you male plural) **أَكْرَمَكُم وَالِدَكُم** (your father respects you)
- **كُنَّ** (your, you female plural) **أَكْرَمَكُنَّ وَالِدَكُنَّ** (your father respects you)
- **هُ** (his, him) **أَكْرَمَهُ وَالِدُهُ** (his father respects him)
- **هَا** (her) **أَكْرَمَهَا وَالِدُهَا** (her father respects her)
- **هُمْ** (their, them male) **أَكْرَمَهُم وَالِدُهُم** (their father respects them)
- **هُنَّ** (their, them female) **أَكْرَمَهُنَّ وَالِدُهُنَّ** (their father respects them)

188. The connected clear pronouns in the nominative, accusative, and genitive states are:

- **نَا** (our, us) **أَكْرَمَنَا وَالِدُنَا فَدَرَسْنَا** (our father respects us so we study)

189. A hidden pronoun is a pronoun that is not pronounced. For example: **كَتَبَ** (he wrote)

190. There are two types of hidden pronouns: permissibly hidden and obligatorily hidden.

191. The permissibly hidden pronouns are the masculine and feminine third person pronouns. For example: **هُوَ** (هو: **زَيْدٌ أَتَى**) (Zayd came).

192. The obligatorily hidden pronouns are the first and second person pronouns. For example: **أَقُولُ** (I say)

1. A mujtahid is a person who is able to derive religious rulings from their sources. For more information one can refer to the book *The Basics of Islamic Jurisprudence* by Hassan al-Rid<sup>ؒ</sup> available at [www.lulu.com/islamicbooks](http://www.lulu.com/islamicbooks) [9].

193. What is a demonstrative pronoun?

194. How many kinds of demonstrative pronouns are there?

195. What are the demonstrative pronouns?

196. What is the *ha* that is at the beginning of the demonstrative pronouns for close objects called and is it ever erased?

197. Is a demonstrative pronoun declinable or indeclinable?

193. A demonstrative pronoun is a noun that indicates a specific person, animal, or thing. For example: هَذَا الْوَلَدِ (this child).

194. There are three kinds of demonstrative pronouns: for close objects, for objects in between close and far, for far objects.

195. The demonstrative pronouns are:

● For things that are close:

1. هَذَا (this, m.)

2. هَذَانِ (these two, m.)

3. هَؤُلَاءِ (these, m.)

4. هَذِهِ (this, f.)

5. هَاتَانِ (these two, f.)

6. هَؤُلَاءِ (these, f.)

● For things that are medium range:

1. ذَاكَ (that, m.)

2. ذَانِكَ (those two, m.)

3. أُولَئِكَ (those, m.)

4. تَيْكَ (that, f.)

5. تَانِكَ (those two, f.)

6. أُولَئِكَ (those, f.)

● For things that are far:

1. ذَلِكَ (that, m.)

2. ذَانِكَ (those two, m.)

3. أُولَئِكَ (those, m.)

4. تِلْكَ (that, f.)

5. تَانِكَ (those two, f.)

6. أُوْلَايِكَ (those, f.)

● For places:

1. هُنَا (here)

2. هُنَاكَ (there, medium range)

3. هُنَاكَ تَمَّ (there, far)

196. The *ha* that is in the front of demonstrative pronouns for close objects is called the demonstrative *ha* and sometimes is erased.

197. All of the demonstrative pronouns are indeclinable. The dual forms are made indeclinable on an *alif* if it is in the nominative case, for example هَذَانِ, and on a *yā'* if it is in the accusative or genitive cases, for example هَذَيْنِ.

198. What is a conjunct?

199. What is a sentence with a conjunct called?

200. What is the pronoun in the sentence with a conjunct called?

201. How many kinds of conjuncts are there?

202. What is a specific conjunct?

203. What are the specific conjuncts?

204. Are specific conjuncts declinable or indeclinable?

205. What is a common conjunct?

206. What are the common conjuncts?

198. A conjunct is a noun whose meaning is not complete unless there is a sentence after it with a pronoun that relates to it. For example: جَاءَ الْخَادِمُ الَّذِي كَلَّمْتُكَ عَنْهُ (The servant who you talked about came).

199. The sentence after a conjunct is called a relative sentence.

200. The pronoun in the relative sentence is called a returning pronoun. There are two kinds of returning

pronouns: clear, for example جاء الذي سافر أبوه (the person whose father is traveling came) and hidden, for example جاء الذي أرسلتُ (the person who I sent for came).

201. There are two types of conjuncts: specific and common.

202. A specific conjunct is a word used specifically for single, dual, and plural masculine and feminine words.

203. The specific conjuncts are:

● Masculine:

1. الَّذِي (single)
2. اللَّذَانِ اللَّذَيْنِ (dual)
3. الَّذِينَ (plural)

● Feminine:

1. الَّتِي (single)
2. اللَّتَانِ اللَّتَيْنِ (dual)
3. اللَّوَاتِي اللَّاتِي اللَّائِي (plural)

204. Conjuncts are always indeclinable. The dual forms are made indeclinable on an *alif* if it is in the nominative state, for example اللَّذَانِ and on a *yā'* if it is in the accusative or genitive states, for example اللَّذَيْنِ.

205. A common conjunct is a noun that is used for all the different tenses of conjuncts.

206. There are three common conjuncts:

- مَنْ which is used for rational beings. For example: أَكْرَمُ مَنْ يَزُورُنِي (I respect whoever visits me)
- مَا which is used for non-rational beings. For example: كُلْ مَا تَشْتَهِيهِ نَفْسُكَ (Eat whatever your heart desires)
- أَيُّ which is used for both rational and non-rational beings. For example: أَحِبُّ أَيَّ التَّلَامِذَةِ يَدْرُسُ (I love whichever student who studies)

207. What is a conditional word?

208. What are the conditional words?

209. What is an interrogative word?

210. What are the interrogative words?

211. Where is a conditional or question word used in a sentence?

212. What is an adverbial noun of time or place?

213. How many kinds of adverbial nouns of time or place are there in regards to their vowel signs?

214. What are the indeclinable adverbial nouns of time or place?

207. A conditional word is a noun written before two sentences indicating that the result of the second sentence is conditional upon the first sentence. For example: **إِذَا دَرَسْتُ تُنْجِحُ** (if you study you will succeed)

208. Conditional words are: **مَنْ** (whoever), **مَا** (whatever), **مَهْمَا** (whatever), **مَتَى** (whenever), **أَيَّانَ** (whenever), **أَيْنَ** (wherever), **أَتَى** (whenever), **حَيْثُ** (however), **كَيْفَمَا** (however), **أَيُّ** (whichever). All of these words are indeclinable except **أَيُّ** which is declinable.

209. An interrogative word is a noun which is used to ask about something. For example: **مَنْ هَذَا؟** (Who is this?)

210. Interrogative words are: **مَنْ** (who), **مَنْ ذَا** (who is this), **مَا** (what), **مَاذَا** (what), **كَمْ** (how much), and **أَيُّ** (which). All of these words are indeclinable except **أَيُّ** which is declinable.

211. All conditional words and question words are written at the beginning of the sentence.

212. An adverbial noun of time or place is a noun that indicates time or place. For example: **تَاجِرٌ حَيْثُ** **أَخُوكَ مَقِيمٌ** (Sell wherever your brother is settled.)

213. There are two types of adverbial nouns of time and place regarding their vowel signs:

● Indeclinable: **حَيْثُ** and **أَمْسٍ** (yesterday).

● Declinable: **قَبْلَ** (before) and **بَعْدَ** (after).

214. Indeclinable adverbial nouns of time and place are:

● Adverbial nouns of place: **أَيْنَ**, **هُنَا**, **لَدَى** (at), **حَيْثُ**, **لَدُنْ** (near)

● Adverbial nouns of time: **إِذْ** (whenever), **أَمْسٍ** (yesterday), **مُنْذُ** (since), **مُنْذُ** (since), **قَطُّ** (never), **لَمَّا** (when,since), **أَيَّانَ** (when), **مَتَى**, and **الآنَ** (now)

- Adverbial nouns of both time and place: **أُنَى**

215. How many types of numbers are there?

216. What is a cardinal number?

217. How many foundational cardinal numbers are there?

218. How many types of cardinal numbers are there?

219. What is the rule regarding a single number?

220. What is the rule regarding a compound number?

221. What is the rule regarding a decimal number?

222. What is the rule regarding a coupled number?

223. What is the rule of the number in regards to its vowel sign?

224. What is the rule of the noun after the number in regards to its vowel sign?

215. There are two types of numbers: cardinal and ordinal.

216. A cardinal number is a noun that indicates the amount of a countable thing. For example: **أربعة أولاد** (four children)

217. There are twelve foundational cardinal numbers: **واحد** (one), **إثنان** (two), **ثلاثة** (three), **أربعة** (four), **خمسة** (five), **ستة** (six), **سبعة** (seven), **ثمانية** (eight), **تسعة** (nine), **عشرة** (ten), **مائة** (hundred), and **ألف** (thousand).

218. There are four types of cardinal numbers:

- Single: from one to ten, including a hundred and a thousand.
- Compound: from eleven to nineteen.
- Decimal: from twenty until ninety.
- Coupled: from twenty–one until ninety–nine.

219. The rules relating single numbers are:

- One and two: they are masculine when the numbered object is masculine and feminine when the

numbered object is feminine. For example: رَجُلٌ وَاحِدٌ (one man) and إِمْرَأَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ (one woman).

- From three to ten: they are feminine when the numbered object is masculine and masculine when the numbered object is feminine. For example: ثَلَاثَةُ أَوْلَادٍ (three boys) and ثَلَاثُ وَالِدَاتٍ (three girls).

- A hundred and a thousand: they remain the same regardless if the numbered object is masculine or feminine. For example: مِائَةٌ صَبِيٍّ (a hundred boys) and مِائَةٌ فَتَاةٍ (a hundred girls).

220. The rule regarding compound numbers is that the first part of the number follows the rules for single numbers and the second part follows the numbered object in gender. For example: عَشْرَ عَدَدًا (eleven numbers) and خَمْسَةَ عَشَرَ بَيْتًا (fifteen houses).

221. The rule regarding decimal numbers is that they remain the same regardless of the gender of the numbered object. For example: عِشْرُونَ رَجُلًا (twenty men) and عِشْرُونَ امْرَأَةً (twenty women).

222. The rule regarding coupled numbers is that the first part of the number follows the rules for single numbers and the second part remains the same regardless of the gender of the numbered object. For example: اثنان و عشرون, واحد و عشرون, and ثلاثة و عشرون for masculine objects and اثنان و عشرون, واحدة و عشرون, اثنتان و عشرون for feminine objects.

223. The rules of numbers in respect to vowel signs are:

- Two: follows the rules regarding dual forms. For example: اثنان and اثْنَيْن (two masculine) and اثنتان and اثْنَتَيْن (two feminine).

- Decimal: follows the rules of sound masculine plurals. For example: عِشْرِينَ and عِشْرُونَ (twenty).

- Compound: The first part of the number is indeclinable with a *fathah*. For example: جَلَسَ أَحَدٌ عَشَرَ رَجُلًا عَلَى أَحَدِ عَشَرَ كُرْسِيًا (eleven men sat on eleven chairs).

- The rest of the numbers: follow the rules regarding other nouns. For example: جَاءَ رَجَالٌ ثَلَاثَةٌ حَامِلِينَ أَرْبَعَةَ كُتُبٍ (three men came carrying four books).

224. The rules of the numbered object are:

- From three until ten: the numbered object is plural in the genitive state. For example: جَاءَ ثَلَاثَةُ أَوْلَادٍ (three boys came).

- From a hundred to a thousand: the numbered object is singular and in the genitive state. For example: جَاءَ مِئَةٌ وُلْدٍ (a hundred boys came).

- From eleven to ninety-nine: the numbered object is singular and in the accusative state. For example: جَاءَ أَرْبَعَةَ عَشَرَ وَاوَدًا (fourteen boys came).

225. What is an ordinal number?

226. How many ordinal numbers are there?

227. How many types of ordinal numbers are there?

228. What is the ruling of ordinal numbers and the numbered object?

229. What is the ruling of ordinary numbers in regards to their vowel signs?

225. Ordinal numbers are nouns that indicate the order of things. For example: **الولد الرابع** (the fourth boy).

226. There are twelve ordinal numbers: **أَوَّل** (first), **ثَانٍ** (second), **ثَالِث** (third), **رَابِع** (fourth), **خَامِس** (fifth), **سَادِس** (sixth), **سَابِع** (seventh), **ثَامِن** (eighth), **تَاسِع** (ninth), **عَاشِر** (tenth), **مِئَّة** (hundredth), and **أَلْف** (thousandth).

227. There are four types of ordinal numbers:

- Single: from first to tenth.
- Compound: from eleventh to nineteenth.
- Decimal: from twentieth to ninetieth and a hundredth and a thousandth.
- Coupled: from twenty-first to ninety-ninth.

228. Ordinal numbers follow the numbered object in gender. For example: **الرجل الرابع و الفتاة الرابعة** (the fourth man and the fourth girl). The exception to this rule is decimal numbers, they remain the same regardless of the gender of the numbered object. For example: **الكاتب العشرون و الكاتبة العشرون** (the twentieth male author and the twentieth female author)

229. All of the ordinal numbers are declinable. The exception to this is compound numbers, they are indeclinable with a *fathah*.

230. What are states?

231. How many types of states are there for nouns?

232. What are the signs of the different states of nouns?

233. Are there exceptions to this rule?

234. What are the signs of the nominative state for nouns that are exceptions to the principle rule?

235. What are the signs of the accusative state for these nouns?

236. What are the signs of the genitive state for these nouns?

230. States are the changes of the end of nouns and verbs due to the different places of a sentence that they are put into. For example: قَدِمَ الْغَائِبُ (the absent person came), رَأَيْتُ الْغَائِبَ (I saw the absent person), and سَلَّمْتُ عَلَى الْغَائِبِ (I greeted the absent person).

231. There are three states for nouns: nominative, accusative and genitive.

232. The signs of the states are as follows:

- The nominative state: a *dummah*.
- The accusative state: a *fathah*.
- The genitive state: a *kasrah*.

233. Yes, there are exceptions to this rule, for example: dual forms, masculine sound plurals, feminine sound plurals, the five nouns and the words that are unnonated.

234. The signs of the nominative state in the words that are exceptions to the general rule:

- Dual form: *alif*, for example: الْكَاتِبَانِ مَفِيدَانِ (two useful authors).
- Sound masculine plurals: *waw*, for example: جَاءَ الْمَحَامِينُ (The lawyers came).
- The five nouns: *waw*, for example: أَبُوكَ عَالِمٌ (Your father is a scholar).

235. The signs of the accusative state in these words:

- Dual form: *yay* that has a *fathah* before it, for example: اشْتَرَيْتُ كِتَابَيْنِ (I bought two books).
- Masculine sound plurals: *yay*, for example: رَأَيْتُ الْمَحَامِينِ (I saw the lawyers).
- The five nouns: *alif*, for example: كَرَّمْتُ أَبَاكَ (I was generous to your father).
- Feminine sound plurals: *kasrah*, for example: اشْتَرَيْتُ سَاعَاتٍ جَمِيلَةً (I bought a beautiful watch).

236. The signs of the genitive state in these words:

- Dual form: *yay* that has a *fathah* before it, for example: بَحَثْتُ فِي كِتَابَيْنِ (I researched two books).
- Masculine plurals: *yay*, for example: مَعَ الْمَحَامِينِ (with lawyers).
- The five nouns: *yay*, for example: سَلَّمْتُ عَلَى أَبِيكَ (I greeted your father).

- Unnonated nouns: *fathah*, for example: **ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى بَيْرُوتَ** (I went to Beirut).

237. Are all verbs declinable?

238. How many states of verbs are there?

239. What are the signs of the different states of verbs?

240. Are there exceptions to this rule?

241. What are the five verbs?

242. What is the sign of the nominative state in the five verbs?

243. What is the sign of the subjunctive state in the five verbs?

244. What is the sign of the jussive state in the five verbs?

245. What is the sign of the jussive state in defective verbs?

237. Aorist verbs are declinable except if the *nān* of emphasis or the feminine *nān* is added to it. In that case the verb would be indeclinable.

238. There are three states for verbs: nominative, subjunctive, and jussive.

239. The signs of these states are:

- Nominative: *dummah*

- Subjunctive: *fathah*

- Jussive: *sakān*

240. Yes, there are exceptions to this rule in:

- The five verbs
- Defective verbs in the jussive case

241. The five verbs are aorist tense verbs that:

- have a dual *alif*, for example: **يَضْرِبَانِ** (they 'two' are hitting)
- have a plural *wāw*, for example: **يَضْرِبُونَ** (they are hitting)

- have a you feminine pronoun, for example: تَضْرِبِينَ (you 'female' are hitting)

242. The nominative sign in the five verbs is the *nān* remaining at the end of the verb. For example: يَضْرِبَانِ (those 'two' are hitting) which is an aorist tense verb in the nominative state and its sign is the *nān* because it is one of the five verbs.

243. The subjunctive sign in the five verbs is the subtraction of the *nān*. For example: لَنْ تَضْرِبِي (you 'female' never hit) which is an aorist tense verb in the subjunctive state because of *lan* and its sign is the subtraction of the *nān* because it is one of the five verbs.

244. The jussive sign in the five verbs is the subtraction of the *nān*. For example: لَمْ تَضْرِبُوا (you 'plural' did not hit) which is an aorist tense verb in the jussive state because of *lam* and its sign is the subtraction of the *nān* because it is one of the five verbs.

245. The jussive sign in the defective verbs is the subtraction of the weak letter. This is if it is not one of the five verbs in which the *nān* would be subtracted. For example: لَمْ يَرْمِ (he did not throw) which is an aorist tense verb in the jussive state because of *lam* and its sign is the subtraction of the weak letter because it is a weak verb of the root letter.

246. What is indeclinable?

247. What nouns are indeclinable?

248. What are they indeclinable on?

249. What verbs are indeclinable?

250. What are preterite tense verbs indeclinable on?

251. What are imperative verbs indeclinable on?

252. What are aorist tense verbs indeclinable on?

253. Is there another *nān* other than the *nān* of emphasis and the feminine *nān*?

254. Is the *nān* of protection only added to verbs?

246. Indeclinable words are words that do not change due to the different places of a sentence it is put in. for example: أَيْنَ الْكِتَابُ (where is the book?), أَيْنَ ذَهَبْتَ (Where did you go?), and مِنْ أَيْنَ جِئْتَ (Where did you come from?)

247. Indeclinable nouns are: pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, conjuncts, conditional nouns, interrogative words, adverbial nouns of time or place.

248. Indeclinable nouns are indeclinable on:

- *Sakān*, for example: مَنْ (who)
- *Dummah*, for example: حَيْثُ (how)
- *Fathah*, for example: أَيْنَ (where)
- *Kasrah*, for example: أَمْسَ (yesterday)

249. The preterite tense, imperative tense, and aorist tense verbs that are connected to the feminine *nān* and the *nān* of emphasis are indeclinable.

250. The preterite tense verb is indeclinable on:

- *Fathah*, for example: شَرِبَ (he drank)
- *Dummah*, if it is connected to the plural *wāw*, for example: شَرِبُوا (they drank)
- *Sakān*, if it is connected to a nominative voweled pronoun, for example: شَرِبْتُمْ (we drank)

251. The imperative verbs are indeclinable on:

- *Sakān*, for example: اشْرِبْ (drink)
- Erasing the *nān*, if it is connected to the plural *wāw*, dual *alif*, or the feminine second person pronoun, for example: اشْرِبَا (drink, addressed to three or more people).
- Erasing the weak letter, if it is a defective verb, for example: اِرْمِ (throw).

252. The aorist tense verbs are indeclinable on:

- *Sakān*, if it is connected to the feminine *nān*, for example: يَضْرِبَنَّ (she is hitting)
- *Fathah*, if it is connected to the *nān* of emphasis, for example: يَضْرِبَنَّ (he is hitting!)

253. Yes, there is another *nān* called the *nān* of protection. This *nān* separates the verb from the first person *yā'*. For example: ضَرَبَنِي (he hit me).

254. No, the *nān* of protection is attached to some prepositions as well. For example: مِنِّي (from me).

255. Does a vowel sign appear at the end of all words?

256. In which words are vowel signs implied?

257. Which vowel signs are implied with words that end in an *alif*?

258. Which vowel signs are implied with words that end in a  $y\text{ā}'$  preceded by a *kasrah*?

259. Which vowel signs are implied with words that end in a  $w\text{ā}w$  preceded by a *dummah*?

260. Which vowel signs are implied with words complimented by a first person  $y\text{ā}'$ ?

255. No, there are some words whose vowel signs are not pronounced, rather they are implied.

256. Implied vowel signs occur in the following words:

- Nouns and verbs ending in an *alif*.
- Nouns and verbs ending in a  $y\text{ā}'$  preceded by a *kasrah*
- Verbs ending in a  $w\text{ā}w$  preceded by a *dummah*.
- Nouns connected to the first person  $y\text{ā}'$ .

257. The *dummah*, *fathah*, and *kasrah* are implied in nouns and verbs ending in an *alif*. For example:

الفتى (youth)

258. The *dummah* and *kasrah* are implied in nouns and verbs ending in a  $y\text{ā}'$  preceded by a *kasrah*, but the *fathah* is pronounced. For example: القاضي (judge)

259. The *dummah* is implied in verbs ending in a  $w\text{ā}w$  preceded by a *dummah*, but the *fathah* is pronounced. For example: يلهو (he diverts)

260. The *dummah* and *fathah* are implied in nouns connected to the first person  $y\text{ā}'$ , but the *kasrah* is pronounced. For example: أمي (my mother)

261. What is a nunated word?

262. What is an ununated word?

263. What are the most important ununated words?

264. What is a proper noun being ununated conditional upon?

265. What is an adjective being ununated conditional upon?

266. What is a plural being ununated conditional upon?

267. What is a noun ending in the feminine *alif* being ununated conditional upon?

268. When does an ununated noun accept a *kasrah*?

261. A nunated word is a word that accepts nunation and all of the vowel signs. For example: رَجُلٌ (man) and عَالِمٌ (scholar)

262. An ununated word is a word that does not except a *kasrah* or nunation. For example: إِبْرَاهِيمُ (Abraham) يَعْقُوبُ (Jacob).

263. The most important ununated words are:

- Some proper nouns and singular adjectives
- Plural nouns in the two forms مَفَاعِلٌ and مَفَاعِيلٌ
- Any word that ends in the feminine *alif*

264. A Proper noun becomes ununated if:

- it is feminine, for example: مَرْيَمُ (Maryam)
- it is taken from a foreign language, for example: إِسْحَاقُ (Isaac)
- it is a compound word, for example: بَعْلَبَكُ (a city in Lebanon)
- it has an *alif* and *nūn* added to the end of it, for example: عَثْمَانُ
- it is on the form of a verb, for example: أَحْمَدُ
- it was taken from another word, for example: عُمَرُ

265. Adjectives become ununated if:

- they are on the form فَعْلَانٌ which is made feminine by putting it into the فَعْلَى form, for example: عَطْشَانٌ (thirsty)
- they are on the form أَفْعَلٌ, for example: أَحْسَنٌ (better)
- they are taken from another word, for example: ثُلَاثٌ (third)

266. Plurals are ununated if:

- they are on the مَفَاعِلٌ form, for example: مَسَاجِدٌ (mosques)
- they are on the مَفَاعِيلٌ form, for example: مَصَابِيحٌ (lanterns)

267. Any noun that ends in a feminine *alif* is unnnunated, for example: سَكْرَى (drunk)

268. Unnnunated nouns receive a *kasrah* if they are contracted to other words or if they have an *alif-lam*.  
For example: مَرَرْتُ بِأَفْضَلِ الْعُلَمَاءِ (I passed by the best scholars).

269. What are prepositions and are they declinable or indeclinable?

270. How many *jir* prepositions are there?

271. How many accusative prepositions are there?

272. How many jussive prepositions are there?

273. How many swearing prepositions are there?

274. How many conjunctive prepositions are there?

275. How many interrogative prepositions are there?

276. How many responsive prepositions are there?

277. How many negative prepositions are there?

278. How many vocative prepositions are there?

279. How many future prepositions are there?

280. How many infinitive prepositions are there?

281. How many conditional prepositions are there?

282. How many corroborative prepositions are there?

283. How many exceptive prepositions are there?

269. All prepositions do not have a complete meaning unless they are accompanied with a noun or verb.  
All prepositions are indeclinable.

270. There are nineteen *jir* prepositions: مِنْ أَلَى عَن عَلَى فِي رَبُّ الْكَافِ اللَّامِ الْبَاءِ التَّاءِ الْوَاوِ حَتَّى مُذْ مُنْذُ خَلَا عَدَا حَاشَا لَوْلَا كَيْ

271. There are four accusative prepositions: أَنْ لَنْ إِذَنْ كَيْ

272. There are five jussive prepositions: إِنْ لَامِ الْأَمْرِ لَا النَّاهِيَةِ لَمْ لَمَّا

273. There are three swearing prepositions: الباء التاء الواو
274. There are nine conjunctive prepositions: الواو الفاء ثم حتى أو أم لا بل لكن
275. There are two interrogative prepositions: الهمزة هل
276. There are six responsive prepositions: نعم بلى أجل جبر جمل إي
277. There are seven negative prepositions: ما لا لات لم لماً لن إن
278. There are seven vocative prepositions: أ يا آ أي أيا هيا وا
279. There are two future prepositions: السين سوف
280. There are five infinitive prepositions: أن أن كي ما لو
281. There are two conditional prepositions: إن لو
282. There are five corroborative prepositions: إن أن النون لام الابتداء قد
283. There are four exceptive prepositions: إلا خلا عدا حاشا

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