Understand Arabic in just 12 coloured Tables!

Yes, only 35 pages!

What did people who know Arabic say about these lessons?

“I think they are excellent…” – (petal)

"you summed up the entire basic Arabic language into twelve tables, and all I have to do is learn these and then learn vocab, and I'll be able to understand some Arabic?

if this is what you're saying, then you're probably some kind of crazy genius; barakallahu feek."

- (Abdul Qayyum – wanting to learn Arabic)

Jazaka Allahu ahsanal-jaza for all this awesome material. May Allah place them in the scales of your good deeds on the Day of Judgement. - Amr

[ Expert of Arabic and Owner of LisanulArab.org website]

Ameen.

The lessons have had Thousands of views already al-hamdulillah, so I decided to make it in Book form so it’s better organized, and easier to print for you guys.

Contact: LinguisticMiracle@gmail.com for support.
Contents:

Introduction - .................................................................................................................  - P3

Lesson 1: 3 Letter Patterns.......................................................................................... - P4

Lesson 2: 2 Letter Verbs (Doing Words) ...................................................................... - P5
Lesson 3: 2 Letter Words (Connectives) ....................................................................... - P6

Lesson 4: 1 letter Words .............................................................................................. - P8

Practise Test .................................................................................................................... P10

Lesson 5: 3 Letter Words - Past Tense ....................................................................... - P12
Lesson 6: 3 Letter Words - Present-Future Tense ............................................................. - P14
    3 Letter Words Summary - ....................................................................................... - P16

Lesson 7: Possession - his, her, their, our etc. .............................................................. - P17

Lesson 8: 1 Object (Singular) | 2 Objects (Dual) | 3 Objects + (Sound Plural) .......... - P18
Lesson 9: Broken Plurals - .......................................................................................... - P19
Lesson 10: Verb Patterns Table *Muscling up Words* ................................................... - P20

Lesson 11: I’raab - the "Moods" of a Word: ................................................................. - P21
Lesson 12: Harf al Jarr & MaJzoom - ........................................................................ - P24

Online Resources: Dictionaries | Books | Websites | Arabic-Typing softwares .......... - P27

Balaaghah & Eloquence Gems:
Past tense vs Present-Future tense ............................................................................... - P28
Noun (constant) vs Verb (temporary) ............................................................................. - P29
Female Plural for non-female Objects = Handful (less than 10) ..................................... - P29
Exclusivity (taQdeem / IkhtiSaaS) ................................................................................ - P30

What you’ve learnt from this Book: ............................................................................ - P31
What Next..? .................................................................................................................. - P31
Let’s Practise what we’ve Learnt: .................................................................................. - P32

Other Books by the Same Author: ................................................................................. - P36
Introduction: Is this Book for You?

These lessons are created for people who already know how to read Arabic with vowel markings - but can’t understand it, and will allow you to understand Arabic within 2 weeks (if you’re a really good memorizer), or a month (if you’re a slower memorizer) insha’ Allah. However you will continuously have to refer to these tables for revision for maximum benefit.

How does it work?

I have made some coloured Learning Tables, you have to memorize them. And we move onto the next lesson. Simple (smile.)

Also note, you may find the order of the lessons abit strange (i.e. see the Contents page – I have made the 3 letter Patterns lesson earlier than 1 letter words lesson), but that is done to make it easier for you to digest the language.

Arabic Layout:

Arabic is made up of; 1 Letter words, 2 Letter words, 3 letter words, and sometimes 4 letter words.

I will work gradually in presenting 1 Table per lesson, you have to memorize the table as much as you can. I will then briefly give an explanation of that Table. Then we move onto the next lesson. I will then give a practise Test after a few lessons.

After 2 weeks:

Once you have memorized the tables altogether, you will have got a strong feel of how Arabic language works. This will make it extremely easy for you to understand the language when reading and hearing; Qur’an, Sunnah, or an Arabic speech etc.

NOTE: you can download all the tables from HERE at once in ZIP format.

Last Advice:

You have to make du’a (prayer) to Allah if you really want to learn Arabic, and Allah will help you. It worked for me, alhamdulillah!
Lesson 1: 3 Letter Patterns

3 Letter Patterns

ضمْرَب ضَرْب ضَارِب ضَرَاب

DiRaaB
Hitting (Doing)

DaRaRb
Hitter (Doer)

DaRaBa
He Hit (Past Tense)

DaRaBaT
She Hit (Past Tense)

DaRB = Hit

Practise: QTL = Fight | Sh-H-D = Witness | JDL = Debate

What you should know:

1 - Most words in Arabic are made up of 3 Lettered words.

2 - 3 Letter words usually describe the Doer (noun) or the 'Doing' (verb).

3 - These 3 Letter words have different vowel markings (tashkeel) on them.

4 – The vowel markings tell us if the 3 letter word is a 'Doer' or a 'Doing'.

5 - I have used the example: 'DaRB' = to Hit. [verb/doing word]. The 3 Root Letters are; D-R-B (Hit).

To make 'DaRB' into a 'Doer' [noun] would be to add the marking signs; 'DaaRiB' = HittER.

Your Task: Memorize this table, along with the different vowel patterns. And use the examples to practise it to other 3 Letter words.

Practise Example #1: (i.e. QaTL [Q-T-L] = to Fight. | QaaTiL = FightER. | QiTaaL = FightING. etc.)
Lesson 2: **2 Letter Verbs** (Doing words)

2 Letter Verb  
(Doing word)

Example:  
قل QL = to Say

Read Right to Left in Arabic

قَالَ QaaLa = he Said  
قَلَ QUl = Say!  
قَيلَ QeeLa = It was Said

Fi’l MaaDiyy - Past tense  
Fi’l ‘Amr - Command

يَقُولُ Qaaloo = they Said  
yاقول = he is Saying  
قالوا QaalWaa = they (two) Said

Using the Patterns above: Apply the above Rules on the these words & give the Meanings:

- قَرُرَ ZR = to Visit
- فَمِ قَمَ QM = to Stand

http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/2letter_verbs-2.png
What you should Know?

1 - a 2 Letter Verb has different rules to a 3 Letter Word, although they both have some similarities as well. You have to memorize the patterns for both the 2 Letter Verbs and 3 Letter Word tables.

2 - After memorizing the patterns, then Practice with the Examples given at the bottom:

Example #1: Q-M (stand) - QaaM (following the pattern of QaaLa - he said) = He Stood (past tense.)

Example #2: Q-M (stand) - QuM! = Stand! [command]. Just like; QuL! = Say! [command].

Example #3: Q-M (stand) – yaQuwm = he is Standing. Just like: yaQuwL = he is Saying.

3 - The same patterns apply for any other 2 Letter Verb (doing word.)
Lesson 3: 2 Letter Words (Connectives)

- This page will have a list of words which are used to Connect words in a sentence together.
- Most of them are of 2 letters, but there may also be some of 3 letters.
- **Your Aim:** Memorize these words or refer back to them as a Dictionary/Glossary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al (اَل)</td>
<td>The</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-ladhee (الذَّي)</td>
<td>“The one Who” [specific to someone] &quot;Who” [general]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayy (أَي)</td>
<td>Which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aw (أَو)</td>
<td>Or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am (أَم)</td>
<td>Or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idh (اِذ)</td>
<td>When (past tense)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idhaa (اِذَا)</td>
<td>When (future tense)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idh-an (إِذٌن)</td>
<td>'In that case'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In (إِن)</td>
<td>If</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inn (آن)</td>
<td>Surely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An (آن) (with Letter Alif-Hamza at front)</td>
<td>That</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'An (عَن) (with Letter 'Ayn)</td>
<td>'In regards to' (sometimes translated as; 'From')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilaa (إِلَي)</td>
<td>Ilaa = To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Ilaa (إِلَآ)</td>
<td>‘Alaa = On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Except</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Aan (الآن)</td>
<td>Now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AyDan (أَيضَن)</td>
<td>Also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi (ب)</td>
<td>With (Help: i.e. with his power.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaa' (جَآء)</td>
<td>Came (a Great thing.) a Past tense word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(آتَآي)</td>
<td>Came (a Lighter thing.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic Word(s)</td>
<td>English Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ja'al (َجَعَل)</td>
<td>to Make.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiddan (َجِدَّا)</td>
<td>Very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hal (َهَل)</td>
<td>at beginning of sentence to signify <strong>Question</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hat-taa (َحتَّى)</td>
<td>Until</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haadha (َهَذَا)</td>
<td>This</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhaalik (َذَلِك)</td>
<td>That</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fa (َفَ)</td>
<td>Then / So</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee (ِفِي)</td>
<td>In</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qad (َقَد)</td>
<td>Had / Have / Has</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kun (َكُن)</td>
<td>Be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaana (َكَانَ)</td>
<td>Was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li / La (ِلَّ/لِّ)</td>
<td>Meaning either: “For” or “Surely.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laa (َلا)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>related: Na'am (ِنَعَم)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min (َمِن)</td>
<td>From</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man (َمَن)</td>
<td>Who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huwwa (َهُوَ)</td>
<td>He</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiyya (َهِيَ)</td>
<td>She</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hum (َهم)</td>
<td>Them (males plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hun (َهن)</td>
<td>Them (female plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haadha (َهَذَا)</td>
<td>This</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huna (َهنَ)</td>
<td>Here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wa (ِو)</td>
<td>And</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/2letter_connectives.png
Lesson 4: **1 Letter Words**

**What you should Know:**

1 – Don’t get overwhelmed with the amount of information on the 1 letter words sheet (next page).

http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/LEARN%20ARABIC%20TABLES/1_letter_words_arabic.png

2 - Remember I told you that there are 3 Root Letter words (in Lesson 1), and 2 Root Letter Verbs (in Lesson 2)? Then yes they are. But if you’ve ever read Arabic, you’re probably aware that all the words in a sentence are written together flowing, so you can’t actually separate the different words. Most importantly, you can’t figure which are the 3 Root Lettered and 2 Root lettered words in the sentence, in comparison to other letters in the sentence.

3 - This **1 Letter Word** table (I call it a Cheat sheet), will let you find out What the 1 letter words which surround the 3 and 2 Root Letter words mean.

Example #1: If we look at letter ALIF, we see that it has quite a few meanings when placed at the BEGINNING of a 3 Letter word. You have to memorize those meanings, all of them. So memorize the rules of as many letters as you can (whenever you have time.) *Even if they don’t make some sense to you yet!*  

**Note:** I know you will have some confusion at this stage, like why the letter ‘Taa’ has the meaning of ‘you’ and ‘she’ at the same time. But because you’re a new learner of a new language, you just have to memorize the rules, and once you've finished this book, you will see it will make sense altogether inshaa’ Allah.

4 - If you can memorize this table, you will have SO much knowledge of Arabic, that the rest of the sheets will be extremely easy for you (*this table summarizes a few books worth of Arabic lessons.*) So put alot of effort into memorizing this Table, even if it takes up most of the days of these Arabic studies.

5 – **Make SURE you look at EVERY detail,** especially the Colour of the text of the Arabic & English, because that will help you understand everything a lot more accurately.

For example you might wonder how you can differentiate between;

- “I” (1st person) [i.e. AslamTu],
- **Maximum meaning** (i.e. A-Kbar [Bigger]) and
- “he” (3rd person) **because they all have ALIF at the front.** You will notice that the last vowel marking in red - AslamA has shown that it is 3rd person. So every small detail on all tables is extremely important to notice.

**Also NOTE:** When 1 letter has 2 words for one meaning (i.e. Sa and Sawfa = Soon) – then you memorize both words. (Sa is a shortened form, just like people say “Thx” for “Thanks” in English.)

6 – I have tried to fit it all on one page so it is easier to study from 1 printed page.
Here's a Practise Test now:

Note: You are allowed to look at the colored tables from the lessons given based on what you have learnt.

Question #1: - Tell the Meaning;

خلق ٌ كم من نفس واحده ثمن جعل منها زوجها
Khalaqa-kum min Nafsin waahidah, thumma ja'ala min-haa zawja-haa - [Surah al-Zumar 39:6]

Vocabulary you need to know:

Khalaq = to Create. | Nafs = Being (Soul+body.) | Waahidah = One. | thumma = then | Ja'al = to Make. | Zawj = partner.

Question #2a -

If Husn [ حسن ] = Good.

And AHSan [ أحسن ] = the Best Good male. (Alif attached at the beginning to 'maximize meaning')

Then what word is used to describe the 'Best Good female'?

#2b - Sughr [ صغر ] = small. Make the 'maximum' [known as; ism al tafDeel] meaning of it in Male and Female maximized form.

NOTE: Look at 1 letter sheet, letter ALIF. If you are unsure.
**Question #3 - What does this mean?**

وَقَالَ إِنَّ الَّذِي بَرَيَّ بِرَيْيَةٍ مَنْكَعَ إِنَّيَّ أَرَّى مَا لَا تَرَى إِنَّيْ أَخَافُ اللَّهَ وَالَّذِي كَشَدَّ الْعَقَابَ

[Quran surah al Anfal 8:48]

**Vocabulary help:**


**4 - Translate:**

زَبِنَا لَا تَجْعَلْنَا مِنَ الْظَّالِمِينَ

Dhaalim [Dhulm = wrongdoing/oppression/darkness].

**5 - Translate:**

وَلَمَّا بَلَغَ أَنْيَةُ نَاهُ حُكْمًا وَعِلْمًا وَكَذَلِكَ نَجْزُي الْمُحْسِنِينَ

[Yusuf 12:22]

Lam-maa = "Until when" |

balaagh [لغة - balaagh] - to reach from one point to another  
(i.e. a child who reaches another stage in life [maturity] = baaligh [لغة - baaligh].) [or even a speech is 'balaagh' because the speaker says it, and it reaches to the listeners ears.]

A Shudda [shudda = firm]. The Alif before it represents Maximum meaning.

Ataa = to Give.

Hukm = wisdom/judgement

'ilm = knowledge.

Jazaa = reward / payback
Lesson 5: **3 Letter Words – Past Tense**

Memorize this Table:
http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/3letter_past_verbs.png

**What you should know:**

1 - You will notice in Arabic that in **PAST TENSE verbs** *(doing words)*, the 'DOER' is mentioned at the **END OF WORD**.

i.e. Darab-**TU** = I hit. | Darab-**TA** = **YOU** hit | dArAbA = **He** hit. | Darab-TUMAA = **YOU** (TWO) Hit | Darab-TUM = **YOU** (plural [3+ people]) Hit. |

2 - You will see (in next lesson) that in **PRESENT TENSE verbs** *(doing words)*, the 'DOER' is mentioned at the **FRONT OF THE WORD**.

3 – If we practise this table on other 2 or 3 Letter words, it also works most of the time (the times it doesn’t, simply check back on the 2 Letter Verb sheet.)

**3 Letter**: QaTaL-tu (I Fought) | QaTaL-**TA** = **YOU** fought | QaTaL-TUMAA | qAtAlIA | QaTaLOO = They Fought etc.

**2 Letter**: QuL-tu (I said) | QuL-**TA** = **YOU** said | QuL-TUMAA(you both said) | Qaala (he said) | Qaaloo (they said).
Lesson 6: 3 Letter Present-Future Tense

Memorize the table (it’s on the next page.)
http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/3letter_present_verbs.png

What you should Know:

0 – In Arabic, there are only 2 Tenses:
- ‘Past’ tense (called; MaaDiy), something which has no doubt already happened. The other is
- ‘Present-Future’ tense (muDaari’), something which ‘has not passed yet’ (i.e. the present and future.)

I.e. “I (am) Hitting” (aDribu or aDrib-tu) is Present-Future tense because I am Hitting now (present tense) and this hitting is continuing for 2 more seconds (Future). Once it has happened, it will become Past tense (Darab-Tu = I Hit).

1 - In PRESENT TENSE verbs (doing words), the ‘DOER’ is mentioned at the FRONT OF THE WORD. (unlike PAST TENSE words where the 'Doer' is mentioned at the End.)

2 - When the Prefix letter 'Ya' (meaning 'he' or 'they') has a;

- Fat-ha (zabar) on top - it means Active Voice. I.e. 'He' (or 'they') are Doing the Action. (i.e. are yaDrib = he (is) Hitting.)

- 'Damma' (peysh) on top of it - it means Passive Voice. I.e. 'He' (or 'they') are being Done. (i.e. yuDrab = he (is) being Hit.)

3 – Letter ‘Taa’ (ت) must be the most confusing for most people, so I will explain this one: -

- The Letter “Taa” (ت) when placed before a word means either; ‘You’ or ‘She’. It will normally always mean ‘You’ unless there is proof in the sentence for it being a female.

(i.e. al Mar’atu Ta-Drib = the Woman is hitting). If it is many women, it is “al-Nisaa ta-Drib-NA” (many women are Hitting.)

When it means ‘You’, females will not be in the sentence. I.e. ta-Drib = You are Hitting. | ta-Driboon = You males (plural) are Hitting.

The rest of the examples are easy to understand I hope.
### 3 Letter Verbs: Present-Future Tense

**Example:** 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root Letters</th>
<th>Active Voice</th>
<th>Passive Voice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>The 'Doer' is mentioned. yAdrib = <strong>HE</strong> is Hitting</td>
<td>The 'Doer' is not mentioned. yUdrib = <strong>He</strong> is hit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plural (attached at End):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Root Letters</th>
<th>Active Voice</th>
<th>Passive Voice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عون</td>
<td>3 2 1</td>
<td>He is Hitting (Singular Male) yADribu</td>
<td>They are Hitting (Plural Male) yADribu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نن</td>
<td>3 2 1</td>
<td>You are Hitting (Singular Male) taDribu</td>
<td>She / They are Hitting (Female) taDribu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عون</td>
<td>3 2 1</td>
<td>We are Hitting naDribu</td>
<td>(We WILL Hit) Sa naDribu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عا</td>
<td>3 2 1</td>
<td>I am Hitting aDribu</td>
<td>(I WILL Hit) Sa aDribu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pronouns Before a Verb signify Present-Future Tense.**

(i.e. You, he)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M = Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F = Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P = Plural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Soon He / They will Hit:**

(M) / (M / P) 
Sa yaDribu

**Soon You / She / They will Hit:**

(M) / (F) / (F / P) 
Sa taDrib / Sa taDribu

**KEY:**

The Vowel on the 2nd Root Letter will differ on each word. i.e. yaShAdu (he witnesses) has a vowel 'A' on the 2nd root letter. yaQulu (he fights) also differs. Whereas the example used has the vowel 'I' - yaDribu.

See Dictionaries to find each word's 2nd Root letter vowel. Do not worry about this too much as the meaning usually stays the same.
3 Letter Words Summary:

Based on the Lessons we have Learnt, we can see these
Patterns:

Active (Doer is mentioned)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Example Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ضرب</td>
<td>ضارب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ضَربَ</td>
<td>ضَارَب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ضَربَ</td>
<td>ضَارَب</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Passive (Doer is not mentioned)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Example Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ضرب</td>
<td>ضرب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ضَربَ</td>
<td>ضَربَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ضَربَ</td>
<td>ضَربَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What you should Know:

1 – This sheet is a summary of the previous lessons, so it’s a good sheet to revise from.

2 – The vowel markings (tashkeel) in orange can change depending on the word. Most of the times you will know what vowels are used when you check Dictionaries, or when you hear someone saying it a certain way.
Lesson 7: **Possession** - his, her, their, our... etc.

What you should know:

1. **Objects [Nouns]** are 'possessed' (owned) by someone.
2. Objects are also made up of 2 or 3 Letters.
3. When an Object is mentioned, its **Owner is mentioned at the End.** (i.e. Sayyaarat-Hu = His Car.)
Lesson 8:

1 Object (Single) | 2 Objects (Dual) | 3 Objects + (Sound Plural)

What you should Know:

1 - Work on the table from Right to left (the table is on the next page).

2 - Objects are classed into either; 'male' or 'female'. (There is no word for 'it' [genderless] in arabic.)
So one Male ”Praiser” is; Haamid-un. | One Female Praiser is; HaamidaT-un

3 - An Object [Noun] will have Letters attached to its end, to show the number/amount of Objects.

i.e. Male: Haamid-un = one Praiser. | Two Praisers = Haamid-ayn. | Three or more Praisers are Haamid-oon.

i.e. Female: HaamidaT-un = one Female Praiser, Haamida-T-ayn, Haamida-T-OON... etc.

4 - In Arabic, when you talk about an Object. You either say; A Object, or The Object.

The Object is a Specific Object you are talking about. (I.e. I saw the Praiser [one who praises]) = AL-HaamidU.

A Object is not specific (I.e. I saw a Praiser [one who praises]). = Haamid-UN.
### Single | Dual | Plural Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example: Haamid = Praise</th>
<th>End Attachment (Suffix)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haamidu-N</td>
<td>HaamidatuN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خامٍدٍ ن</td>
<td>خامٍدٍ تٍ ن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haamid AAN</td>
<td>Haamid ATAAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خامٍدٍ ان</td>
<td>خامٍدٍ تان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AAN / AYN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Sound Plurals)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haamid OON</td>
<td>Haamid ATAYN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خامٍدٍ اوون</td>
<td>خامٍدٍ تٍ اوون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OON / EEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>more than 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haamid EEN</td>
<td>Haamid AAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خامٍدٍ اون</td>
<td>خامٍدٍ اٍ ن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The Letter Nuun (ن) is Removed when the word 'AL' [meaning 'The'] is placed before the Word. I.e. Haamidu-N (A Praise) becomes AL-Haamidu (THE Praise).*

**Sound Plurals DO NOT alter the 3 Root Letter word’s layout/structure, whereas Broken Plurals do.**
Lesson 9: **Broken Plurals**

10 Broken Plurals (which *Do* Alter the 3 Root Lettered word):

(You have to memorize each pattern or atleast become familiar with it, so you can recognize that it is a Plural.)

Note: You will have to study Advanced Arabic to understand why there are many different types of plurals. Your job now is only to memorize them or familiarize yourself with them.

We saw how the 'Sound plurals' (i.e. *HaamidOON*) did not alter the 3 Root letters and their closeness to each other. This is why they are 'sound and safe plurals.'

Broken plurals however, **break apart** and separate the 3 Root letters, and extra vowels are added in between these 3 Root Letters to cause these words to go into different patterns—to make them become plural form from singular.

**Broken plural 1:** Singular: Hizb مَهْزَب = a Group. | Plural: AhzAAb مَهْزَآب = GroupS.

More Examples:
- Sahb مَهْب = a Companion. | As-hAAb مَهْب = CompanionS.
- Nahr مَهْر = a River. | AnhAAr مَهْر = Rivers.

**Broken plural 2:** Singular: Shahid مَهْذِب = Witness | Plural: ShuhOod مَهْذِب = WitnesseS.

Jund مَجِج = Army. | JuhOod مَجِج = Armies.
- Qabr مَجِب = Grave. | QabOOR مَجِج = Graves.

**Plurals with No taNween [letter Nun (۰)] attached on End:**

Broken plural 3: - **Singular:** maSjid مسجد = Mosque. | **Plural:** maSaajid مَسْجِد.

Broken plural 4: - **Singular:** Shaheed مَشْهَد = Witness. | **Plural:** ShuhadAA مَشْهَد.

Broken plural 5: - **Singular:** Sadeequn مَسِد = Truthful | **Plural:** aSdiqaa مَسِد.

**Plurals with taNween [letter Nun (۰)] attached to the end:**

Broken plural 6: - **Singular:** Kitaab كَتْب = Book. | **Plural:** kUthUbUn مَكُتْب.

Broken plural 7: - **Singular:** Jabal جَبَل = Mountain. | **Plural:** jAhAALun جَبَل.

Broken plural 8: - **Singular:** Akhun أَخْنَع = Brother | **Plural:** Ikhwah / Ikhwatuun أَخْنَعَ.

Broken plural 9: - **Singular:** Qalam = Pen | **Plural:** aQlaamun أَلْمَع.

Broken plural 10: - **Singular:** Taajirun = Trader | **Plural:** Tujaarun أَلْمَع.
What you need to Know about the Broken Plurals Table:

1 – Memorize the Table.

2 – The Broken Plural patterns can be best memorized by memorizing the examples with them.

3 – You find the Plural form of a word by checking Dictionaries.

4 – It doesn’t matter if a broken plural has taNween (a letter ‘Nun’ attached at the end). I have simply divided them into ‘taNween’ and non-taNween ones so it is easy to sub-divide them. Your job is just to memorize all of them.
Lesson 10: **Verb Patterns Table *Muscling up Words***

*This is when Arabic gets really exciting!*

http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/Sarf_VERB_PATTERN5.jpg (Table on page after next page)

**What you should know:**

1 - If you have looked at the Past Tense and Present Tense Lessons, then you know that: 
\[\text{dArAbA} = \text{he Hit [past tense]}, \quad \text{Ya-Drib} = \text{He is Hitting [Present tense]}.\]

This table uses: \[\text{Fa3ala} \] [he did], \[\text{yaF3alu} \] [he is Doing], \[\text{Fi3Lun} \] [to Do] as the main example. [3 = letter Ayn]

2 - There are many verb patterns in Arabic. A sister (we ask Allah to accept her good) has made a table which summarizes an entire book into this small, useful coloured table.

So now we have a table with 10 of the main Arabic Verb Patterns used in the Arabic language.

3 - **Study the table from the Left to the Right. -->**

Now let's study the Table:

**Verb Pattern 1 - to Do** is the normal Pattern of:

\[\text{Fa3ala} \] [he did] - \[\text{yaF3alu} \] [he is Doing] - \[\text{Fi3Lun} \] [to Do.]

The meaning is basic, simply 'to Do' the verb [doing word] that is being said. i.e. Daraba = he Hit.

Now if we look at **Verb Pattern 2 - Intense/Repetition**, we see the word:

\[\text{Fa33ala} \] (we see the 2nd root letter has been repeated twice [shadda/emphasised].)

Try saying out loud; \[\text{DaRRaba!} \] (he Hit intensively/repeatedly [past tense]) - \[\text{yuDaRRibu!} \] (he is Hitting intensively/repeatedly [present tense]) - \[\text{taDReeb!} \] - TO Hit intensively/repeatedly [tenseless].

You see that you have to say it in a *Powerful, Intensive and Repetitive way. And this is exactly what this 2nd verb pattern means.*
The 3rd Pattern means: to TRY to do something with someone/thing else. (you see this is hinted at by the long stretch of sound):

Faa3ala (he tried to Do with someone else [past tense]) / yuFaa3ilu (he is trying to Do with someone else [present tense]) - muFaa3alatun or Fi3aal (to try to Do with someone else [tenseless]).

Let’s practise an example:
Juhd = to Struggle. | Jaahada (he tried to Struggle with someone else [past tense]) / yuJaahadu (trying to Struggle with someone/something else [present tense]) / muJaahadatun / Jihaadun (to try to Struggle with someone/something else)

The 4th pattern (he does) is one which you should try not to confuse with letter ALIF’s other meanings, which has many meanings (I [1st person], maximize meaning of a word, Question mark, and now this.)

How do you remove the confusion? Simply stick to this pattern’s full rules:

Af3alA - you see that it starts with an ALIF (with a fat-ha on it), and it ends with a Fat-ha (zarb) on the last letter. This is the biggest sign that it is this Verb Pattern 4 and not any of ALIF’s other meanings.

This verb pattern means: Doing something to something/someone else, or Causing something else.

I.e. AslamA = he Submitted / yuSlimu = Submitting [present tense] / Islaamun [to Submit]

The 5th Pattern (he does himself, repeatedly/intensively [like pattern 2]) -

taFa33al = he did (something) himself repeatedly/intensively – past tense | ya-taFa33al = he is Doing (something) himself repeatedly/intensively | tafa33ulun = to Do (something) one’s self repeatedly/intensively.

Practise Example: taMaRRuD [from MaRaDa (he was Sick/ill)] = (to be sick/ill yourself = to pretend to be sick/ill.)

The rest of the Verb Patterns are also easily understandable - now that you know how the table works, insha’ Allah.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern no</th>
<th>Past tense</th>
<th>Present tense</th>
<th>Masdar (tenseless)</th>
<th>Pattern meaning***</th>
<th>Past tense example</th>
<th>Present tense example</th>
<th>Masdar (Suffix: .ING &amp; .ION)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fa3aLa</td>
<td>yaf3aLu</td>
<td>No particular</td>
<td>This is the basic root</td>
<td>GheFaRa</td>
<td>yaGheFaRu</td>
<td>Here maGheFaRu = ForgivING (to Forgive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(he did)</td>
<td>(he is doing)</td>
<td>pattern</td>
<td>doing something</td>
<td>He forgave</td>
<td>He forgives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Various patterns.</td>
<td>intensively/repeatedly,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>doing something</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to something</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>someone else</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fa33aLa</td>
<td>yuFa33iLu</td>
<td>TaF3eeLun or</td>
<td>To try to do something, or</td>
<td>3aLLaMa</td>
<td>yu3aLLiMu</td>
<td>Ta3LeeMun (education)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(he did)</td>
<td>(he is doing)</td>
<td>Fl3iLun</td>
<td>to do something</td>
<td>He taught</td>
<td>He teaches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(to do)</td>
<td>with someone else</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Faa3aLa</td>
<td>yuFaa3iLu</td>
<td>muFaa3aLataun or</td>
<td>Doing something</td>
<td>aKHraJa</td>
<td>yuKHRIJu</td>
<td>iKHrAIJU (expulsion or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(he did)</td>
<td>(he is doing)</td>
<td>Fl3aaLun</td>
<td>to something</td>
<td>he brought</td>
<td>He brings out</td>
<td>bringing out)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>someone else</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or causing something</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>aF3aLa</td>
<td>yuF3iLu</td>
<td>Fl3aaLun</td>
<td>Connected to pattern: 2</td>
<td>taWaKKaLa</td>
<td>yataWaKKaLu</td>
<td>Ta3WaKKuLu (trust in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(he did)</td>
<td>(he is doing)</td>
<td></td>
<td>in meaning. Also, to</td>
<td>He trusted in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>do something</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to something</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to yourself</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>taFa33aLa</td>
<td>yataFa33aLu</td>
<td>taFa33uLu</td>
<td>Doing something with</td>
<td>ta3aWaNaLu</td>
<td>yata3aWaNaLu</td>
<td>Ta3aWaNuLu (cooperation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(he did)</td>
<td>(he is doing)</td>
<td></td>
<td>each other, or to pretend to</td>
<td>He cooperates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>do something.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Expressing a state.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Passive meaning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>taFaa3aLa</td>
<td>yataFa3aLu</td>
<td>taFaa3uLu</td>
<td>No consistent meaning</td>
<td>InQaLaBaLu</td>
<td>yanQAliBuLu</td>
<td>iQInLaBUN (turning upside down, revolution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(he did)</td>
<td>(he is doing)</td>
<td></td>
<td>pattern</td>
<td>(it (he) became</td>
<td>(it (he) becomes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>overturned</td>
<td>overturned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>inFa3aLa</td>
<td>yanFa3iLu</td>
<td>inFl3aaLun</td>
<td>Used for colours or defects</td>
<td>iKHtaLaFoLu</td>
<td>yakHtaLIfuLu</td>
<td>IKHtIaLaFlu (difference)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(he did)</td>
<td>(he is doing)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He differed</td>
<td>He differs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ifTa3aLa</td>
<td>yaFta3iLu</td>
<td>ifTilaLu</td>
<td>To seek or ask something,</td>
<td>IHMaRRaLu</td>
<td>yaHMaRRuLu</td>
<td>IHHRaRanLu (becoming red)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(he did)</td>
<td>(he is doing)</td>
<td></td>
<td>or to consider something</td>
<td>He became</td>
<td>He becomes red</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>if3aLLa</td>
<td>yaf3aLLu</td>
<td>if3iLaaLun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yastaGHFRaLu</td>
<td>IStiGHFRaLu (the act of seeking forgiveness)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(he did)</td>
<td>(he is doing)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He sought forgiveness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>IstaF3aLa</td>
<td>yastaF3iLu</td>
<td>IStiFl3aaLun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yastaGHFRaLu</td>
<td>IStiGHFRaLu (the act of seeking forgiveness)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I’raab – the “Moods” of a Word

The 3 Root Letters have Vowel markings on them.

The Vowel marking on the Last (3rd) Letter will tell what 'Mood' the word is in.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel Marking (Tashkel)</th>
<th>Usage - Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Default – Normal Usage.</td>
<td>ZaydU DarbU – because Zayd is one of the subjects (doers) in the sentence, and Darb [Hitting] is the Verb/Action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject: i) Doer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) Object – targeted Object</td>
<td>1) ZaydU DaRBU AmrA = Zayd Hit Amr (the Object.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(receiving Attention)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>2) Description.</td>
<td>2) shay’in KabeerA = a Big thing. [Description].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>1) Possession (Ownership)</td>
<td>1) BaytU-Allahi (House [of] Allah) [Owner]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i) Harf al Jarr*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) Fee Baytihi – In his House.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 - malzoom causing words</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Jazzim] i.e. Lam, Lan etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 - Pre-Condition</td>
<td>1 - Hat-taa yu'min. (Until he believes.) The word has a pre-condition. So “yu’min” (he believes had no vowel on end.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 - Lam yu’min (normally: yu’minU)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Known as mazoom (sukoon/jazm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 - Commands! i.e. if3all Qul!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summarised

MaRoo’i - Subject: is the majority of normal words in a sentence. The Subject includes the:

i) Doer
ii) his Actions (verb).
They will both be maRoo’i.

Mansooib: Attention Object -

i) Object: is the direct Object which is being Targetted on (the centre of attention) in the sentence, or a Description.
ii) or a Description.

Majrooo: Owner-

i) Possession: the one who Owns something (MuDaflayh).
ii) Harf [word] al Jarr: Words which make the word after it into a majroor.

Majzoom: Condition-

i) Condition: The majzoom shows us that a Pre-Condition has been attached to a Verb [Doing word.]
   i.e. yu’minU = he Believes. Hat-taa (Until) [condition] yu’minU (he believes). The silence on the verb is useful in letting us understand this 'doing' will occur if a previous condition is fulfilled
ii) Jazzim - words like: In (if), Lam-maa (until when), Li (for/surely), Laa (No-present tense), Lam (No-past tense), Lam (No-Future tense).
   cause the word after it to get a sukoon/jazm on its last letter. i.e. yu’minOON | Lam yu’minOON

NOTE:

1 - Some words in Arabic are ‘maBri’ - meaning they stay in the same vowel form ALL the time without being affected by I’raab (i.e. Most ‘Connectives’ are maBri.)
2 - There are other Grammar rules where the I’raab (vowel markings) can change. You will have to learn them separately. But the main meanings are given in this table.

http://t256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2ko/3rab_table-5.png
Lesson 12:
*Harf al Jarr

Below is a list of some words which are Harf al Jarr, which make the word after it into ma’kroor (kasra/zeyr on the Last letter) form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harf al Jarr</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bi (ب)</td>
<td>With</td>
<td>Bi-Allahi – With Allah/God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma’a (م)</td>
<td>With (i.e. a person with another person).</td>
<td>Ma’a-Allahi – With Allah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee (ف)</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>Fee Bayti-H – In His house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilaa (إلى)</td>
<td>To</td>
<td>Ilaa-Allahi – to Allah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’Ala (علي)</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>’Ala al-Bayti – On the-House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li (ل)</td>
<td>For</td>
<td>Li-Allahi – for Allah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min (من)</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>Min-Allahi – from Allah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wa (و)</td>
<td>By (oath) [not ‘And’]</td>
<td>Wa-Allahi – (oath) by Allah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ماكروور} \\
\text{ياضرب ون} \\
\text{THEY Hit} \\
\text{Nuun Replaced with Letter Alif}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{إن ضرب و} \\
\text{In yaضرب} \\
\text{If THEY Hit}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{إن ضرب} \\
\text{In [H]} \\
\text{لا} \\
\text{Laa [No]} \\
\text{نم} \\
\text{Lam [No - past tense]} \\
\text{نن} \\
\text{Lam [No - future tense]}
\end{align*}
\]
Online Resources:

Easy to use, Type & Search - Arabic-English Dictionaries:

- [http://www.ejtaal.net/m/aa](http://www.ejtaal.net/m/aa) (Hans Wehr and Lanes Lexicon – Fast, Searchable, and works on SmartPhones too.)
- [Lanes Lexicon Online](http://www.tyndalearchive.com/tabs/lane/)
- [http://aratoools.com/](http://aratoools.com/)
- [http://translate.google.com/](http://translate.google.com/)

Downloadable Dictionaries: (open with free Adobe Reader)

**Arabic-English Dictionary Of Qur’anic Usage** (by ELSAID M. BADAWI, & MUHAMMAD ABDEL HALEEM):

**Dictionary of the Holy Qur’an – by Malik Ghulam Farid** [1] [2]:
(the author is from the false Ahmadi sect, but the book is reliable insha’ Allah)

**Near Synonyms** – a Mini Thesaurus created by Ustadh Nouman Ali Khan:

**Studyquran.co.uk/PRLonline.htm** – this site gives you an Alphabet index of ROOT Words, and allows you to find out their meanings from famous Dictionaries/Lexicons.

Miscellaneous:

- [LinguisticMiracle.com](http://LinguisticMiracle.com)
- [ArabicGems.co.uk](http://ArabicGems.co.uk)
- [LisanulArab.org](http://LisanulArab.org)
- [iArabic.tv](http://iArabic.tv)
- [Corpus.Quran.com/qurandictionary.jsp](http://Corpus.Quran.com/qurandictionary.jsp) – this site is extremely useful for students of Arabic Grammar, telling the types of words and their forms.

Also check [here](http://here) for more Useful Arabic-English dictionaries available Online:
http://trueword.wordpress.com/2009/12/31/arabic-dictionaries-and-resources-for-students/

Typing Arabic with Ease:

- Download [Eiktub.com](http://Eiktub.com) which is free.
- Or you can use [ta3reeb google](http://google.com/ta3reeb) online.
- This one you might like alot; [http://translate.google.com](http://translate.google.com) - you type english and the arabic comes up
Balaaghah & Eloquence GEMS: Past tense (maaDiy) vs Present-Future tense (muDaari’):

Past tense words can be used to describe:

1 – **Past tense** – describing an event which happened in the past.

2 – what will **NO DOUBT happen in the future**, you are so certain that it will happen, that you use a past tense word to argue that it will **NO DOUBT** happen. (‘as true as the past itself’ - it is as real as the past was real. (i.e. Judgment Day is sometimes described in the past tense in the Quran to emphasise Certainty of that Day).

Example:

قَالََاللَّهَُهََٰذَاَيَوْمَُيَنفَعَُالصهادِقِينََصِدْقُهُمََْۚلَهُمَْجَنهاتٌَتَجْرِيمِنَتَحْتِهَاَالَْْنْهَارَُخَالِدِينََفِيهَا أَبَدًا ْۚۚرَهَََِِاللَّهَََُنْهُمَََْرَُِواَََنََُُْۚذََٰلِكََالْفَوْزَُالْعَظِيمَُ

Allah will say [on Judgment Day], "This is the Day when the truthful will benefit from their truthfulness." For them are gardens [in Paradise] beneath which rivers flow, wherein they will abide forever, Allah being pleased with them, and they with Him. That is the great attainment.

(Quran al Maa’idah 5:119)

We know the word ‘Qaala’ = he said (Past tense.) However, Allah is using this Past tense word to describe a future event, this emphasises Certainty; Certainly on Judgment Day Allah will say this. This could not be captured in the translation.

Present-Future tense (muDaari’) describes:

1 - **Present-[near]-Future** – something which is happening now. (I.e. I am eating now, and in the present[near]-future I will still be eating this food).

2 - **Present-[long-term]-Future** – something which is happening now AND will continue in the Long term future (istimraar-continuance).

(I.e. Some sentences are said in this muDaari’ [present-future tense] form to show that people are doing an action now, and there will be people doing the same action in the long term future too.)

يُجَاهِدُونَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ

yuJaahidoon fee sabeel-ilah -

They are [now] (and will [in the future]) struggle in the path of Allah. [Maa’idah 5:54] =

= there are people today (present) who struggle/fight in the path of Allah now, and there will continue (future) to be people who struggle in the path of Allah – as long as this Qur’anic ayah/verse remains being recited on Earth. So Allah has given the believers hope just by using the Present-Future tense! So next time you see an ayah in the MuDaari’ (present-future tense) – it most likely implies that this Action will continue to be done, now, and also continue on into the Future.
**Noun (constant) vs Verb (temporary):**

Someone/thing can be described in verb (doing [fi’l]) or noun (object [ism]) form in the Arabic language.

**Noun** [ism faa’il] form signifies that the doer always/Continuously does that action (i.e. ‘FightER’ [muQaatil])

**Verb** form signifies that the doer [faa’il] sometimes does that action (i.e ‘he was Fighting’ [Qaatil]).

A FightER (muQaatil) is someone who always fights, whereas someone ‘who is Fighting’ (Qaatil) might be fighting only once in his life.

This is why; (مُؤمنون) Mu’minoon = Believers are described as Nouns [ism faa’il] = Continuously always Believing (through times of ease and hardship and trials/tests/calamities etc.)

(الذين آمنون) al-ladheena Aamanoo’ - those who Believe’ [verb/temporary form] are not as strong in their Beliefs and their Emaan/belief is not as constant as the Mu’minoon.

**Summary:**

Mu’minoon = strong/continuous Believer.
al-ladheena aamanoo’ = those who believe sometimes, but sometimes not so strongly.

So next time, whenever you see something as a Noun/Object (usually with a ‘Mu’ prefix attached at the beginning.), then this is a Constant Attribute of that character.

Whereas when someone/thing is being described in Verb form, i.e. the pattern of Faa’il [doer], then you know that this Characteristic is only a temporary attribute.
Female Plural used for non-Female objects = ‘Handful’ (less than 10)

If Female characters are not being discussed – but Feminine plural is still being used to describe them, it implies:

Jam’u qillah/small plural = less than 10 objects. (‘a handful of objects’)

Allah says about those who believe and (‘amiluw al-Saalihi) do A Few good actions, for them is Jannah (Paradise.) [see Quran 5:9]

This shows the extreme Mercy of Allah. He doesn’t expect too much from His slaves. He just wants us to be grateful to Him. He wants us to – at least the minimum – complete the 5 pillars of Islam and to stay away from the haraam (forbidden things.) And then He will reward His believing slaves with Jannah (beautiful Gardens in Paradise.) We ask Allah to make us the people of His Jannah (Paradise), ameen ya Rabb.

Exclusivity (taQdeem/IkhtiSaaS):

When Someone/thing (object) is placed earlier in a sentence when it is usually placed later in the phrase – it is not normal [it is abnormal] sentence structure. Which implies that this person/thing Exclusively has that description.

For example: People may say;

(حمدلك) hamdun La-Ka – Praise is For You. [normal sentence structure]

But;

La-Ka al-Hamd (لك الحمد) = Praise is EXCLUSIVELY For You. [abnormal structure because ‘For You’ (La-Ka) is mentioned earlier in the sentence, even though it could normally be placed later in the sentence.)

This is why, when you recite surah al Fatiha, you say;

Iyyaa-Ka [You] – Na’budu [We worship]. – the ‘You’ (iyyaa-ka) is mentioned earlier in the sentence structure - which implies that we worship ‘You’ [Allah] Exclusively/alone.

This is called (تقديم و تأخير) TaQdeem (placing Earlier) and Ta’kheer (placing at the End) in Arabic eloquence, and is used many times in the Qur’an to emphasise Exclusivity.
What you've learnt from this Book:

You've learnt; 1 letter, 2 letter, and 3 letter words. This is the majority of Arabic language structure.

There are further 4, 5 and 6 letter words. But most of these words meanings can be found in Dictionaries anyway. If you wonder how these words are made - then usually they are a mixture of a few 3 letter words fused into each other to make 1 long word.

What Next..?

Now that you have an overview of how the Arabic language works, you will need to dedicate your time in;

Building up on your Vocabulary: (use http://80percentwords.com and Dictionaries especially http://ejtaal.net/m/aa/ )

Once you do this, you will be able to understand alot of the Qur’an, Ahadeeth (Prophetic sayings) and Arabic Islamic lectures quite well inshaa' Allah.

Then you need to get a copy of the Qur’an in Arabic + a translation (http://Quran.com is good) and see if you can understand the Arabic (do a word by word translation in order of the Arabic words) - then check the real translation to see if your understanding was correct.

Grammar (Nahw): - this will enhance your arabic skills so you know how to speak the language well. (http://ArabicTree.com & iArabic.tv & Sheepoo.wordpress.com/pdf-files/ & http://www.kalamullah.com/learning-arabic.html%20 are good).

This is the exhausting part of studying the language because it requires alot of effort (lots of 'rules and their exceptions'). But if you want to speak Arabic, you need to learn it.

Nahw is similar to the l‘rab section on the colored Table lessons, and has alot of subtleties within it which need to be learned to know how to speak the language.
Let’s Practise what we’ve Learnt:

In this section, we’ll be looking at the Qur’aan and Ahadeeth (sayings) of Prophet Muhammad (sal Allahu ‘alayhi wa-salam). And we’ll study them together in relation to the lessons you’ve learned earlier from this book. Just so you get a feel of how to use these lessons in the future.

Study #1:

To start with, let’s start with the word Qur’aan (قْرَآن).

1 – We look at the 3 Root letters of this word. What are they? You’ll have to find out by checking dictionaries, or asking someone who knows. Sometimes it’s obvious, sometimes it’s not.

In the word Qur’aan, the 3 root letters are: Qaf-Raa-[Alif-Hamza] (ق-ر-أ) = to Recite.

2 – We look at the 1st letter, which is the Qaf. It has a Damma/peysh (U) vowel sound mark on it. This means it is in ‘Passive voice’.

[Refer to the Present-Future tense chapter (p.14-15) or the I’rab chapter p.25, wherein it mentions that the 1st letter having a fat-ha (zabar) ['A' sound vowel] on it is ‘Active’ voice ('Doer' mentioned) | if it has a Damma/Peysh, it is Passive voice ('being Done').]

So because the word Qur’aan has the Vowel ‘U’ on its 1st letter, it means ‘Passive voice’ (being Done.) So the Root meaning of ‘to Recite’ (Q-R-) becomes ‘being Recited’ [in passive voice] = QuR.

3 – Now we wonder what the attachment at the end (suffix) pronounced ‘AAN’ (آن) sound means.

If we look at the 1 letter cheat sheet (p.10), on letter Alif, point no.6 – we see that ‘AAN’ when attached at the end of a word means ‘Abundance/A LOT’.

Conclusion:

We see that QuR = ‘being Recited’ + AAN (آن) [Abundance] = (قْرَآن) – Meaning:

Qu’raan = (that which is) being Recited ABUNDANTLY/A LOT.

Study 2:

Ahaadeeth (أخبار) is a Broken plural, of the word Hadeeth (حديث) (singular) – describing the Sayings attributed to the Messenger of Allah (sal Allahu alayhi wasalam). Don’t ask why until you do Advanced Arabic studies. Right now, you just have to accept that and know it.
**Study 3:** Let's study the phrase:

(صَلِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلَم)


You can compare the color of the Arabic to the color of the English. It makes sense, right?

Also notice, when we said ‘Alay [علی] (‘Alaa = Up On), the ‘hu’ [meaning; ‘he’] was forced to be said as “alay-hi”. No meaning changed, but the vowel simply changed, and the Arabs did that – most likely – to make it easier to pronounce.

This is explained previously in the I’rab p.25 section, and if you see the Harf al Jarr table p.26, you’ll know which types of words force the word after it to go into this Jarr state (where the last letters vowel is pronounced as an ‘i’ (‘e’) sound.

**Study 4:**

(إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ)

inna Allaha ‘alaa kulli shay’in Qadeerun – Surely Allah - upon every thing - (is) Constantly a Controller. (Qur’aan al Baqarah 2:20)

1 – Remember that Arabic is a picturesque language, which means that you’ll see a lot of pictures in it. Every word needs to be looked at from a ‘Picture’ perspective to get the full meaning out of the verse/ayah.

2 – Inna = ‘Surely/No doubt.’ By Allah using this word, He is answering people who have doubts about this upcoming statement.

3 – AllahA = Allah [God]. The Fat-ha (zabar) shows that Allah is the main OBJECT of Attention (see I’rab p.25.)

4 – ‘Alaa = up On. – look at it from a picture perspective. Allah is up On (Above) – which means He is Dominant, in Control, on Top of. Dominant upon what though?

5 – kulli shay’in = Every Thing.

6 – Qadeerun – Qadr = Power/Control | Qadeer = Constantly Controlling. (see letter ‘Ya’ usage on 1 letter sheet) | Qadeerun = A Controller. (see bottom of Objects: Single|Dual|Plural Table p18.)

7 – Kulli shay’in (‘Every thing’) is placed earlier in the sentence for EXCLUSIVITY in meaning, when it is normally placed at the end;

(Normal Sentence: InAllaha Qadeerun ‘alaa kulli shay’in. Kulli shay’in is placed at the end.

Exclusive (ikhtisaa) Sentence: InAllaha ‘alaa kulli shay’in Qadeerun = Allah has upon EVERY THING (Exclusively), Constant Power/Control. (see EXCLUSIVITY – taQdeem / ikhtiSaaS page 32.)
**Study #5:**

الَّذِين يُستَحْيِبونَ الْحَيَاةَ الْدُنْيَا عَلَى الْآخِرَةِ وَيُصَدُّونَ عَن سُبْبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَيُبْغُوُّنَهَا عِنْدَهُمْ أَوْلِيكَ فِي صَلَالِهِ


Those who are seeking to Love the Life of the world over the Hereafter, and they are Sudd - Averting/Repelling/Stopping from the path of Allah, and they desire to rebel (and make it) ʿiwaj – distorted. Those (are) in far misguidance. (Quran Ibrahim 14:3)

**Alladheena – those who** (see Connectives page p.7)

*ya-sta-Hibbuwn. = they are seeking (to) Love.*  
[ya = he, and ‘oon/uwn’ added at the end = ‘they’. It is also ‘Present-Future tense’ because the ‘Ya’ is at the beginning (see VERB patterns table, pattern 5 p.24).]

*al Hayaata al-dunya = the Life (of) the world.*

ʿalaa = upon.

*al Aakhirat = the HereAfter.*

*wa ya-Sudduwna = and they are Preventing/Averting/Blocking* (definition from Hans Wehr)

ʿan = From

*Sabeel-illahi = (Path [of] Allah*

*wa ya-Bghuwna-haa = and they are Rebelling* (against) *her (= the path)*

ʿIwajan = Distorting (imagine: a tree with a Bent, distorted trunk = ‘Iwajan.)*

Ulaaʿika = Those (are)

*fee Dalaalin baʿeeedin = in Misguidance, Far.*

[in this, Dalaalin is in Jarr (kasra/zeyr) state because of the ‘Fee’ (meaning ‘In’) which is a harf al jar [forcing the word after it to have its last letters vowel as an ‘i’/‘e’ (see I’rab page p25).]

The Baʿeeedin (meaning: ‘Far’) is also pronounced with a Kasra/zeyr on its last letter for easy pronunciation (because the word before it was in a Jarr state.)
Study #6:

عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه، قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم:

"إن الله تبارك وتعالى يقول يوم القيامة: أيمن المتقاعدين بحلال؟ أي يوم أطلقتهم في طلبي اليوم لا ظلم إلا طلبي.

رواه البخاري (وكذلك مالك)

*A następnie paszczyni (Hurayrah)

RaDi = Pleased

Allahu = Allah

'A An hu = In regards to him (see Connectives p.7 to see that 'An has these 2 meanings [see which 1 fits the context.]

Qaala = He (Abu Hurayrah) Said (see 2 letter Verbs p.5 )

Qaala = He (Messenger, Muhammad)

Rasoolu Allah = Messenger of Allah – (we see Allah is the Owner because His name has the Kasra/zeyr on it (see I'rab p.25)

Sal Allahu alayhi wasalam – has been explained on p.34

Inna Allaha = Surely Allah

taBaaraka = Blessed

wa ta’aala = and High (from ‘Uluw/’Aliy = (على) = Highness.)

yaQuwl = he is Saying (Qaala = he Said | yaQuwl = He is Saying.)

yawmA al Qiyaamah = (on) Day of the Ressurection [NOTE: the Yawm = Object of Attention] (see I'rab p.25)

Ayna = Where

al mu-taHaab-awnna = the [Mu [prefix] = Being (see 1 letter sheet, letter Baa, p.10 ]

taHaab-awn = (who) Love one another (see VERB Patterns p.24, pattern 6 = two parties doing something ‘together’.)

bi Jalaal-EE = with/by (see 1 letter sheet, letter Baa, p.10) MY - Jalaal = Glory/Splendour

al Yawma = this Day (even though it literally translates as ‘the Day’, al Yawm is used as ‘this Day’)

A-Dhillu-him = I Shade them

fee Dhiilaal-EE – in MY Shade

Yawma = (the) Day

Laa Dhillaa = No Shade

il-laa Dhiilaal-EE = except MY Shade

(Sunnah.com – Hadith Qudsi - It was related by al-Bukhari Hadith 23 (also related by Malik).)

35
Other Books by the Same Author:

**Urdu for Arabs** (and those who know the Arabic script):

**Salaf Stories** ([http://salaf-stories.blogspot.com](http://salaf-stories.blogspot.com)):

**My MSN Story:** (a book created specifically for non-Islamic youth)
http://www.archive.org/download/MyMsnStory-AMuslimExperience.awesomeStoryWithAmazingLessonsTo/my_msn_Story.pdf

Oh Allah, accept this from us on the Day we meet you (on Judgment Day)! Ameen.

….And in the end – all the Praise is for Allah, the Rabb (Provider, Sustainer, and the one who Brings up well [taRbiiyyah]) all that exists.