



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful
Alphabets



Alif, ا, at the beginning of a word represents a short vowel sound (a, i, or u), a long i, or an ay sound.

ا اب ابرة ارض

Alif madda, آ, is used when a sustained 'a' sound occurs at the beginning of a word.

آب آسف

The next character has two forms. The joined form, بـ, is used when the character is followed by another character. The full form, ب, is used when that character appears by itself or at the end of a word. Remember that Arabic is read from right to left. Arabic characters should be written from right to left as well.

بب بيت مبنى درب

Most Arabic characters both joined and full forms. Here are some more characters with both forms.

تت تاج متظاهر تحيات
ثث ثقيل آثار ثلث

Alif in the middle of a word represents a more sustained 'a' sound. Short vowels aren't represented by a letter when they appear inside a word. Alif is one of the few letters that joins with letters that precede it. It never joins with a letter that follows it.

باب

Some of the following characters have both full and joined forms.

Others just have one form. The first letter, ج, is pronounced as a j everywhere except in Egypt where it is pronounced with a hard g.

درج	مجلة	جديد	ج ج
فرح	محيط	حيوان	ح ح
خوخ	مخفر	خير	خ خ
مجد	مدرسة	دكان	د د
لذيق	حذاء	ذرة	ذ ذ
دير	هرة	ربيع	ر ر
رمز	رز	زعتر	ز ز
رئيس	رسام	سلام	س س
ريش	عشاء	شمس	ش ش
قفص	رصاص	صعب	ص ص
فرض	فيضان	ضفدع	ض ض
بط	بطاطا	طاولة	ط ط
حظ	نظيف	ظريف	ظ ظ

ع and غ have four forms. One form is used when the letter starts a word, one when joined with both the preceding and following character, another when at the end of a word and joined to the preceding character, and finally a form used when it isn't joined with another character.

شارع
بليغ

ملعقة
أغنية

عين
غالي

ع ع ع
غ غ غ

خفيف
شرق
كعك
جبل

عصفور
فقر
سمكة
علبة

فارس
قمر
كرسي
لعبة

ف ف
ق ق
ك ك
ل ل

ألم
حصان

كلمة
سنة

مكتب
نمر

م-م
ن-ن

ه, like ع and غ, has four forms.

إله

مهدي

هههه هواء

In middle of a word, wow can represent the long vowel *u* or the vowel combination *ou*, *ow*, or *w* and at the end of a word, the long vowel *u* and sometimes *ow*.

دلو

طويل

وكيل

و

The joined form of ya, يـ, is another example of a tooth. Ya is pronounced as the consonant *y* at the beginning of a sentence, long *i*, in the middle, and long *i* at the end.

زي

نيسان

ينبوع

يـ يـ

Arabic nouns are either masculine or feminine. Usually when referring to a male, a masculine noun is usually used and when referring to a female, a feminine noun is used. In most cases the feminine noun is formed by adding a special character, the ta marbuta **ة**, to the end of the masculine noun.

	<i>Feminine Singular</i>	<i>Masculine Singular</i>
<i>teacher</i>	مُعَلِّمَةٌ	مُعَلِّمٌ
<i>professor/teacher</i>	أُسْتَاذَةٌ	أُسْتَاذٌ
<i>student</i>	طَالِبَةٌ	طَالِبٌ
<i>friend</i>	صَدِيقَةٌ	صَدِيقٌ
<i>colleague</i>	زَمِيلَةٌ	زَمِيلٌ
<i>muslim</i>	مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمٌ

<i>thinker</i>	مفكرة	مفكر
<i>translator</i>	مترجمة	مترجم
<i>beginner</i>	مبتدئة	مبتدئ
<i>expert</i>	خبيرة	خبير
<i>envoy, reporter (someone sent on a mission)</i>	مراسلة	مراسل
<i>writer, author</i>	مؤلفة	مؤلف

Sometimes the noun used to refer to a male and the noun used for a female are completely different.

<i>woman</i>	امراة	<i>man</i>	رَجُلٌ
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It's not just nouns referring to people that have gender. Inanimate objects (doors, houses, cars, etc.) is either masculine or feminine. Whether an inanimate noun is masculine or feminine is mostly arbitrary. A lot of inanimate nouns ends in ta marbuta. When this is the case you know it is feminine.

table طاولة *city* مدينة

Unfortunately, not all feminine nouns end in ta marbuta. Whenever you learn a new word, and that word is a noun, it's best if you learn it's gender too. Here are some masculine nouns..

book كتاب *nose* أنف

and here are some feminine nouns..

wind ريح *desert* صحراء

<i>mg.</i> small	صَغِيرٌ	uncle (mother's brother)	خَالَ	<i>mg.</i> beautiful	جَمِيلٌ
<i>fg.</i> small	صَغِيرَةٌ	aunt (mother's sister)	خَالَةٌ	<i>fg.</i> beautiful	جَمِيلَةٌ
<i>mg.</i> big	كَبِيرٌ	<i>mg.</i> truthful	صَادِقٌ	son	ابْنٌ
<i>fg.</i> big	كَبِيرَةٌ	brother	أَخٌ	daughter	بِنْتُ
<i>mg.</i> intelligent	ذَكِيٌّ	<i>mg.</i> worshipper	عَابِدٌ	father	أَبٌ
uncle (father's brother)	عَمٌّ	<i>fg.</i> worshipper	عَابِدَةٌ	mother	أُمٌّ
aunt (father's sister)	عَمَّةٌ			sister	أَخْتٌ

The son is beautiful. ^{٢٤}الْبُنُّ جَمِيلٌ

The daughter is beautiful. ^{٢٤}الْبُنْتُ جَمِيلَةٌ

The father is pious. ^{٢٤}الْأَبُّ صَالِحٌ

The mother is pious. ^{٢٤}الْأُمُّ صَالِحَةٌ

The uncle is big. ^{٢٤}الْأَعْمُّ كَبِيرٌ

The aunt is big. ^{٢٤}الْأَعْمَةُ كَبِيرَةٌ

The brother is intelligent. ^{٢٤}الْأَخُ ذَكِيٌّ

The sister is intelligent. ^{٢٤}الْأَخْتُ ذَكِيَّةٌ

The uncle is truthful. ^{٢٤}الْأَخَالُ صَادِقٌ

The aunt is truthful. ^{٢٤}الْأَخَالَةُ صَادِقَةٌ

The son is small. ^{٢٤}الْبُنُّ صَغِيرٌ

The daughter is small. ^{٢٤}الْبُنْتُ صَغِيرَةٌ

Pronouns

Pronouns

الضمائر

I أنا

*you (singular
m.)* أَنْتَ

*you (singular
f.)* أَنْتِ

he هُوَ

she هِيَ

There is an Arabic 'to be' verb however it is rarely used. If you wanted to say "He is a teacher" for example, you simply would state the subject pronoun and the noun- literally "He teacher".

He ~~is~~ a teacher.

هو أستاذ.

I ~~am~~ a Muslim (feminine).

أنا مسلمة.

هذا is the masculine form of 'this/that' and هذه is the feminine form.

This (masculine) is a friend.

هذا صديق.

This (feminine) is a (female) colleague.

هذه زميلة.

This (feminine) is a table.

هذه طاولة.

Relative Pronoun اسْمُ الْمَوْصُولِ	Demonstrative Pronoun اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ		Number	Gender	
(The one) who	الَّذِي	That ذَلِكَ	This هَذَا	sr.	mg.
(The two) who	الَّذَانِ	Those (two) ذَانِكَ	These (two) هَذَانِ	dl.	
(Those) who	الَّذِينَ	Those (more than two) أُولَئِكَ	These (more than two) هَؤُلَاءِ	pl.	
(The one) who	الَّتِي	That تِلْكَ	This هَذِهِ	sr.	fg.
(The two) who	الَّتَانِ	Those (two) تَانِكَ	These (two) هَاتَانِ	dl.	
(Those) who	الَّتِي	Those (more than two) أُولَئِكَ	These (more than two) هَؤُلَاءِ	pl.	

Examples on pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Personal Pronouns	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
his book كِتَابُهُ	his هُ	he هُوَ	sr.	mg.	3rd person
their house بَيْتَهُمَا	their (of two) هُمَا	they two هُمَا	dl.		
their belief اِيْمَانُهُمْ	their هُمْ	they هُمْ	pl.		
her mother اُمُّهَا	her هَا	she هِيَ	sr.	fg.	
their house بَيْتَهُمَا	their (of two) هُمَا	they two هُمَا	dl.		
their house بَيْتُهُنَّ	their هُنَّ	they هُنَّ	pl.		
your book كِتَابُكَ	your كَ	you اَنْتَ	sr.	mg.	2nd person
your house بَيْتُكُمْ	your (of two) كُمَا	you two اَنْتُمَا	dl.		
your me-ssenger رَسُوْلُكُمْ	you كُمْ	you all اَنْتُمْ	pl.		
your house بَيْتِكَ	your كَ	you اَنْتَ	sr.	fg.	
your book كِتَابُكُمْ	your (of two) كُمَا	you two اَنْتُمَا	dl.		
your house بَيْتُكُمْ	your كُنَّ	you all اَنْتُمْ	pl.		
my book كِتَابِي	my ي	I اَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
gave me rizq رَزَقْنِي	me نِي				
our book كِتَابُنَا	our نَا	we نَحْنُ	dl., pl.	mg., fg.	person

He is a Muslim.

هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ

I am a believer.

أَنَا مُؤْمِنٌ

your tongue

لِسَانِكُمْ

my son

ابْنِي

I helped him

نَصَرْتَهُ

from you

مِنْكَ

towards us

إِلَيْنَا

towards them
(males)

إِلَيْهِمْ

from you

مِنْكَ

our Lord

رَبَّنَا

your Lord

رَبُّكُمْ

our messenger

رَسُولُنَا

You are a scholar.

أَنْتَ عَالِمٌ

She is righteous.

هِيَ صَالِحَةٌ

for him

لَهُ

towards me

إِلَيَّ

towards them
(females)

إِلَيْهِنَّ

for us

لَنَا

verily you (males)

إِنَّكُمْ

your hearing

سَمْعَكُمْ

verily we

إِنَّا

my house

بَيْتِي

for them

لَهُمَا

my relatives

أَهْلِي

The Definite Article

The Definite Article

أداة التعريف

In English we have definite nouns which are usually preceded by 'the' (i.e. the student, the tables) as well as indefinite nouns (i.e. a student, tables). Arabic also has definite and indefinite nouns. The arabic definite article joins with the word that it precedes.

the ال

the book الكتاب

Nouns preceded by the definite article are definite as well as the names of cities, countries, regions, and people. Nouns without an article are usually indefinite.

a book كتاب

How to pronounce the definite article depends on the letter that comes after it. In the case of the word below, it is pronounced as it is written- 'al'.

the moon القمر *moon* قمر

The letters that follow this pattern are know as moon letters(الحروف القمرية).

When ال is attached to words that begin with certain letters, the l isn't pronounced at all. Instead the first letter of the word is either pronounced twice or stressed. This is the case in the example below.

the sun الشمس *sun* شمس

Notice the symbol that resembles a slanted *w* that is appears immediately after the first letter. This is a called a shadda. Whenever two identical consonants appear right next to each other, only one consonant is written, and the shadda is written after it, indicating that it is doubled. Remember that short vowels that come within a sentence are never written.

The letters that follow this pattern are know as sun letters (الحروف الشمسية).

<i>the sun</i>	الشَّمْس	<i>sun</i>	شَّمْس	ش
<i>the man</i>	الرَّجُل	<i>man</i>	رَجُل	ر
<i>the fire</i>	النَّار	<i>fire</i>	نَّار	ن
<i>the magic</i>	السَّحَر	<i>magic</i>	سَّحَر	س
<i>the weather</i>	الطَّقْس	<i>weather</i>	طَّقْس	ل
<i>the night</i>	الليْلِ	<i>night</i>	ليْلِ	ل
<i>the date (fruit)</i>	التَّمْر	<i>date (fruit)</i>	تَّمْر	ت
<i>the snow</i>	الثَّلْج	<i>snow</i>	ثَّلْج	ث
<i>the hens</i>	الدَّجَاج	<i>hen</i>	دَّجَاج	د
<i>the gold</i>	الدُّهَب	<i>gold</i>	دُّهَب	ذ
<i>the giraffe</i>	الزَّرَافَة	<i>giraffe</i>	زَّرَافَة	ز
<i>the picture</i>	الصُّورَة	<i>picture</i>	صُّورَة	ص
<i>the frog</i>	الضَّفَدَع	<i>frog</i>	ضَّفَدَع	ض

<i>the picture</i>	الصَّوْرَة	<i>picture</i>	ص
<i>the frog</i>	الضَّفَدَع	<i>frog</i>	ض
<i>the mud</i>	الطِّين	<i>mud</i>	ط
<i>the back</i>	الظَّهْر	<i>back</i>	ظ

Of the 28 consonants in the Arabic alphabet, one half are sun-letters and one half are moon-letters. The remaining consonants are all moon letters.

On the previous page we saw **هذا** and **هذه** being used as a pronoun. Whenever a definite article appears between it and a noun, **هذا** and **هذه** act as adjectives as opposed to pronouns.

This friend. هذا الصَّدِيق.

This (female) colleague. هذه الزَّمِيلَة.

If that is the case, is there anyway to say something like "this is the friend"? Yes there is. You have to place **هي**, known as a pronoun of separation, between the subject and noun?

This - is the girl. هذه هي الفتاة.

Adjectives have both masculine and feminine forms. The singular feminine adjective is just like the masculine adjective but with the ta marbuta to the end.

<i>rich</i>	غنية	غني
<i>poor</i>	فقيرة	فقير
<i>good</i>	جيدة	جيد
<i>bad</i>	سيئة	سيئ

	<i>age</i>	عُمُر / سِنٌ
<i>young</i>	شابة	شاب
<i>old</i>		عجوز*

**this same adjective is used both both for men and women.*

Arabic adjectives always follow the noun they modify.

<i>a rich man</i>	رَجُلٌ غَنِي
<i>a good student</i>	طالِبَةٌ جَيِّدَةٌ

جِدًّا is the Arabic word equivalent to 'very' and comes after adjectives.

(a) very rich man رجلٌ غنيٌّ جدًّا

When an adjective modifies a definite noun, the definite article is placed in front of the adjective.

the girl the pretty الفتاة الجميلة

nationalities جنسيات

America	أمريكة	American	أمريكية	أمريكي
Syria	سورية	Syrian	سورية	سوري
Britain	بريطانية	British	بريطانية	بريطاني
		Arab	عربية	عربي

health سليمة / صحية healthy سليم

sickness مريض مريضة sick مريض

happiness سعيد سعيدة happy سعيد

sadness حزين حزينة sad حزين

hunger جائع / جوعان hungry جائعة / جوعانة

thirst عطشان / عطشانة / ظمآن thirsty عطش / ظمآن

beauty جَمَال *beautiful*

جميلة

جميل

ugly

قبيحة

قبيح

attractive

جذابة / فاتنة

جذاب / فاتن

fat

بدينة / سمينة

بدين / سمين

thin

نحيفة / هزيلة

نحيف / هزيل

skinny

هزيلة / نحيلة

هزيل / نحيل

Look at the following phrases and their translations:

a true Muslim	مُسْلِمٌ صَادِقٌ	a pious person	رَجُلٌ صَالِحٌ
a small book	كِتَابٌ صَغِيرٌ	a trustworthy uncle	خَالَ آمِنٌ
a big mosque	مَسْجِدٌ كَبِيرٌ	a beautiful house	بَيْتٌ جَمِيلٌ

These phrases are said to be composed of **صِفَة** (adjective) and **مَوْصُوفٌ** (the noun of the adjective). To translate these into Arabic, just reverse the order of the words (Muslim مُسْلِمٌ and then true صَادِقٌ) and put tanveen () on each of them. The tanveen could be ً or ِ or ٍ depending upon the context in which this phrase is used.

The rules are similar to those of **مُبْتَدَأٌ - خَبَرٌ** (subject and predicate) except that in case of **صِفَة** و مَوْصُوفٌ :

1: The order of the words is reversed; and

2: If the first word is attached with **أَلٌ**, then the second will also have **أَلٌ** attached to it.

For e.g., using the same phrases given above, we will have:

the true Muslim	الْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ	the pious person	الرَّجُلُ الصَّالِحُ
the small book	الْكِتَابُ الصَّغِيرُ	the trustworthy uncle	الْخَالَ الْأَمِينُ
the big mosque	الْمَسْجِدُ الْكَبِيرُ	the beautiful house	الْبَيْتُ الْجَمِيلُ

And remember, as in case of **مُبْتَدَأٌ - خَبَرٌ** (subject and predicate), if the first word is feminine, the second should also be feminine. Further, if the first word is dual or plural, the second should also be dual or plural in number, i.e, the two words should agree in **gender and number** with respect to each other. For example:

the true Muslim man	الْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ	the true Muslim woman	الْمُسْلِمَةُ الصَّادِقَةُ
the true Muslim men	الْمُسْلِمُونَ الصَّادِقُونَ	the true Muslim women	الْمُسْلِمَاتُ الصَّادِقَاتُ

The house is big.

الْبَيْتُ الْكَبِيرُ

the big house

الْبَيْتُ الْكَبِيرُ

The slave is
pious.

الْعَبْدُ الصَّالِحُ

the pious slave

الْعَبْدُ الصَّالِحُ

The Muslim is
truthful.

الْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ

the truthful
Muslim

الْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ

The path is
straight.

الصِّرَاطُ الْمُسْتَقِيمُ

the straight path

الصِّرَاطُ الْمُسْتَقِيمُ

The uncle is
pious.

الْأَعْمُ الصَّالِحُ

the pious uncle

الْأَعْمُ الصَّالِحُ

The aunt is pious.

الْأَخَالَةُ الصَّالِحَةُ

the pious aunt

الْأَخَالَةُ الصَّالِحَةُ

Plural

الجمع

In Arabic, there are two types of noun and adjective plural forms: sound (regular) plurals, and broken (irregular) plurals. Masculine sound plural nouns end in **ون** and feminine sound plural nouns end in **ات**.

teachers معلمون معلمات

beginners مبتدؤون مبتدئات

muslims مسلمون مسلمات

thinkers مفكرون مفكرات

translators مترجمون مترجمات

Usually feminine inanimate nouns that end in *ta marbuta* take the feminine sound plural.

words كلمات word كلمة

tables طاولات *table* طاولة

There are some important exceptions to this rule though.

cities مدن *city* مدينة

box علب *box* علبة

There are also some masculine nouns, usually borrowed words, that take the feminine sound plural.

televisions تلفزيونات *television* تلفزيون

radios راديوهات *radio* راديو

telephones تلفونات *telephone* تلفون

The masculine sound plural is never used with inanimate nouns.

Adjectives

Adjectives that modify masculine nouns end in **ون**, and adjectives that modify feminine nouns end in **ات**.

beautiful جميلون جميلات

poor فقيرون فقيرات

tired متعبون متعبات

bad سيئون سيئات

sad حزينون حزينات

Irregular Plurals

Lots of irregular adjectives.

big كبيرات كبار

hungry جائعات جياع

Irregular Plurals

Arabic has lots of irregular plurals- known as broken plurals. The plural form is expressed by changing the stem of the singular form.

<i>men</i>	رجال	<i>man</i>	رَجُلٌ
<i>women</i>	نِسوة	<i>woman</i>	امرأة

For people nouns that have both masculine and feminine forms, often the feminine plural is regular and the masculine plural irregular.

<i>students (f.)</i>	طالبات	<i>students (m.)</i>	طلاب
<i>professors / teachers (f.)</i>	أستاذات	<i>professors / teachers (m.)</i>	أساتذة
<i>experts (f.)</i>	خبيرات	<i>experts (m.)</i>	خبراء
<i>friends (f.)</i>	صديقات	<i>friends (m.)</i>	أصدقاء
<i>colleagues (f.)</i>	زميلات	<i>colleagues (m.)</i>	زملاء

Following are the plural subject pronouns.

<i>we</i>	نحنُ
<i>you (plural m.)</i>	أنتم
<i>you (plural f.)</i>	أنننَّ
<i>they (plural m.)</i>	همُ
<i>they (plural f.)</i>	هنَّ

They are teachers (f.).

هن معلمات.

They are teachers (m.).

هم معلمون.

نحنُ is also used for dual 'we'. هؤلاء is the both the masculine and the feminine form of *these*.

These are friends(feminine).

هؤلاء صديقات

These are friends(masculine).

هؤلاء أصدقاء

'Aaraab forms ↓	Plural	Dual	Singular	Gender
مَرْفُوعٌ with Dhamma (ُ -); when used as subject	مُسْلِمُونَ مُسْلِمَاتٌ	مُسْلِمَانِ مُسْلِمَتَانِ	مُسْلِمٌ مُسْلِمَةٌ	<i>mg.</i> <i>fg.</i>
مَنْصُوبٌ with Fatha (َ -); when used as object	مُسْلِمِينَ مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمًا مُسْلِمَةً	<i>mg.</i> <i>fg.</i>
مَجْرُورٌ with Kasra (ِ -); when the noun is used with preposition	مُسْلِمِينَ مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمًا مُسْلِمَةً	<i>mg.</i> <i>fg.</i>

hypocrite	مُنَافِقٌ	believer	مُؤْمِنٌ	disbeliever	كَافِرٌ
patient	صَابِرٌ	helper	نَاصِرٌ	worshipper	عَابِدٌ
scholar	عَالِمٌ	one who struggles	مُجَاهِدٌ	one who remembers	ذَاكِرٌ
pious	صَالِحٌ	killer	قَاتِلٌ	truthful	صَادِقٌ
protector	حَافِظٌ	one who prostrates	سَاجِدٌ	prophet	نَبِيٌّ

Preposition

The Preposition حرف جرّ

Prepositions	Examples of Prepositions / usage
in فِي	in a house فِي بَيْتٍ
from مِنْ	We read from the Qur'an. قَرَأْنَا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ
on عَلَى	on a mountain عَلَى جَبَلٍ
like كَ	like a man كَرَجُلٍ
about عَنْ	I heard سَمِعْتُ عَنِ الصَّلَاةِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ about Prayer in the Masjid
with بِ	I entered with security دَخَلْتُ بِسَلَامٍ
for لِ	for people لِلنَّاسِ
towards إِلَى	towards a city إِلَى بَلَدٍ
until حَتَّى	until the day-break حَتَّى مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ
by (of oath) وَ	By Allah وَاللَّهِ

Yes/no questions are formed by placing **هل** at the beginning of a statement.

Are you a student?

هل أنت
طالب؟

Yes

نعم

No

لا

Is he a teacher? هل هو أستاذ؟

*Are you (feminine) a writer/author
(feminine)?*

هل أنت
مؤلفة؟

When	متى	Who	من
Where	أين	What	ماذا ، ما
Why	لماذا	Which (masculine)	أي
How much, How many	كم	Which (feminine)	أيّة
Is? Am? Are? Do?	هل ، أ	How	كيف
Have?			

In Arabic, possession is indicated by appending a suffix to a noun. This suffix reflects the gender and plurality of the possessor or possessors.

<i>our</i>	نا	<i>my</i>	سي، ي
------------	----	-----------	-------

<i>my book</i>	كتابي	<i>a book</i>	كتاب
<i>my books</i>	كتبي	<i>books</i>	كتب
<i>my money</i>	نقودي	<i>money*</i>	نقود
<i>our school</i>	مدرستنا	<i>a school</i>	مدرست
<i>our schools</i>	مدارسنا	<i>schools</i>	مدارس

*money is always plural

Your (*masculine*) and your (*feminine*) are spelled the same but pronounced differently.

<i>Your (plural masculine)</i>	كم	<i>Your (masculine)</i>	كَ
<i>Your (plural feminine)</i>	كن	<i>Your (feminine)</i>	كَ

<i>Your (masculine) desk</i>	مكتبك	<i>desk</i>	مكتب
<i>Your (masculine) desks</i>	مكاتبك	<i>desks</i>	مكاتب
<i>Your (feminine) flower</i>	وردتك	<i>flower</i>	وردت
<i>Your (feminine) flowers</i>	ورودك	<i>flowers</i>	ورودك
<i>Your (masculine plural) paper</i>	ورقتكم	<i>paper</i>	ورقت
<i>Your (masculine plural) papers</i>	أوراقكم	<i>papers</i>	أوراق
<i>Your (feminine plural) child</i>	طفلكن	<i>child</i>	طفل
<i>Your (feminine plural) children</i>	أطفالكن	<i>children</i>	أطفال

The possessive pronoun (its) does not exist in Arabic, it is referred to as (his) or (her) depending whether the noun is masculine or feminine. The their forms are never used with inanimates.

<i>Their (masculine & feminine)</i>	هما، هما	<i>Their (masculine)</i>	هم، هم	<i>His</i>	ه، ه
		<i>Their (feminine)</i>	هن، هن	<i>Her</i>	ها، ها

<i>His office</i>	مكتبه	<i>office</i>	مكتب
<i>His offices</i>	مكاتبه	<i>offices</i>	مكاتب
<i>Her skirt</i>	تنورتها	<i>skirt</i>	تنورت
<i>Her skirts</i>	تنانيرها	<i>skirts</i>	تنانير
<i>Their (masculine) ship</i>	سفينتهم	<i>ship</i>	سفينة
<i>Their (masculine) ships</i>	سفنهم	<i>ships</i>	سفن
<i>Their (feminine) gift</i>	هديتهن	<i>gift</i>	هدية
<i>Their (feminine) gifts</i>	هداياهن	<i>gifts</i>	هدايا
<i>Their(masculine & feminine) bed</i>	سريرهما	<i>bed</i>	سرير
<i>Their (masculine & feminine) beds</i>	أسرّتهما	<i>beds</i>	أسرّت

Sometimes the suffix changes when the possessor is a dual noun. These dual forms though are mostly avoided in Arabic. Whenever a possessive suffix is added the noun becomes definite.

The Possessive Case or Genitive مضاف و مضاف إليه

Look at the following phrases and their translations:

the creation of Allah	خَلَقُ اللهُ	the house of Allah	بَيْتُ اللهِ
the nation of Hud	قَوْمُ هُودٍ	the call of the prophet	دَعْوَةُ الرَّسُولِ
the command of the Qur'an	حُكْمُ الْقُرْآنِ	the creation of Allah	خَلَقُ اللهُ

Notes:

1. To convey the meanings of "of," we place Dhammah or pesh (ُ -) on the first word and double kasra (ِ -) on the second word.
2. As usual, if the second word has أَل attached with it, then instead of double kasra (ِ -), we will have single kasra (ِ -) on the second word.
3. The first noun خَلَقُ in the sentence خَلَقُ اللهُ is called مضاف. The second noun اللهُ is called مضاف إليه, which should always be a proper noun.
4. In Arabic the construction of مضاف and مضاف إليه automatically takes care of the " 's " or "of" (Allah's creation OR the creation of Allah) as shown in the above examples.
5. The construction of مضاف and مضاف إليه automatically implies specific person or thing. Therefore, 'the' is always added in English translation of this phrase.

grace	فَضْلٌ	day	يَوْمٌ	words	كَلَامٌ
rebellion	طُغْيَانٌ	judgement	دِينٌ	way, system	سُنَّةٌ
the people	النَّاسُ	to establish	إِقَامَةٌ	messenger	رَسُولٌ
house	دَارٌ	the prayer	الصَّلَاةُ	doubt	رَيْبٌ
hereafter	آخِرَةٌ	to obey	إِطَاعَةٌ	human being	إِنْسَانٌ
food	طَعَامٌ	parents	وَالِدَيْنِ	remembrance	ذِكْرٌ
sinner	أَثِيمٌ	earth	أَرْضٌ	the most beneficent	رَحْمَنٌ

the establishment of prayer	إِقَامَةُ الصَّلَاةِ	the words of Allah	كَلَامُ اللَّهِ
the obedience to parents	إِطَاعَةُ الْوَالِدَيْنِ	the book of Allah	كِتَابُ اللَّهِ
the earth of Allah	أَرْضُ اللَّهِ	the way of the messenger	سُنَّةُ الرَّسُولِ
the rebellion of the people	طُغْيَانُ النَّاسِ	the doubt of the human being	رَيْبُ الْإِنْسَانِ
the house of the hereafter	دَارُ الْآخِرَةِ	the remembrance of the most Beneficent.	ذِكْرُ الرَّحْمَنِ
the food of the sinner	طَعَامُ الْأَثِيمِ	the grace of Allah	فَضْلُ اللَّهِ
the house of Hamid	بَيْتُ حَامِدٍ	the day of judgement	يَوْمُ الدِّينِ

Subject فاعِل , Verb فَعْل , and Object مَفْعُول

In general, in an Arabic sentence, the verb comes first, followed by the subject and the object. A Double Dhammah or tanveen (-) is placed on the subject and double fathah (-) is placed on the object. Look at the following examples:

Hameed read the Qur'an. قَرَأَ حَمِيدٌ الْقُرْآنَ

Iqbal wrote a book. كَتَبَ اِقْبَالَ كِتَابًا

In the first sentence, *read* is the verb, *Hameed* is the subject, and *the Qur'an* is the object. In the second one, *wrote* is the verb, *Iqbal* is the subject, and *a book* is the object.

read	قَرَأَ	made	جَعَلَ	created	خَلَقَ
wrote	كَتَبَ	separated	فَرَّقَ	collected	جَمَعَ
cheated	خَدَعَ	water	مَاءٌ	wealth, means	مَالٌ

Allah made Muhammad (pbuh) a messenger.

جَعَلَ اللهُ مُحَمَّدًا رَّسُولًا

Allah created the people.

خَلَقَ اللهُ النَّاسَ

Allah revealed the book.

أَنْزَلَ اللهُ كِتَابًا

The Satan cheacter the man.

خَدَعَ الشَّيْطَانُ الْإِنْسَانَ

We parted the sea.

فَرَّقْنَا الْبَحْرَ

Note: When a word is attached with *أل* then one of two fathah (-), kasrah (-) or dhammah (-) in a tanveen (- - or -) are dropped. For example, as shown in the above sentences, *طَلِقَ* has double dhammah, whereas *الشَّيْطَانُ* has one dhammah since *أل* is attached with *شَيْطَانٌ*. Similarly, *رَسُولًا* has double fathah, whereas *الْبَحْرَ* has only one fathah.

Past Tense

The Past Tense **فعل ماضي**

Past Tense	ماضي	Possessive Pronouns	Personal Pronouns	No.	Gender	Person
he did	فَعَلَ	هُ	هُوَ	sr.		3rd person
they two did	فَعَلَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.	mg.	
they all did	فَعَلُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	pl.		
she did	فَعَلَتْ	هَا	هِيَ	sr.		
they two did	فَعَلَتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.	fg.	
they all did	فَعَلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	pl.		
you did	فَعَلْتَ	كَ	أَنْتَ	sr.		2nd person
you two did	فَعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.	mg.	
you all did	فَعَلْتُمْ	كُم	أَنْتُمْ	pl.		
you did	فَعَلْتِ	كِ	أَنْتِ	sr.		
you two did	فَعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.	fg.	
you all did	فَعَلْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
I did	فَعَلْتُ	ي	أَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
We did	فَعَلْنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ	dl., pl.	mg., fg.	

Gender: *mg.*: Masculine gender;

fg.: Feminine gender

Number: *sr.*: Singular; *dl.*: Dual;

pl.: Plural (n)

he did	فَعَلَ	he went	ذَهَبَ	he found	وَجَدَ
he wrote	كَتَبَ	he killed	قَتَلَ	he refused	كَفَرَ
he read	قَرَأَ	he made	جَعَلَ	he joined	وَصَلَ
he helped	نَصَرَ	he opened	فَتَحَ	he created	خَلَقَ
he hit,	ضَرَبَ	he entered	دَخَلَ	he sent	بَعَثَ
gave example		he drank	شَرِبَ	he provided rizq	رَزَقَ
he demanded	طَلَبَ				

<i>mg. dl.</i> they opened	فَتَحَا
<i>mg. pl.</i> you did	فَعَلْتُمْ
<i>mg. pl.</i> they did	فَعَلُوا
<i>mg./fg. dl.</i> you two did	فَعَلْتُمَا
<i>mg. dl.</i> they two did	فَعَلَا
<i>mg.</i> you did	فَعَلْتَ
<i>fg.</i> she did	فَعَلَتْ
<i>fg. pl.</i> they did	فَعَلْنَ
<i>mg. pl.</i> you went	ذَهَبْتُمْ
<i>mg./fg. dl.</i> you two helped	نَصَرْتُمَا

<i>mg. pl.</i> they wrote	كَتَبُوا
<i>mg.</i> you helped	نَصَرْتَ
<i>mg./fg. dl.</i> you two opened	فَتَحْتُمَا
<i>mg. pl.</i> you demanded	طَلَبْتُمْ
<i>mg. dl.</i> they two wrote	كَتَبَا
<i>mg. pl.</i> they demanded	طَلَبُوا
<i>mg.</i> you went	ذَهَبْتَ
<i>mg./fg. dl.</i> they two demanded	طَلَبْتُمَا
<i>mg. pl.</i> you wrote	كَتَبْتُمْ

mg. you demanded طَلَبْتَ

fg. dl. they two helped نَصَرْتَا

mg./fg. dl. you two went ذَهَبْتُمَا

mg. pl. you helped نَصَرْتُمْ

fg. you wrote كَتَبْتَ

mg. he wrote كَتَبَ

mg. pl. you opened فَتَحْتُمْ

fg. dl. they two hit ضَرَبْتَا

mg. pl. they went ذَهَبُوا

mg. you opened فَتَحْتَ

mg./fg. dl. you two wrote

كَتَبْتُمَا

mg. pl. they opened

فَتَحُوا

mg. you demanded

طَلَبْتَ

mg. dl. they two went

ذَهَبَا

mg. pl. they hit

ضَرَبُوا

Active and Passive Voices مَعْرُوفٌ وَ مَجْهُولٌ

You already know that فَعَلَ means (he) did. To make passive voice of this, you have to write it as فُعِلَ which means (it) is done. Further examples are given below.

mg. pl. you created

خَلَقْتُمْ

mg. pl. you were created

خُلِقْتُمْ

mg. he killed

قَتَلَ

mg. he was killed

قُتِلَ

Mg. pl. they demanded

طَلَبُوا

mg. pl. they were demanded

طُلِبُوا

mg. he sent

بَعَثَ

mg. he was sent

بُعِثَ

I sent

بَعَثْتُ

I was sent

بُعِثْتُ

we provided

رَزَقْنَا

we were provided

رُزِقْنَا

mg. pl. they provided

رَزَقُوا

mg. pl. they were provided

رُزِقُوا

Present Tense and Future Tense

The Present (and Future) Tense فعل مُضَارِع

Present Tense	مُضَارِع	Possessive Pronouns	Personal Pronouns	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
he does	يَفْعَلُ	هُ	هُوَ	sr.	mg.	3rd person
they do.	يَفْعَلَانِ	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
they do	يَفْعَلُونَ	هُمْ	هُمْ	pl.		
she does.	تَفْعَلُ	هَا	هِيَ	sr.	fg.	
they do.	تَفْعَلَانِ	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
they do.	يَفْعَلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	pl.		
you do	تَفْعَلُ	كَ	أَنْتَ	sr.	mg.	2nd person
you do	تَفْعَلَانِ	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
you do	تَفْعَلُونَ	كُم	أَنْتُمْ	pl.		
you do	تَفْعَلِينَ	كِ	أَنْتِ	sr.	fg.	
you do	تَفْعَلَانِ	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
you do	تَفْعَلْنَ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
I do	أَفْعَلُ	ي	أَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
We do	نَفْعَلُ	نَا	نَحْنُ	dl., pl.	mg., fg.	

IMPORTANT NOTE: مضارع actually is the Imperfect Tense and refers to an action which is incomplete at the time to which reference is being made. It refers to the present tense in general. It becomes Future tense by addition of the prefix سَ or the particle سَوْفَ before the مضارع forms.

<i>mg. dl. they two drink</i>	يَشْرَبَانِ	<i>fg. pl. you make</i>	تَجْعَلْنَ
<i>mg. he collects</i>	يَجْمَعُ	<i>mg. dl. you two drink</i>	تَشْرَبَانِ
I know	أَعْلَمُ	<i>fg. dl. they two drink</i>	تَشْرَبَانِ
I open	أَفْتَحُ	<i>mg. dl. you two make</i>	تَجْعَلَانِ
<i>fg. sr. you collect</i>	تَجْمَعُ	<i>fg. dl. they two make</i>	تَجْعَلَانِ
<i>mg. pl. they thank</i>	يَشْكُرُونَ	<i>pl. we worship</i>	نَعْبُدُ
<i>mg. pl. they disbelieve</i>	يَكْفُرُونَ	<i>mg. pl. they recite</i>	يَتْلُونَ
I worship	أَعْبُدُ	<i>mg. pl. you recite</i>	تَتْلُونَ
<i>mg. you know</i>	تَعْلَمُ	<i>mg. they don't know</i>	لَا يَعْلَمُونَ
we don't hear	لَا نَسْمَعُ	I don't disbelieve	لَا أَكْفُرُ

And they will not grieve.

They hear the words of Allah.

I do not worship what you worship.

We do not worship except Allah.

They believe in Allah and His messenger.

وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ

يَسْمَعُونَ كَلَامَ اللَّهِ

لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ

لَا نَعْبُدُ إِلَّا اللَّهَ

يُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ

Active and Passive Voices مَعْرُوفٌ وَ مَجْهُولٌ

As you have seen earlier, فَعَلَ is made passive by writing فَعِلٌ for verbs in past tense. However, in case of present tense, يَفْعَلُ is made passive by writing it as يُفْعَلُ, i.e., first letter will have dhammah / pesh (ُ -) and the third letter will have fathah (َ -). The remaining letters will have

he drinks

يَشْرَبُ

he is made / given to drink يُشْرَبُ

they (all, mg) help

يَنْصُرُونَ

they (all, mg) are helped يُنْصَرُونَ

you (mg) ask

تَسْأَلُ

you (mg) are asked تُسْأَلُ

they understand

يَفْقَهُونَ

they cut

يَقْطَعُونَ

they (women) are asked

يُسْتَلْنَ

they will not asked

لَا تُسْأَلُونَ

they do not fear

لَا يَخَافُونَ

they

يَجْهَلُونَ

(it) is opened.

يُفْتَحُ

they are killed

يُقْتَلُونَ

they do not cut

لَا يَقْطَعُونَ

you understand

تَفْهَمُ

you are provided.

تُرْزَقُونَ

you are helped

تُنْصَرُونَ

you are provided.

تُرْزَقُونَ

you are helped

تُنْصَرُونَ

mg. pl. you created

خَلَقْتُمْ

mg. pl. you were created

خُلِقْتُمْ

mg. he killed

قَتَلَ

mg. he was killed

قُتِلَ

Mg. pl. they demanded

طَلَبُوا

mg. pl. they were demanded

طُلِبُوا

mg. he sent

بَعَثَ

mg. he was sent

بُعِثَ

I sent

بَعَثْتُ

I was sent

بُعِثْتُ

we provided

رَزَقْنَا

we were provided

رُزِقْنَا

mg. pl. they provided

رَزَقُوا

mg. pl. they were provided

رُزِقُوا

Imperative and negative Imperative

أمر و نهي Imperative and Negative Imperative

You can order only to the person in front of you (2nd person). Therefore, the imperative and negative forms for only the 2nd person are provided below.

Negative Imperative	نهي	Imperative	أمر	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلْ	Do (it).	افْعَلْ	كَ	أَنْتَ	sr.		2 nd person
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلَا	(you two) Do (it).	افْعَلَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.	mg.	
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلُوا	(you all) Do (it).	افْعَلُوا	كُم	أَنْتُمْ	pl.		
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلِي	Do (it).	افْعَلِي	كَ	أَنْتِ	sr.		
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلَا	(you two) Do (it).	افْعَلَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.	fg.	
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلْنَ	(you all) Do (it).	افْعَلْنَ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ	pl.		

Table of Verbs

Conjugation table for the verb **فَعَلَ**

نَهْي	أَمْر	مُضَارِع	مَاضِي	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
		يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ	هُ	هُوَ	sr.	mg.	3rd person
		يَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
		يَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	pl.		
		تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَتْ	هَا	هِيَ	sr.	fg.	
		تَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
		يَفْعَلْنَ	فَعَلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	pl.		
لَا تَفْعَلْ	اِفْعَلْ	تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتَ	كَ	أَنْتَ	sr.	mg.	2nd person
لَا تَفْعَلَا	اِفْعَلَا	تَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
لَا تَفْعَلُوا	اِفْعَلُوا	تَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلْتُمْ	كُم	أَنْتُمْ	pl.		
لَا تَفْعَلِي	اِفْعَلِي	تَفْعَلِينَ	فَعَلْتِ	كِ	أَنْتِ	sr.	fg.	
لَا تَفْعَلَا	اِفْعَلَا	تَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
لَا تَفْعَلْنَ	اِفْعَلْنَ	تَفْعَلْنَ	فَعَلْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
		أَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتُ	ي	أَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
		نَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ	dl. pl.	mg. fg.	

Conjugation table for the verb **كَانَ**

نَهْي	أَمْر	مُضَارِع	مَاضِي	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	No.	Gen- der	Per- son
		يَكُونُ	كَانَ	هُ	هُوَ	sr.	mg.	3rd person
		يَكُونَانِ	كَانَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
		يَكُونُونَ	كَانُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	pl.		
		تَكُونُ	كَانَتْ	هَا	هِيَ	sr.	fg.	
		تَكُونَانِ	كَانَتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
		يَكُنَّ	كُنَّ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	pl.		
لَا تَكُنْ	كُنْ	تَكُونُ	كُنْتَ	كَ	أَنْتَ	sr.	mg.	2nd person
لَا تَكُونَا	كُونَا	تَكُونَانِ	كُنْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
لَا تَكُونُوا	كُونُوا	تَكُونُونَ	كُنْتُمْ	كُم	أَنْتُمْ	pl.		
لَا تَكُونِي	كُونِي	تَكُونِينَ	كُنْتِ	كَ	أَنْتِ	sr.	fg.	
لَا تَكُونَا	كُونَا	تَكُونَانِ	كُنْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
لَا تَكُنَّ	كُنَّ	تَكُنَّ	كُنْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
		أَكُونُ	كُنْتُ	ي	أَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
		نَكُونُ	كُنَّا	نَا	نَحْنُ	dl. pl.	mg. fg.	

Conjugation table for the verb قَالَ

نَهْي	أمر	مُضارع	مَاضِي	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
		يَقُولُ	قَالَ	هُ	هُوَ	sr.	mg.	3rd person
		يَقُولَانِ	قَالَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
		يَقُولُونَ	قَالُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	pl.		
		تَقُولُ	قَالَتْ	هَا	هِيَ	sr.	fg.	
		تَقُولَانِ	قَالَتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
		يَقْلُنَ	قُلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	pl.		
		تَقُولُ	قُلْتَ	كَ	أَنْتَ	sr.	mg.	2nd person
		تَقُولَانِ	قُلْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
		تَقُولُونَ	قُلْتُمْ	كُم	أَنْتُمْ	pl.		
		تَقُولِينَ	قُلْتِ	كِ	أَنْتِ	sr.	fg.	
		تَقُولَانِ	قُلْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
		تَقْلُنَ	قُلْتَنَّ	كَنَّ	أَنْتَنَّ	pl.		
		أَقُولُ	قُلْتُ	ي	أَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
		نَقُولُ	قُلْنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ	dl. pl.	mg. fg.	

Derived Forms of the Verb فَعَلَ

Verbal Noun مَصْدَر	Passive participle اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ	Active participle اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ	Present (& future) Tense مُضَارِعٌ	Past Tense مَاضِي	S. No.
فِعْلٌ	مَفْعُولٌ	فَاعِلٌ	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ	.1
تَفْعِيلٌ	مُفَعَّلٌ	مُفَعِّلٌ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	.2
مُفَاعَلَةٌ	مُفَاعَلٌ	مُفَاعِلٌ	يُفَاعِلُ	فَاعَلَ	.3
اِفْعَالٌ	مُفَعَّلٌ	مُفَعِّلٌ	يُفَعِّلُ	اَفْعَلَ	.4
تَفَعُّلٌ	مُتَفَعَّلٌ	مُتَفَعِّلٌ	يَتَفَعَّلُ	تَفَعَّلَ	.5
مُتَفَاعَلَةٌ	مُتَفَاعَلٌ	مُتَفَاعِلٌ	يَتَفَاعَلُ	تَفَاعَلَ	.6
اِنْفِعَالٌ	مُنْفَعَّلٌ	مُنْفَعِّلٌ	يُنْفَعِّلُ	اِنْفَعَلَ	.7
اِفْتِعَالٌ	مُفْتَعَّلٌ	مُفْتَعِّلٌ	يُفْتَعِّلُ	اِفْتَعَلَ	.8
اِفْعَالٌ	مُفَعَّلٌ	مُفَعِّلٌ	يَفْعَلُ	اَفْعَلَّ	.9
اِسْتِفْعَالٌ	مُسْتَفَعَّلٌ	مُسْتَفَعِّلٌ	يَسْتَفَعِّلُ	اِسْتَفَعَلَ	.10

Conjugation table for the verb أَفْعَلَ

مُضارع	مَاضِي	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
يُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلَ	هُ	هُوَ	sr.	mg.	3rd person
يُفْعِلَانِ	أَفْعَلَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
يُفْعِلُونَ	أَفْعَلُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	pl.		
تُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلْتَ	هَا	هِيَ	sr.	fg.	
تُفْعِلَانِ	أَفْعَلْتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
يُفْعِلْنَ	أَفْعَلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	pl.		
تُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلْتَ	كَ	أَنْتَ	sr.	mg.	2nd person
تُفْعِلَانِ	أَفْعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
تُفْعِلُونَ	أَفْعَلْتُمْ	كُم	أَنْتُمْ	pl.		
تُفْعِلِينَ	أَفْعَلْتِ	كَ	أَنْتِ	sr.	fg.	
تُفْعِلَانِ	أَفْعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
تُفْعِلْنَ	أَفْعَلْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
أَفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلْتُ	ي	أَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
نُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلْنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ	dl. pl.	mg. fg.	

