



**Elementary Arabic
Morphology 2**

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Chapter 1 : The Definition of Morphology



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 - اكتب (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: افرح (be happy), فرح (he is happy), فرح (he was happy)

6. Morphology is applied to nouns by conjugating them:

- into the dual and plural forms: أَنْهَارٌ نَهْرَانِ نَهْرٌ (rivers, two rivers, a river)
- into the diminutive pattern: نَهْرٌ نَهْرٌ نَهْرٌ (a small river)
- into a possessive noun form: نَهْرٌ نَهْرٌ نَهْرٌ (a person of the river)

Chapter 2 : The Division of Verbs

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: سُنَّ (he was good) - in the past and أَخَذَ (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, wa-w and ya-'.

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

Chapter 3 : Sound and Unsound

15. What is the form for a triliteral 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 triliteral 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: وَفَّ (he completed)
- A cluster verb that has a weak letter in the second and third root letters. For example: شَوَّ (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:

- انطلق 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.
- قاتل This verb is not an unsound verb because its root is قتل.

Chapter 4 : Trilateral Verbs with Increase letters

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: اِنْتَلَقَ (he was set free).
- Or three added letters: for example: اِسْتَعْفَرَ (he asked for forgiveness).

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

- فَعَّلَ This is form II[1]. 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)
- أَفْعَلَ 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 ta-' is added and the second root letter is doubled. For example: تَقَبَّلَ (he accepted)
- تَفَاعَلَ This is form VI. Here a ta-' and an alif are added. For example: تَقَابَلَ (he met)
- اِنْفَعَلَ This is form VII. Here a glottal stop and a nu-n are added. For example: اِنْقَبَلَ (it was accepted)

- اِفْتَعَلَ This is form VIII. Here a glottal stop and a ta-' are added. For example: اِذْتَبَلَ (he received)
- اِفْعَلَّ This is form IX. Here a glottal stop is added and the last root letter is doubled. For example: اِحْمَرَّ (he become red)

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

- اِسْتَفَعَلَ This is form X. Here a glottal stop, si-n and ta-' are added. For example: رَاسْتَفَعَلَ (he asked for forgiveness)
- اِفْعَوْعَلَ This is form XII[2]. Here a glottal stop and a wa-w are added along with another second root letter. For example: اِحْدَوْدَبَ (It was bent outward)

27. There are ten forms of trilateral verbs with increase letters.[3]

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

Notes:

[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.

Chapter 5 :b Quadrilateral Verbs with Increase Letters

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 فَعَلَل. 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 ta-' is added to the root. For example: تَدَحَرَجَ (he rolled down)

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

· اِفْعَلَّلَ This is form III. Here a glottal stop and a nu-n are added. For example اِحْرَنْجَمَ (translate)

· اِفْعَلَّلَ This is form IV. Here a glottal stop is added and the fourth root letter is doubled. For example: اِقْشَعَّرَ (he shivered)

35. There are three forms of quadrilateral verbs with increase letters.[4]

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**.

Notes:

[4] Mentioned in this book, for there are more.

Chapter 6 : The Preterite Tense Verb

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 fath?ah, for example **ضَرَبَ** (he hit)

· A D?umma, if it is connected to the wa-w plural pronoun, for example **ضَرَبُوا** (they hit)

· A saku-n, 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 qatʔ glottal stop which takes a fathʔah in four-letter verbs. For example: أَكْرَمَ (he honored)

· A wasʔl 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 fathʔahs. For example أَكْرَمَ (he honored).

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

Chapter 7 : The Aorist Tense

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 dʔummah?

47. When does the aorist tense letter have a fathʔah?

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 كَوْنٌ (he is) and تَكَلَّمَ (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: ؟ For example أَتَكَلِّمُ (I am speaking to) نَتَكَلِّمُ (we are speaking to) ؟ تَتَكَلَّمُ (he is speaking to) تَتَكَلَّمُ (she is speaking to).

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

47. The aorist tense letter has a fatha if it is added to a preterite tense verb with three, five or six letters. For example ضَرَبَ becomes ضَرَبُ (he is hitting) or أَنْطَقَ becomes أَنْطَقُ (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 sukun, for example: ضَرَبُ (he hits)

· there is no rule for the second root letter, for example: عَلِمَ (he knows) نَصُرُ (he helps) ضَرَبُ (he hits)

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

· The letter before the last is always given a kasrah, for example: دَحْرَجُ (he rolls)

· The letters before the last letter are given a fatha if the beginning of the preterite tense verb was ta-', for example: تَدَحْرَجُ becomes تَدَحْرَجُ (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: ضَرَبُ (he hits) and لَنْ يَضْرِبَ (he will never hit) and لَمْ يَنْطَقْ (he has not been set free). The last letter of an aorist tense verb is indeclinable in some cases. [5]

Notes:

[5] Refer to question number 237

Chapter 8 : The Imperative

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?l 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: كُن (be) and اُكْتُب (write)

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

- erasing the aorist letter from the beginning of the word, for example: تَتَقَدَّم becomes تَقَدَّم (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?l glottal stop if it has more or less than four letters. For example: ضَرَبَ becomes َضْرِبْ then becomes اِضْرِب (hit) or أَحْسَنَ becomes ُحْسِنْ then becomes اِحْسِن (act well)

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

- a saku-n if the last letter is not a weak letter, for example: اُنْصُر (help)
- erasing the weak letter of defective verbs, for example: رَمِيَ becomes اِرْم (throw) or عُطِيَ becomes اَعْطِ (give)
- erasing the nu-n if the verb is connected to the dual alif, the plural wa-w or the ya-' personal pronoun, for example: اُنْصِرَا (you two people help)

54. The imperative glottal stop:

- is given a d?ummah if the second root letter of a three letter verb has a d?ummah in the aorist tense. For example: اَنْظُر (look)

- is given a fath?ah if it is a four letter verb. For example: أَكْرَمَ (be generous)
 - is given a kasrah in other than these two cases. For example: اِعْلَمَ (know) and اِضْرِبْ (hit) and اِنطَلِقْ (begin) and اِسْتَعْلِمَ (seek knowledge).
1. A was?l glottal stop is pronounced at the beginning of a sentence, for example: اِرْجُلُ ا؟ اِجْلِسْ (Sit, oh man.), but is not pronounced in the middle of a sentence, for example: ا؟ اِجْلِسْ رَجُلُ ا؟ (Oh man, sit.)
56. A qat?? glottal stop is pronounced in the beginning of a sentence, for example: ا؟ اَقْبَلْ (Accept, oh man.), and in the middle of a sentence, for example: ا؟ اَقْبَلْ رَجُلُ ا؟ (Oh man, accept.)
57. The imperative used for the first or third person has a special form which is called the imperative by la-m where a jussive la-m is added to the beginning of the aorist tense verb and takes a kasrah, for example: لِ اَلْوَدَّبِ َضْرِبْ لِ (He must hit to teach manners), except if it is after a fa-' or wa-w, in this case it is given a saku-n, for example: نَفْسَكَ فَلَئِنطِبْ (feel comfortable).

Chapter 9 : Intransitive and Transitive Verbs

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: تَبَاخَثُوا ثُمَّ الْمَعْلَمُونَ جَلَسَ (The teachers sat down and then discussed.)
- Hidden, for example: الْعَب (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: الْوَلَدُ جَاءَ (The boy came.)
- Transitive: A verb that does not suffice itself with an actor, rather it needs an objective compliment as well. For example: فَأَبْر؟ الْخَادِمُ كَسَرَ (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 أَدَامَ (to make last) or كَرَّمَ (to be noble) becomes كَرَّمَّ (to call noble).

61. There are two categories of transitive verbs:

- Active: a verb whose actor is known, for example: فَلَمَّا دُ؟ التلم؟ بَر (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: الْقَلَمُ بُرِي (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: مَا؟ سَل دُ؟ ز ضَرَبَ (Zayd hit Sali-m) becomes م؟ سَل ضَرِبَ (Sali-m 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: عَل الْحَارِسُ قَبِضَ (The guard seized the thief.) becomes عَل فُيْضَ (the thief was seized.)
- if there is an adverbial noun of time or place after the verb. For example: إِذَارَ الْعَابِدُ صَامَ (the worshiper fasted [in] March.) becomes إِذَارُ م؟ ص (March was fasted.)
- if there is an infinitive after the verb. For example: مَا؟ عَظَ احْتِفَالاً الْجَمْعُ احْتَفَلَ (The group rallied, a great rally.) becomes م؟ عَظَ احْتِفَالاً احْتَفَلَ (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 dhammah to all other letters that have a vowel sign already. For example: أَكَلَ (he ate) becomes أُكِلَ (it was eaten) or اسْتَقْبَلَ (he faced) becomes أُسْتُقِبَ (it was faced).

65. The aorist tense passive verb is made from the aorist tense active verb by giving the first letter a dhammah and the second to last letter a fatha. For example: عَلَّمَ (he knows) becomes عَلَّمَ (it is known) or كَتَبَ (he writes) becomes كُتِبَ (it is being written)

Chapter 10 : Divisions of Nouns

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: ورقه (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 م ؟ (city) which could be put into the dual form نَتَانِ (two cities), the plural form مَدُنٌ (cities), the diminutive form نَهْءٌ (a small city) and the possessive form مَدَنِي (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 مَنْ (who), conditional noun مَهْمَا (where), and an adverbial noun of time or place تَحْتُ (when).

72. An apolistic noun is a noun that is not derived from a verb. For example: رَجُلٌ (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 أكرَمَ (he called noble) and مَطْبَخٌ (kitchen) is derived from the noun طَبَخَ (he cooked).

74. A relative clause noun is a noun that can be described by another word. For example (man), (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 - بِنَاء (to build) and a derived generic noun - مَلْعَب (playground).

78. There are two types of derived generic nouns: an adverbial noun of time or place - مَجْلِس (meeting) or an instrumental noun - مِفْتَاح (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: رَبِّيَّ (Arabic)

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

Chapter 11 : Proper and Generic Nouns

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: إِبرَاهِيمَ

(Abraham), بارود (ba-ru-d, 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 نَهْءٌ (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 d?ummah in the aorist tense, for example طَبَخَ (he is cooking) becomes مَطْبَخٌ (kitchen), for verbs whose second root letter has a fath?ah in the aorist tense, for example: ذَبَحَ (he is slaughtering) becomes مَذْبَحٌ (slaughterhouse) and for verbs whose third root letter is a weak letter, for example: رَمَى (he is shooting) becomes مَرْمٌ (gun range).

2. مَضْرِبٌ for verbs whose second root letter has a kasrah in the aorist tense, for example: ضَرَبَ (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 mi-m with a d?ummah. For example: سُتِّشِفَ (a cure was sought) becomes مَسْتَشْفٌ (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. مِفْعَلٌ: for example: مِبْرَدٌ (file)

2. مِفْعَلَةٌ: for example: كَنْسَتَمٌ (broom)

3. مِفْتَاح: for example: مِفْتَاح (key)

Chapter 12 : INFINITIVES

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 mi-mi- infinitive formed from trilateral verbs?

100. How is a mi-mi- 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 أَخَذُ (removal) or مُسَلِّدٌ (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: تَفْعَلٌ , for example: قَدَّمَ becomes تَقَدَّمٌ.

· Form III - the infinitive of form III has the following form: مُفَاعَلَةٌ, for example: نَارَعَ becomes مُنَارَعَةٌ

· Form IV - إِكْرَامٌ , for example: أَكْرَمَ becomes إِكْرَامٌ

· Form V - تَأَخَّرٌ, for example: تَأَخَّرَ becomes تَأَخُّرٌ

· Form VI - تَبَاعُدٌ, for example: تَبَاعَدَ becomes تَبَاعُدٌ

- Form VII - اِنْفَعَال, for example: اِنْكَسَرَ becomes اِنْكَسَار
- Form VIII - اِفْتِعَال, for example: اِجْتَمَعَ becomes اِجْتِمَاع
- Form IX - اِفْعِلَال, for example: اِحْمَرَّ becomes اِحْمِرَار
- Form X - اِسْتِفْعَال, for example: اِسْتَرْحَمَ becomes اِسْتِرْحَام
- Form XII - اِفْعَ? , for example: اِحْدَوْدَبَ becomes اِحْدَاب?دَاب

96. The two forms of the infinitive of quadrilateral verbs without increase letters are: فَعْلَلَّة and فَعْلَال, for example: دَحْرَجَ becomes دَحْرَجَةٌ or دِحْرَاج.

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

- Form II - عَلَّلْتَفَّ, for example: تَدَحْرَجُ becomes تَدَحْرُجُ
- Form III - اِفْعِلَال, for example: اِحْرَنْجَمَ becomes اِحْرِنْجَام
- Form IV - اِفْعِلَال, for example: اِطْمَأَنَّ becomes اِطْمِئْنَان

98. There is an infinitive for trilateral and quadrilateral verbs with or without increase letters called a mi-mi- infinitive. It is called this because there is a mi-m added to the beginning of it.

99. The mi-mi- infinitive is formed from trilateral verbs by putting them in the following forms:

- مَفْعِل this form is used if the first root letter is a wa-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 mi-mi- infinitive is formed from verbs with more than three letters by using the passive aorist tense and replacing the aorist letter with a mi-m that has a d'ummah. For example: نُحَدِّرُ? (is brought down) becomes مُنْحَدِّرُ (fall).

Chapter 13 : Adjectives: The Active and Passive Participle

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: ضَارِبٍ (hitter).

102. The active participle is formed from trilateral verbs in the form of مَفْعُلٌ . For example دَرَسَ (he studied) becomes دَارِسٌ (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 mi-m that has a d?ummah and giving the second to last letter a kasrah. For example: كَرِمٌ 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 مَفْعُولٌ . 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 mi-m that has a d?ummah. For example: قَدَّمَ 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, mi-mi- 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.

Chapter 14 : THE ADJECTIVE

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: **حَسَنٌ وَدَّ** (a nice boy) or **مُكْرِمٌ رَجُلٌ** (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 **ظَرَفٌ** (delicate).

111. The adjective formed from trilateral verbs that indicate color, defect or decoration is put into the form **فَعْلٌ**. For example: **أَسْمَرُ الْوَجْهِ** (a brown face), **أَعْمٌ الْقَلْبِ** (a blind heart) and **رَفِيْعٌ** (a slender physique).

112. The adjective is formed from non-trilateral verbs by using the active participle form.

Chapter 15 : The Forms of Exaggeration

113. What are the forms of exaggeration?

114. How are the forms of exaggeration formed?

115. What do the forms fa'u-l and fa'i-l mean?

116. What rule applies to the fa'u-l form and the noun it describes?

117. What rule applies to the fa'i-l 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 مَرَحٌ (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:

- جَبَّارٌ: فَعَّالٌ (giant)
- عَالِمَةٌ: فَعَّالَةٌ (high scholar)
- مِفْضَالٌ: مِفْعَالٌ (excellent)
- نَمِسَكٌ: لَمْفَعٌ (destitute)
- قَصِيدٌ: لَمْفِعٌ (very truthful)
- حَذِيرٌ: فَعِيلٌ (very cautious)
- مَرَحٌ: لَمْفَعٌ (very merciful)
- كَذُوبٌ: فَعُولٌ (big liar)

115. The forms fa'u-l and fa'i-l are used to indicate an actor or objective compliment. For example: رَسُولٌ is the same as مُرْسَلٌ and رَاحِمٌ is the same as رَاحٍ.

116. The rule that applies to the form fa'u-l 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: رَسُولٌ هَذَا (this male messenger) and رَسُولَةٌ هَذِهِ (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: الْحَنُونُ الْأَبُ جَاءَ (the loving father came) and الْحَنُونُ الْأُمُّ جَاءَتْ (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: الْحَنُونُ وَالْحَنُونَةُ جَاءَ (the loving [father] and the loving [mother] came).

117. The rule that applies to the form fa'i-l 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: قُتِفَ هَذَا (this male compassionate person) and قُتِفَتْ هَذِهِ (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: حُجِرَ رَجُلٌ جَاءَ (an injured man came) and حُجِرَ امْرَأَةٌ جَاءَتْ (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: حُجِرَ جَاءَ (the injured [man] and the injured [woman] came).

Chapter 16 : The Comparative and Superlative Noun

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: رَجُلٌ كَبِيرٌ وَسَفِيهُ (Joseph is big.) An example of a comparative is: رَجُلٌ كَبِيرٌ مِنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ (Joseph is bigger than Abraham.)

119. The comparative and superlative are only formed from trilateral active verbs and always are put in the form أَكْرَمَ. For example: كَرُمٌ (which is a active verb) becomes أَكْرَمَ (more generous) and ضَرَبَ (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 triliteral active verbs which indicate color, defect or trickery are not formed into the comparative and superlative forms is because the form _____ 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 أَشَدَّ (more severe), أَكْثَرَ (more) أَوْفَرَ (more abundant) or _____ (larger) and then add the infinitive of the verb in the accusative form (because it is a specificative). For example: سَوَدَ becomes سَوَادًا أَشَدُّ (blacker) or عَوَرَ becomes عَوْرًا أَكْثَرُ (more one-eyed).

Chapter 17 : Definite and Indefinite Nouns

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 بَيْسْتَانٌ (garden).

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

125. There are six forms of definite nouns:

- Proper nouns: سُلَيْمَانٌ (Solomon)
- Pronouns: أَنَا (I)
- Demonstrative pronouns: هَذَا (this)

- conjuncts: الَّذِي (he who)
- Made definite by a alif-la-m: الرَّجُل (the man)
- Compliment of a prefixed noun : الرَّجُلُ كِتَابٌ (The man's book)

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

- if an alif-la-m 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).

Chapter 18 : Masculine and Feminine

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 ta-' feminine?

132. Are all nouns ending with the alif maqs'u-rah (أُ) feminine?

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

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 ta-' : **نعمة** (comfort)
- Alif maqs'u-rah: **عَطَشَ** (thirsty woman)
- Alif and hamzah: **صَحْرَاءَ** (desertlike)

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

132. No, The nouns that end with an alif maqs'u-rah which is part of its root (not added) are not feminine. For example: **هُدًى** (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: **بِنَاءَ** (building)

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

- Literal: a noun that is actually masculine or feminine, for example: **رَجُلٌ** (man) and **إمرأة** (woman).

· Figurative: a noun that is not actually masculine or feminine, for example: قَلَمٌ (pen) and قَوْسٌ (arch).

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

· Grammatically: by adding a feminine ta-' to the end of the word. For example: نَمِرٌ (panther) becomes مَرَقَةٌ (female panther).

· Non-grammatically: there are no rules for this. For example: رَجُلٌ becomes إِمْرَأَةٌ.

136. An adjective is made feminine by adding a feminine ta-' to the end of the word. For example: كَاذِبٌ (male liar) becomes كَاذِبَةٌ (female liar).

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

· The form: فَعْلَانٌ

· The form أَفْعَلٌ when the verb indicates color, defects, or trickery.

· The superlative and comparative form.

138. An adjective has the فَعْلَانٌ form is made feminine by putting it into the فَعْلَةٌ form. For example: عَطْشَانٌ (thirsty male) becomes عَطْشَةٌ (thirsty female).

139. An adjective has the فَعْلَانٌ form and it denotes color, defect, or trickery is made feminine by putting it into the فَعْلَاءٌ form. For example: أَحْمَرٌ (red) becomes حَمْرَاءٌ (red).

140. A superlative or comparative is made feminine by putting it into the فُعْلَةٌ form. For example: كَبِيرٌ (bigger) becomes كَبِيرَةٌ (bigger)

Chapter 19 : Maqsur, Mamdud, and Manqus Nouns

141. What is a maqsu-r noun?

142. How is a manqsu-r noun verbalized?

143. What is a mamdu-d noun?

144. What is a manqu-s? noun?

145. How is a manqu-s? noun verbalized?

141. A maqs?u-r noun is a noun that ends in an alif. The alif can either be:

- long, for example: عصا (cane)
- maqs?u-rah, for example: فَوْ (young man)

142. Maqs?u-r nouns are always verbalized with a fath?ah nunation, except if it is an unnonated noun. For example: جاءَ فَوْ (a young man came), فَوْتُ رَأَى (I saw a young man), and مَرَّتْ فَوْ (I passed by a young man)

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

144. A manqu-s? noun is a noun that ends with a ya-' preceded by a kasrah. For example: القاضي (judge).

145. A manqu-s? noun is verbalized:

- By two kasrahs after the ya-' is erased when it is in the nominative and genitive cases. For example: قاضٍ جاءَ (a judge came).
- Just like any other noun in the accusative case, unless it is unnonated. For example: رأيتُ قاضياً (I saw a judge).

Chapter 20 : Single and Dual Forms

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 maqs'u-r nouns made dual?

151. How are mamdu-d nouns made dual?

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

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

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

· An alif and nu-n that has a kasrah if the noun is in the nominative state. For example: وَلَدَانِ جَاءَ (two boys came)

· A ya-' and nu-n that has a kasrah if the noun is in the accusative or genitive case. For example: نِيَّانِ عَصَفَرًا اسطَدْتُ (I hunted two sparrows)

149. Yes, there are some exceptions to this rule. The exceptions are maqs'u-r nouns and mamdu-d nouns.

150. A maqs'u-r noun has two cases:

· If it ends in a straight alif - the alif should be changed to a wa-w and then the dual letters should be added. For example: عَصَو (cane) becomes عَصَو which becomes عَصَوَانِ (two canes).

· If it ends in an alif maqs'u-rah - the alif should be changed to a ya-' and then the dual letters should be added. For example: رَجُلَانِ (young man) becomes رَجُلَانِ which becomes رَجُلَانِ (two young men).

151. A mamdu-d noun has two cases:

· If the hamzah is a feminine hamzah - the hamzah should be changed into a wa-w with a fath'ah and then the dual letters should be added. For example: خَضْرَاءَ (green) becomes خَضْرَاؤُ which becomes خَضْرَاوَانِ.

· If the hamzah is not a feminine hamzah - the hamzah can either remain or be changed into a wa-w with a fath'ah and then the dual letters should be added. For example سَمَاءَ (sky) becomes سَمَاءَوُ or سَمَاوُ which becomes سَمَاءَانِ or سَمَاوَانِ (two skies).

Chapter 21 : Plural Nouns

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:

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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:

· Wa-w and nu-n with a fath?ah when it is in the nominative state. For example: الزَّائِرُونَ قَدِمَ (The visitors came)

· Ya-' and nu-n with a fath?ah when it is in the accusative state. For example: نَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَدِمْتُ (I saw the believers)

· Ya-' and nu-n with a fath?ah when it is in the genitive state. For example: نَ الْقَادِمِينَ عَلَ سَلَّمْتُ (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 ta-'. For example: دُونٌ becomes دُونُونَ.

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 ta-' when it is masculine and it is made feminine by adding a feminine ta-'. 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 ta-' which is added after erasing the feminine ta-'. For example: مُؤْمِنَةٌ (believer woman) becomes مُؤْمِنَاتٌ (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 ta-'. For example: مَرْيَمٌ becomes مَرْيَمَاتٌ.

· it is a infinitive that has more than three letters. For example: تَعْرِيفٌ (definition) becomes تَعْرِيفَاتٌ

تعريفات (definitions).

· it is a noun (masculine or feminine) that ends in one of the feminine letters. For example: وَرَقَةٌ (paper) becomes وَرَقَاتٌ (papers).

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

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

163. There are three types of broken plurals:

· by changing the verbalization of the word, for example: أُسْدٌ (lion) becomes أُسْدٌ (lions).

· by erasing one of the letters of the word, for example: رَسُولٌ (messenger) becomes رُسُلٌ (messengers).

· by adding letters to the word, for example: رَجُلٌ (man) becomes رِجَالٌ (men).

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

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

· فَعْلٌ becomes فِعَالٌ, for example: جَمَلٌ (camel) becomes جِمَالٌ (camels)

· فِعْلٌ becomes فِعَالٌ, for example: عِنَبٌ (grape) becomes أَعْنَابٌ (grapes)

· فِعْلٌ becomes أَكْنَافٌ, for example: كَتِفٌ (shoulder) becomes أَكْنَافٌ (shoulders)

· فِعْلٌ becomes أَطْفَالٌ, for example: طِفْلٌ (child) becomes أَطْفَالٌ (children)

· فُعْلَةٌ becomes فُعُلٌ, for example: عُلْبَةٌ (box) becomes عُئُبٌ (boxes)

· فِعْلَةٌ becomes فِعَلٌ, for example: حِرْفَةٌ (occupation) becomes حِرَفٌ (occupations)

· فَاعِلٌ becomes فَوَاعِلٌ, for example: خَاتِمٌ (ring) becomes خَوَاتِمٌ (rings)

· فَوَاعِلٌ becomes فَوَائِمٌ, for example: قَائِمَةٌ (leg) becomes فَوَائِمٌ (legs)

- ? becomes فَعَائِل, for example: قَب؟لَة (tribe) becomes قِبَائِل (tribes)
- ? becomes ل؟فَعَا, for example: مَك؟ دَة (scheme) becomes مَكَا؟ د (schemes)
- مِفْعَل becomes مَفَاعِل, for example: مِنجَل (sickle) becomes مَنَاجِل (sickles)
- مِفْعَال becomes مَفَاع , for example: مِفْتَا ح (key) becomes مَفَات ح؟ (keys)

166. Broken plural forms for some adjectives:

- أَفْعَل which becomes feminine in the following form فُعَل becomes فُعَلَاء, for example: أَحْمَر (red) becomes حُمُر
- أَفْعَل which is the comparative/superlative form becomes أَفَاعِل, for example: أَفْضَل (better) becomes أَفْضِل

Chapter 22 : Possessive Nouns

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 ya-
'?
167. A possessive noun is a form that indicates a relationship between two things. For example: لِبْنَانِيُّ (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 ya-'s contracted together. For example: نَاصِرَة (female helper) becomes نَاصِر (male helper) which becomes نَاصِرِيُّ (from a helper). If the word is a broken plural the possessive noun can be

formed from it or its singular form. For example: (angels) becomes ملائِكِي or ملاكِي (of the angels).

169. The following words are exceptions to this rule:

- ؟ becomes مَدَنِي (a man from Medina)
- ؟ (village) becomes قَرْوِي (a man from a village)
- حَي (living) becomes وَوِي (a man from the living)
- ؟ (hand) becomes وَوِي (hand-made)
- (father) becomes أَبَوِي (fatherly)
- ابن (son) becomes بَنَوِي (sonly)
- (brother) becomes أَخَوِي (brotherly)
- (year) becomes سَنَوِي (yearly)
- لُفَة (language) becomes لُغَوِي (literal)
- دَم (blood) becomes دَمَوِي (of blood)

170. A noun ending in a hamzah:

- If the hamzah is a feminine hamzah it should be changed into a wa-w, for example: بَب (white) becomes بَبَوِي (from white).
- If the hamzah is not a feminine hamzah then it can be changed into a wa-w or it can remain, for example: (sky) becomes سَمَوِي or سَمَائِي (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 ya-'s. ؟ becomes مَصْطَفِي (from Mustafa).

172. If the word is a trilateral or quadrilateral word ending in a ya-' or alif the last letter should be changed into a wa-w and then the ya-'s should be added. For example: وَوِي (young man) becomes وَوِي (of a young man).

Chapter 23 : The Diminutive Pattern

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173. What is the diminutive pattern?

174. What are the rules of the diminutive pattern?

175. When is the letter after the diminutive ya-' given a fath?ah?

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

174. The rules of the diminutive pattern are:

- The first letter of the word must be given a d?ummah
- The second letter must be given a fath?ah and if it is a weak letter it is put in its original form and then given a fath?ah
- Then the diminutive ya-' 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 fath?ah

175. The letter after the diminutive ya-' is given a fath?ah if it is followed by a ta-' or an alif. For example: زُهْرَةٌ (flower) becomes رَزْزَةٌ (small flower).

Chapter 24 : Pronouns

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: أنا (I)
177. There are two types of pronouns: clear and hidden.
178. A clear pronoun is a pronoun that is pronounced. For example: هو مجتهدٌ هو (he is a mujtahid)[6]
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: هو نجح (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)
- تَ أَنْ (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:

- هُوَ (he)
- هُمَا (he dual)
- هُمْ (they male plural)
- هِيَ (she)

- اَهُمَا؟ (she dual)
- اَهُنَّ؟ (they female plural)
- اَكَ؟ (you male)
- اَكُمَا؟ (you dual male)
- اَكُم؟ (you plural male)
- اَكِي؟ (you female)
- اَكِيْمَا؟ (you dual female)
- اَكِيْنَّ؟ (you plural female)
- اِي؟ (I)
- اِنَّا؟ (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:

- اِنْتُ , 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)
- (masculine plural), جَلَسُوا (they sat)
- (feminine plural), جَلَسْنَا (they sat)
- (second person feminine pronoun), نَتَجَلِسُ (she is sitting)

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

- (me,my) وَالسَّيِّدِ أَكْرَمَنِي (My father respects me)
- كَ (your, you male) وَالذِّكْرَ أَكْرَمَكَ (your father respects you)
- كِ (your, you female) وَالذِّكْرَ أَكْرَمَكِ (your father respects you)
- كُمْ (your, you male plural) وَالذِّكْرَ أَكْرَمَكُمُ (your father respects you)
- كُنَّ (your, you female plural) وَالذِّكْرَ أَكْرَمَكُنَّ (your father respects you)
- هُ (his, him) وَالذِّكْرَ أَكْرَمَهُ (his father respects him)
- هَا (her) وَالسَّيِّدَهَا أَكْرَمَهَا (her father respects her)
- هُمْ (their, them male) وَالذِّكْرَ أَكْرَمَهُمْ (their father respects them)
- هُنَّ (their, them female) وَالذِّكْرَ أَكْرَمَهُنَّ (their father respects them)

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

- (our, us) فَدَرَسْنَا وَالذِّكْرَ أَكْرَمَنَا (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) أَتَى زَيْدٌ (Zayd came).

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

Notes:

[6] 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?a-'i- available at www.lulu.com/islamicbooks.

Chapter 25 : Demonstrative Pronouns

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: الولد هذا (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. هذا (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:

7. ذَٰلِكَ (that, m.)

8. ذَٰلِكَ (those two, m.)

9. وَلَٰئِكَ؟ (those, m.)

10. كَٰتِبَةٌ (that, f.)

11. تَانِئِكَ (those two, f.)

12. وَلِوَيْكَ؟ (those, f.)

· For things that are far:

13. ذَٰلِكَ (that, m.)

14. ذَٰلِكَ (those two, m.)

15. وَلِأَلَيْكَ؟ (those, m.)

16. تِلْكَ (that, f.)

17. تَانِئِكَ (those two, f.)

18. وَلِأَلَيْكَ؟ (those, f.)

· For places:

19. هُنَا (here)

20. هُنَاكَ (there, medium range)

21. تَمَّ هُنَاكَ (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 ya-' if it is in the accusative or genitive cases, for example هَذَيْنِ.

Chapter 26 : Conjunctions

198. What is a conjunction?

199. What is a sentence with a conjunction called?

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

201. How many kinds of conjunctions are there?

202. What is a specific conjunction?

203. What are the specific conjunctions?

204. Are specific conjunctions declinable or indeclinable?

205. What is a common conjunction?

206. What are the common conjunctions?

198. A conjunction is a noun whose meaning is not complete unless there is a sentence after it with a pronoun that relates to it. For example: عَنْهُ كَلَّمْتُكَ الَّذِي اَدْمَخَ جَاءَ (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 (the person whose father is traveling came) and hidden, for example أرسلتُ الذي جاء (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:

22. الأذ (single)

23. اللذان (dual)

24. اللذ (plural)

· Feminine:

25. الأت (single)

26. اللتان (dual)

27. اللات (plural)

204. Conjuncts are always indeclinable. The dual forms are made indeclinable on an alif if it is in the nominative state, for example اللذان and on a ya-' if it is in the accusative or genitive states, for example ذالآن.

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

206. There are three common conjuncts:

· من which is used for rational beings. For example: رَوْنِي مَنْ أُكْرِمُ (I respect whoever visits me)

- ما which is used for non-rational beings. For example: نَفْسُكَ وَتَشْتَهُ مَا كُلُّ (Eat whatever your heart desires)
- أَيُّ which is used for both rational and non-rational beings. For example: أَدْرُسُ التَّلَامِيذَ أَيُّ أَحَبُّ (I love whichever student who studies)

Chapter 27 : Conditional Words, Interrogative Words and Adverbial Nouns of Time or Place

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 تَتَّجَّحَ دَرَسْتُ إِذَا (if you study you will succeed)
208. Conditional words are: مَنْ (whoever), (whatever), مَهْمَا (whatever), مَتَى (whenever), أَنَّى (whenever), أَيْنَ (wherever), ؟ (wherever), أَيْنَ (whenever), كَيْفَ (however), فَمَا كَيْفَ (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: هَذَا مَنْ؟ (Who is this?)
210. Interrogative words are: مَنْ (who), مَنْ (who is this), (what), (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: تاجر
ح؟مق أخوك ت؟ ح (Sell wherever your brother is settled.)

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

· Indeclinable: ن؟ ح and أمس (yesterday).

· Declinable: قَبْل (before) and بَعْد (after).

214. Indeclinable adverbial nouns of time and place are:

· Adverbial nouns of place: هُنَا, ن؟ أ, لَد (at), لُن (near), ن؟ ح

· Adverbial nouns of time: لَمَّا (never), قَطُّ (since), مُنذ (since), مُذ (since), أَمْس (yesterday), (whenever),
(when,since), ن؟ أ (when), مَت, and الآن (now)

· Adverbial nouns of both time and place: ن؟ أ

Chapter 28 : Cardinal Numbers

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:
أولاداً ربيعة (four children)

217. There are twelve foundational cardinal numbers: واحد (one), اثنان (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: واحدٌ رجلٌ (one man) and واحدةٌ امرأةٌ (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: ثلاثَةٌ أولادٍ (three boys) and ثلاثٌ فتياتٌ (three girls).
- A hundred and a thousand: they remain the same regardless if the numbered object is masculine or feminine. For example: مائةٌ صبيٌّ (a hundred boys) and مائةٌ فتاةٌ (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: عشرٌ عَدَدًا (eleven numbers) and تأببٌ عشرٌ خمسةٌ (fifteen houses).

221. The rule regarding decimal numbers is that they remain the same regardless of the gender of the numbered object. For example: رَجُلًا عَشْرُونَ (twenty men) and امْرَأَةً عَشْرُونَ (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: اِثْنَانِ , عَشْرُونَ وَوَاحِدٍ , and ثَلَاثَةٌ for masculine objects and اِثْنَتَانِ , عَشْرُونَ وَثَلَاثٌ and ثَلَاثَةٌ for feminine objects.

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

- Two: follows the rules regarding dual forms. For example: اِثْنَانِ (two masculine) and اِثْنَتَانِ (two feminine).
- Decimal: follows the rules of sound masculine plurals. For example: عَشْرُونَ and عَشْرٌ (twenty).
- Compound: The first part of the number is indeclinable with a fath?ah. For example: عَشْرٌ أَحَدٌ جَلَسَ (eleven men sat on eleven chairs).
- The rest of the numbers: follow the rules regarding other nouns. For example: ثَلَاثَةٌ رِجَالٌ جَاءَ (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: ثَلَاثَةٌ جَاءَ (three boys came).
- From a hundred to a thousand: the numbered object is singular and in the genitive state. For example: مِائَةٌ جَاءَ (a hundred boys came).
- From eleven to ninety-nine: the numbered object is singular and in the accusative state. For example: اِثْنَتَانِ وَوَاحِدٌ جَاءَ (fourteen boys came).

Chapter 29 : Ordinal Numbers

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: أوّل (first), ثانٍ (second), ثالث (third), رابع (fourth), خامس (fifth), سادس (sixth), سابع (seventh), ثامن (eighth), تاسع (ninth), عاشر (tenth), مئة (hundredth), and ألف (thousandth).

227. There are four types of ordinal numbers:

- Single: from first to tenth.
- Compound: from eleventh to nineteenth.
- Decimal: from twentieth to ninetyeth 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 عة الفتاة الرابع (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 fath?ah.

Chapter 30 : The Status of Nouns

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: الغَائِبُ قَدِمَ (the absent person came), أَرَأَيْتُ الغَائِبَ ت؟ (I saw the absent person), and عَلَّ الغَائِبِ؟ (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 d?ummah.
- The accusative state: a fath?ah.
- 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: دان؟مف الكاتبان (two useful authors).
- Sound masculine plurals: wa-w, for example: المحامونَ جاء (The lawyers came).
- The five nouns: wa-w, for example: عالمٌ أبوك (Your father is a scholar).

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

- Dual form: ya-' that has a fath?ah before it, for example: ن?كتابٌ ت?اشتر (I bought two books).
- Masculine sound plurals: ya-', for example: ن?ت?قرأ المحام (I saw the lawyers).
- The five nouns: alif, for example: أباك كرمت (I was generous to your father).
- Feminine sound plurals: kasrah, for example: ن?ل?جم ساعاتٍ ت?اشتر (I bought a beautiful watch).

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

- Dual form: ya-' that has a fath?ah before it, for example: ن?كتابٍ في بحثت (I researched two books).
- Masculine plurals: ya-', for example: مع المحام?ن (with lawyers).
- The five nouns: ya-', for example: أب?ك سلمت (I greeted your father).
- Unnonated nouns: fath?ah, for example: روت?ب?إل ذهبت (I went to Beirut).

Chapter 31 : The Status of Verbs

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 nu-n of emphasis or the feminine nu-n 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: d?ummaḥ

· Subjunctive: fathah

· Jussive: saku-n

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: ضَرَبَانِ (they 'two' are hitting)

· have a plural wa-w, for example: ضَرَبُونَ (they are hitting)

· have a you feminine pronoun, for example: نَنْضَرِبِي (you 'female' are hitting)

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

243. The subjunctive sign in the five verbs is the subtraction of the nu-n. For example: نَنْضَرِبِي لَنْ (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 nu-n because it is one of the five verbs.

244. The jussive sign in the five verbs is the subtraction of the nu-n. For example: نَنْضَرِبُوا لَمْ (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 nu-n 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 nu-n 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.

Chapter 32 : Indeclinable Nouns and Verbs

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 nu-n other than the nu-n of emphasis and the feminine nu-n?

254. Is the nu-n 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?), أَهَبْتَ؟ (Where did you go?), and أَهْبَتَ؟ (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:

· Saku-n, for example: مَنْ (who)

· D?ummah, for example: كَيْفَ؟ (how)

· Fath?ah, for example: أَنْ (where)

· Kasrah, for example: أَمْسَ (yesterday)

249. The preterite tense, imperative tense, and aorist tense verbs that are connected to the feminine nu-n and the nu-n of emphasis are indeclinable.

250. The preterite tense verb is indeclinable on:

· Fath?ah, for example: شَرِبَ (he drank)

· D?ummah, if it is connected to the plural wa-w, for example: شَرَبُوا (they drank)

· Saku-n, if it is connected to a nominative voweled pronoun, for example: شَرَبْتُمْ (we drank)

251. The imperative verbs are indeclinable on:

· Saku-n, for example: اشْرِبْ (drink)

· Erasing the nu-n, if it is connected to the plural wa-w, 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:

· Saku-n, if it is connected to the feminine nu-n, for example: تَضْرِبُ (she is hitting)

· Fath?ah, if it is connected to the nu-n of emphasis, for example: تَضْرِبُنَّ (he is hitting!)

253. Yes, there is another nu-n called the nu-n of protection. This nu-n separates the verb from the first person ya-'. For example: ضَرَبَنِي (he hit me).

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

Chapter 33 :Implied Vowel Signs

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 ya-' preceded by a kasrah?

259. Which vowel signs are implied with words that end in a wa-w preceded by a d?ummah?

260. Which vowel signs are implied with words complimented by a first person ya-'?

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 ya-' preceded by a kasrah
- Verbs ending in a wa-w preceded by a d?ummah.
- Nouns connected to the first person ya-'.

257. The d?ummah, fath?ah, and kasrah are implied in nouns and verbs ending in an alif. For example: الفت (youth)

258. The d?ummah and kasrah are implied in nouns and verbs ending in a ya-' preceded by a kasrah, but the fath?ah is pronounced. For example: القاضي (judge)

259. The d?ummah is implied in verbs ending in a wa-w preceded by a d?ummah, but the fath?ah is pronounced. For example: َوَلَّوْهُ (he diverts)

260. The d?ummah and fath?ah are implied in nouns connected to the first person ya-', but the kasrah is pronounced. For example: أُمِّي (my mother)

Chapter 34 : Nunated and Unnunated Words

261. What is a nunated word?

262. What is an unnnunated word?

263. What are the most important unnnunated words?

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

265. What is an adjective being unnnunated conditional upon?

266. What is a plural being unnnunated conditional upon?

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

268. When does an unnnunated 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 unnnunated word is a word that does not except a kasrah or nunation. For example: إِبراهيمُ (Abraham) and يعقوبُ (Jacob).

263. The most important unnnunated words are:

- Some proper nouns and singular adjectives
- Plural nouns in the two forms مفاعِل and مفاعِل?
- Any word that ends in the feminine alif

264. A Proper noun becomes unnnunated if:

- it is feminine, for example: مريم (Maryam)
- it is taken from a foreign language, for example: إسحاق (Isaac)

- it is a compound word, for example: بَعْلَبَك (a city in Lebanon)
- it has an alif and nu-n added to the end of it, for example: عثمان
- it is on the form of a verb, for example: أَحْمَد
- it was taken from another word, for example: عُمَر

265. Adjectives become unnunated if:

- they are on the form فَعْلَان which is made feminine by putting it into the فَعْلَة form, for example: عطشان (thirsty)
- they are on the أَفْعَل form, for example: أَحْسَن (better)
- they are taken from another word, for example: ثَلَاث (third)

266. Plurals are unnunated if:

- they are on the مَفَاعِل form, for example: مَسَاجِد (mosques)
- they are on the ? form, for example: حَمَصَاب (lanterns)

267. Any noun that ends in a feminine alif is unnunated, for example: سَكْرَة (drunk)

268. Unnunated nouns receive a kasrah if they are contracted to other words or if they have an alif-la-m. For example: الْعِلْمَاءُ بِأَفْضَلِ مَرَرْتُ (I passed by the best scholars).

Chapter 35 : Prepositions

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

270. How many ja-r 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 ja-r prepositions: خَلَا مُنْذُ مُذَّ؟ حَتَّ الْوَائِ الْتَاءِ الْبَاءِ الْلَامِ الْكَافِ رُبَّ فِي؟ عَلَّ عَنَّ؟ أَلَّ مَنَ كَي لَوْلَا حَاشَا عَدَا
271. There are four accusative prepositions: كَي إِذْنَ لَنْ أَنْ
272. There are five jussive prepositions: لَمَّا لَمْ؟ النَّاهِ لَا الْأَمْرَ مَ إِنْ لَا
273. There are three swearing prepositions: الْبَاءِ الْتَاءِ الْوَائِ
274. There are nine conjunctive prepositions: لَكِنَّ بَلَّ لَا أَمْ أَوْ؟ حَتَّ تُمَّ الْفَاءِ الْوَائِ
275. There are two interrogative prepositions: هَلَّ الْهَمْزَةَ
276. There are six responsive prepositions: إِي جَلَّ رَ؟ جَ أَجَلَّ؟ بَلَّ نَعَمْ

