

# Steps to Arabic – Tutorial Notes

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**September 28, 2019 – Letters and Taskheel**

**Typing in Arabic**

<https://www.branah.com/arabic>

**Uthmani v. Newspaper**

Uthmani spelling: ءَأَمَنَّ

Newspaper Arabic spelling: آمَنَّ

- آ = ءَأ

السَّمَوَاتِ السَّمَاوَاتِ

- آ = ا
- Little alif = big alif with sukoon

**A way to understand the shadda**

رَبُّ رَبِّ رَبِّ

رَبُّ = رَبُّ بُ

رَبِّ = رَبِّ بَ

رَبِّ = رَبِّ بِ

Shaddah is the doubling of the letter, not the length of pronunciation

Pronounced twice, but each pronunciation has its own length

**Tajweed signs/rules, not Arabic**

رَبِّهِـ

little tajweed ya is for pronunciation but not equivalent to a ya with sukoon

وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ

يَشَاءُ

**A note on some letters**

فِي = فِي (ya at the end of a word without dots)

عَلَى

Alif Maqsoora = alif with sukoon on a ع with no dots

Not a ي, but in fact an أ

Always has a sukoon on it

Remains as is in newspaper Arabic as well

<http://tanzil.net/#87:1>

Can I write عَلَى as عَلَا? No

بِعُوضَةً

### **Homework**

**Type your name in Arabic in an email and send it to me**

**Use <https://www.branah.com/arabic>**

**OR install Arabic keyboard on your device**

## October 5, 2019 – Word Families, Family II Past Tense

### Family II – Overview

- 1) Past tense: سَلَّمَ He protected from harm
- 2) Present tense: يُسَلِّمُ He protects from harm
- 3) Command tense: سَلِّمْ You, protect from harm!
- 4) The Masdar: التَّسْلِيمِ The protection from harm
- 5) The Actor: المُسَلِّمِ The protector
- 6) The Acted Upon: المُسَلَّمِ The protected

### Family II, Past Tense

Activity 1 – Make the past tense for Family II for the following words and look up the meaning in the dictionary.

*Note: Sometimes the endings will change. This is due to some grammar implication. We will learn these later insha Allah.*

Meaning	Family II Past Tense	Root Letters
He taught	allama عَلَّمَ	ع R1 ل R2 م R3
He honoured	karrama كَرَّمَ	ك ر م
He made someone enjoy something	matta مَتَّعَ	م ت ع
He made clear	bayyana بَيَّنَّ	ب ي ن
He adorned	zayyana زَيَّنَّ	ز ي ن
He subjected	sakhkhara سَخَّرَ	س خ ر
		خ ل ف
		ق د ر

Activity 2 – Which of the following is a Family II Past Tense?

1. نَزَلَ نَزَلَ نَزَلَ أَنْزَلَ
2. بَشَّرَ بَشَّرَ بَشَّرَ
3. قَوْمَ قَوْمَ قَوْمَ قَوْمَ

Activity 3 – Is the following part of Family II or not?

1. التَّسْلِيمِ
2. قَدَّرَ

3. ذَبَّحَ  
4. يُبَشِّرُ  
5. نَزَّلَ  
6. الْمُبَشِّرُ

Dictionary Practice

**علم** *'alima a ('ilm) to know* (ب or ه, ه s.o., s.th.), have knowledge, be cognizant, be aware (ب or ه of s.th.), be informed (ب or ه about or of s.th.), be familiar, be acquainted (ب or ه with s.th.); to perceive, discern (ب or ه s.th.), find out (ب or ه about s.th., من from), learn, come to know (ب or ه s.th. or about s.th., من from); to distinguish, differentiate (من ه s.th. from) **II to teach** (ب ه or ه ه s.o. s.th.), instruct, brief (ب ه or

علم

Root Letters: The first part of an entry are the three root letters.

*'alima*

Family I: This is the Past Tense of Family I for the root letters.

(*'ilm*)

Masdar for Family I.

**to know**

The Meaning: This is for Family I in the form of "to ...".

**II to teach**

Family II: The meaning for Family II in the form of "to ...".

Activity 1 – Find the meaning of the rest of the Families for م ل ع in the dictionary.

ء • s.o. in s.th.); to train, school, educate  
 (• s.o.); to designate, mark, earmark,  
 provide with a distinctive mark (على  
 s.th.); to put a mark (على on) **IV** to let  
 (• s.o.) know (ب or ء s.th. or about s.th.),  
 tell (ب or ء • s.o. about), notify, advise,  
 apprise, inform (ب • or ء • s.o. of or  
 about s.th.), acquaint (ب • or ء • s.o.  
 with) **V** to learn, study (ء s.th.); to  
 know (ء s.th.) **VI** to pretend to be learn-  
 ed or knowledgeable, feign erudition **X** to  
 inquire (عن • or ء • of s.o. about), ask,  
 query (عن • or ء • s.o. about), inform o.s.  
 (عن • or ء • through s.o. about), gather  
 information (عن • or ء • from s.o. about)

Family	Meaning
IV	He let someone know
V	He learned
VI	He pretended to know
VII	N/A
VIII	N/A
IX	N/A
X	He inquired

Activity 2 – Find the meaning of the Families for خ ل ق (xLK) in the dictionary.

Family I Past Tense	Family I Masdar	Family I Meaning
Family	Meaning	
II		
III		
IV		
V		
VI		
VII		
VIII		
X		

**Homework – Activity 3 from “Past Tense”, Activity 2 from “Dictionary”**

## October 12, 2019 – Family II

### Family II – Overview

- 1) Past tense: سَلَّمَ He protected from harm  
R3 fatha\* + R2 shadda fatha + R1 fatha .a
- 2) Present tense: يُسَلِّمُ He protects from harm  
R3 dhamma\* + R2 shadda kasra + R1 fatha + \*يُ .a
- 3) Command tense: سَلِّمْ You, protect from harm!  
R3 sukoon\* + R2 shadda kasra + R1 fatha .a
- 4) The Masdar: التَّسْلِيمِ The protection from harm  
R3\* + يْ + R2 kasra + R1 sukoon + تْ + \*ال .a
- 5) The Actor: المُسَلِّمِ The protector  
R3\* + R2 shadda kasra + R1 fatha + مُ + \*ال .a
- 6) The Acted Upon: المُسَلَّمِ The protected  
R3\* + R2 shadda fatha + R1 fatha + مُ + \*ال .a

### Family II – Activities

Activity 1 – Label each member of Family II.

يُنزِّلُ	قَدَّمَ	بَدَّلَ	المُعَلِّم	المُبَدِّل
يُقَدِّمُ	عَلَّمَ	يُعَلِّمُ	المُعَلِّم	التَّنْزِيل
يُبَدِّلُ	عَدَّبَ	المُنزَّل	المُعَدَّب	التَّقْدِيم
نَزَّلَ	عَدَّبَ	المُنزَّل	يُعَدَّبُ	التَّعْلِيم
نَزَّلَ	سَخَّرَ	المُقَدَّم	المُعَدَّب	التَّغْدِيب
قَدَّمَ	بَدَّلَ	المُقَدَّم	المُبَدِّل	التَّبْدِيل



Activity 2 – Make all the family members from Family II from the root letters below:

س خ ر

to subject سَخَّرَ يُسَخِّرُ سَخْرٌ التَّسْخِيرُ الْمُسَخَّرُ الْمُسَخِّرُ

ك ذ ب

to deny/reject كَذَبَ يُكَذِّبُ كَذِبٌ التَّكْذِيبُ الْمُكْذَبُ الْمُكْذِبُ

ن ب ء

to inform نَبَأَ يُنبِئُ نَبَأٌ النَّبِيءُ الْمُنْبِئُ الْمُنْبَأُ

س ب ح

to glorify سَبَّحَ يُسَبِّحُ سَبْحٌ التَّسْبِيحُ الْمُسَبِّحُ الْمُسَبَّحُ

ح ر م

to forbid حَرَّمَ يُحَرِّمُ حَرْمٌ التَّحْرِيمُ الْمُحَرَّمُ الْمُحَرِّمُ

ب ش ر

to congratulate بَشَّرَ يُبَشِّرُ بَشْرٌ التَّبَشِيرُ الْمُبَشِّرُ الْمُبَشَّرُ

Activity 3 – For any three root letter sequences, find an ayah of the Qur'an. [HOMEWORK]

October 19, 2019 – Family IV and II

Family IV and II – Overview

ن زل

أَنْزَلَ يُنْزِلُ أَنْزَلَ الْإِنْزَالَ الْمُنْزَلُ الْمُنْزَلُ

Prominent features of IV:

- the أ
- the first letter in present tense has a dhamma

نَزَلَ يُنْزِلُ نَزَلَ التَّزِيلَ الْمُنْزَلُ الْمُنْزَلُ

Prominent features of II:

- the shadda on R2
- the first letter in present tense has a dhamma

Whenever you see مُ, you have two options:

- 1) It's the Actor (R2 kasra), OR
- 2) It's the Acted Upon (R2 fatha)

Family IV

Activity 1 – Fill in the rows according to the pattern.

The Acted Upon	The Actor	The Masdar	Command Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense	Root Letters
الْمُنْذَرُ	الْمُنْذِرُ	الْإِنذَارُ	أَنْذِرْ	يُنْذِرُ	أَنْذَرَ	ن ذ ر
الْمُحْسِنُ	الْمُحْسِنُ	الْإِحْسَانُ	أَحْسِنْ	يُحْسِنُ	أَحْسَنَ	ح س ن
الْمُفْسِدُ	الْمُفْسِدُ	الْإِفْسَادُ	أَفْسِدْ	يُفْسِدُ	أَفْسَدَ	ف س د
الْمُنْفِقُ	الْمُنْفِقُ	الْإِنْفِقَاقُ	أَنْفِقْ	يُنْفِقُ	أَنْفَقَ	ن ف ق
الْمُصْلِحُ	الْمُصْلِحُ	الْإِصْلَاحُ	أَصْلِحْ	يُصْلِحُ	أَصْلَحَ	ص ل ح
الْمُجْرِمُ	الْمُجْرِمُ	الْإِجْرَامُ	أَجْرِمْ	يُجْرِمُ	أَجْرَمَ	ج ر م

ن ك ر	أَنْكَرَ	يُنْكِرُ	أَنْكَرَ	الْإِنْكَارَ	الْمُنْكَرَ	الْمُنْكَرَ
	أَغْرَقَ					
		يُمْسِكُ				
				الْإِسْرَافَ		

### Family II

Activity 1 – Fill in the rows according to the pattern.

The Actor	The Masdar	Command Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense	Root Letters
المُحَمِّدُ	التَّحْمِيدُ	حَمِّدْ	يُحَمِّدُ	حَمَدَ	ح م د
المُسَبِّحُ	التَّسْبِيحُ	سَبِّحْ	يُسَبِّحُ	سَبَّحَ	س ب ح
المُكَبِّرُ	التَّكْبِيرُ	كَبِّرْ	يُكَبِّرُ	كَبَّرَ	ك ب ر
المُعَرِّفُ	التَّعْرِيفُ	عَرِّفْ	يُعَرِّفُ	عَرَّفَ	ع ر ف
المُكَلِّمُ	التَّكْلِيمُ	كَلِّمْ	يُكَلِّمُ	كَلَّمَ	ك ل م
المُكْرِمُ	التَّكْرِيمُ	كَرِّمْ	يُكْرِمُ	كَرَّمَ	ك ر م
المُبَشِّرُ					
				قَرَّبَ	
			يُنزِّلُ		
	التَّحْرِيمُ				

مكة المكرمة

المدينة المنورة

**Family II v. Family IV**

Activity 1 – Which family does each word belong to? You can select II, IV or neither.

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. التَّكْسِير    | 11. قَاتِلٌ      |
| 2. يُدْرِكُ       | 12. الإِكْرَام   |
| 3. المُكذَّب      | 13. يُزْسِلُ     |
| 4. المُفْلِح      | 14. أَخْبِرَ     |
| 5. بَلَغَ         | 15. المُبَدَّل   |
| 6. يُجَاهِدُ      | 16. التَّضَدِيقُ |
| 7. الإِفْطَار     | 17. يَنْفَطِرُ   |
| 8. المُقَرَّبُونَ | 18. المُسَافِر   |
| 9. الإِسْتِكْبَار | 19. يُقْبَلُ     |
| 10. إِجْتَنَبَ    | 20. أُسْلِمَ     |

**October 26, 2019 – Family I, II and IV**

Hamza v Hamza v Alif

ء وَاِئِ

آ

ا

بَا = بَدَ

**Hamzatul Qat' (قَطْع)**

The cutting Hamza = ء وَاِئِ

It's because the connecting sound is cut off and you pronounce the hamza

Features prominently in Family IV

يُنزِلُ أَنْزِلَ

**Hamzatul Wasl (وَصَل)**

The joining Hamza, pronounced when starting/skipped when joining

In Qur'anic script, written as آ

In newspaper Arabic, written as ا

Features in Family I Command

يُنزِلُ اِنْزِلَ

NOT to be confused with أُ

Also, NOT to be confused with أُ or اِ

**The good old ا**

أ or little alif اِ that extends the sound to two units

**Summarize the features of I, II and IV**

Family I:

- Present tense يَ
- Command Tense always has a Hamzatul Wasl in the beginning

Family II:

- Present tense يُ
- Shadda ّ

Family IV:

- Present tense يُ
- Hamzatul Qat اْ
- Command Tense always has Hamzatul Qat in the beginning

Activity 1 – Complete the table.

The Acted Upon	The Actor	The Masdar	Command Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense	Family	Root Letters
المُنزِل	التَّازِل	التُّزُول	اِنزِلْ	يُنزِلُ	نَزَلَ	I	ن ز ل
المُنزِل	المُنزِل	التَّنزِيل	نَزِّلْ	يُنزِّلُ	نَزَّلَ	II	
المُنزِل	المُنزِل	الْاِنزَال	اَنْزِلْ	يُنزِلُ	اَنْزَلَ	IV	
المَسْلُوم	السَّالِم	السَّلَام السَّلَامَة	اِسْلَمْ	يَسْلَمُ	سَلِمَ	I	س ل م
المُسَلِّم	المُسَلِّم	التَّسْلِيم	سَلِّمْ	يُسَلِّمُ	سَلَّمَ	II	
المُسَلِّم	المُسَلِّم	الْاِسْلَام	اَسْلِمْ	يُسَلِّمُ	اَسْلَمَ	IV	
						I	ع ل م*
						II	
						IV	
						I	ر ج ع*
						II	
						IV	

						I	ء م ن
						II	
						IV	

The Acted Upon	The Actor	The Masdar	Command Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense	Family	Root Letters
						I	خ ر ج *
						II	
						IV	
المَدْكُور	الدَّاكِر	الذِّكْر التَّدْكَار	أَدْكُرْ	يَدْكُرُ	ذَكَّرَ	I	ذ ك ر
المُدْكَّر	المُدْكِر	التَّدْكِير	ذَكِّرْ	يُدْكِرُ	ذَكَّرَ	II	
المُدْكِر	المُدْكِر	الإِدْكَار	أَدْكِرْ	يُدْكِرُ	أَدْكَرَ	IV	
						I	س م ع
						II	
						IV	
						I	د ر ج
						II	
						IV	
						I	ن ع م

						II	
						IV	

Activity 2 – Identify the word as Family I, II or IV. Identify Family member as well.

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. بَلَّغَ         | 14. الْمُبَدَّل |
| 2. الْمُفْلِح      | 15. نَصَرَ      |
| 3. التَّكْسِير     | 16. يُجَاهِدُ   |
| 4. يُرْسِلُ        | 17. الإِكْرَام  |
| 5. يُقْبِلُ        | 18. الإِفْطَار  |
| 6. أَسْلِمَ        | 19. يَفْعَلُ    |
| 7. الْمُكْذِب      | 20. أَنْصَرَ    |
| 8. الْمُقَرَّبُونَ | 21. التَّصَدِيق |
| 9. النَّاصِر       | 22. فَعَلَ      |
| 10. الْمَنْصُور    | 23. الْفَاعِل   |
| 11. يَنْصُرُ       | 24. إِفْعَلْ    |
| 12. أَخْبِرَ       | 25. الْمَفْعُول |
| 13. يُدْرِكُ       |                 |

Activity 3 – Qur'an Study

<http://tanzil.net/#3:41>



**November 2, 2019 – Properties of Ism, Review**

Activity 1 – Review: Complete the table.

The Acted Upon	The Actor	The Masdar	Command Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense	Family	Root Letters
المُسْمُوع	السَّامِع	السَّمْع	اسْمَعْ	يَسْمَعُ	سَمِعَ	I	س م ع
المُسْمَع	المُسْمَع	التَّسْمِيع	سَمِّعْ	يُسْمَعُ	سَمَّعَ	II	
المُسْمَع	المُسْمِع	الإِسْمَاع	أَسْمِعْ	يُسْمِعُ	أَسَمَّعَ	IV	

Activity 2 – Properties of Ism: Complete the table.

Masculine

Indefinite		Definite		Status
<i>Two who make others hear</i>	<i>One who makes others hear</i>	<i>The two who make others hear</i>	<i>The one who makes others hear</i>	
مُسْمِعَانِ	مُسْمِعٌ	المُسْمِعَانِ	المُسْمِعُ	Marfoo' مَرْفُوعٌ
مُسْمِعَيْنِ	مُسْمِعًا	المُسْمِعَيْنِ	المُسْمِعِ	Mansub مَنْصُوبٌ
	مُسْمِعٍ		المُسْمِعِ	Majroor مَجْرُورٌ

Feminine

How to make feminine:  $\delta$  at the end, R3 fatha

Indefinite		Definite		Status
<i>Two ladies who make others hear</i>	<i>One lady who makes others hear</i>	<i>The two ladies who make others hear</i>	<i>The one lady who makes others hear</i>	
مُسْمِعَاتِنِ	مُسْمِعَةٌ	المُسْمِعَاتِنِ	المُسْمِعَةُ	Marfoo' مَرْفُوعَةٌ
مُسْمِعَاتَيْنِ	مُسْمِعَةً	المُسْمِعَاتَيْنِ	المُسْمِعَةِ	Mansub مَنْصُوبَةٌ
	مُسْمِعَةٍ		المُسْمِعَةِ	Majroor مَجْرُورَةٌ

حَامِيَةٌ v. أَفْوَاجًا

Both are Mansub

أَفْوَاجًا is pronounced as afwaajaa أَفْوَاجًا when stopping on it

حَامِيَةٌ is pronounced hamiyah حَامِيَةٌ when stopping on it

### Properties of Ism

- 1) Status – marfoo', mansub or majroor
- 2) Number – one, pair or (soon we'll see plural)
- 3) Gender – masculine or feminine
- 4) Type – definite or indefinite

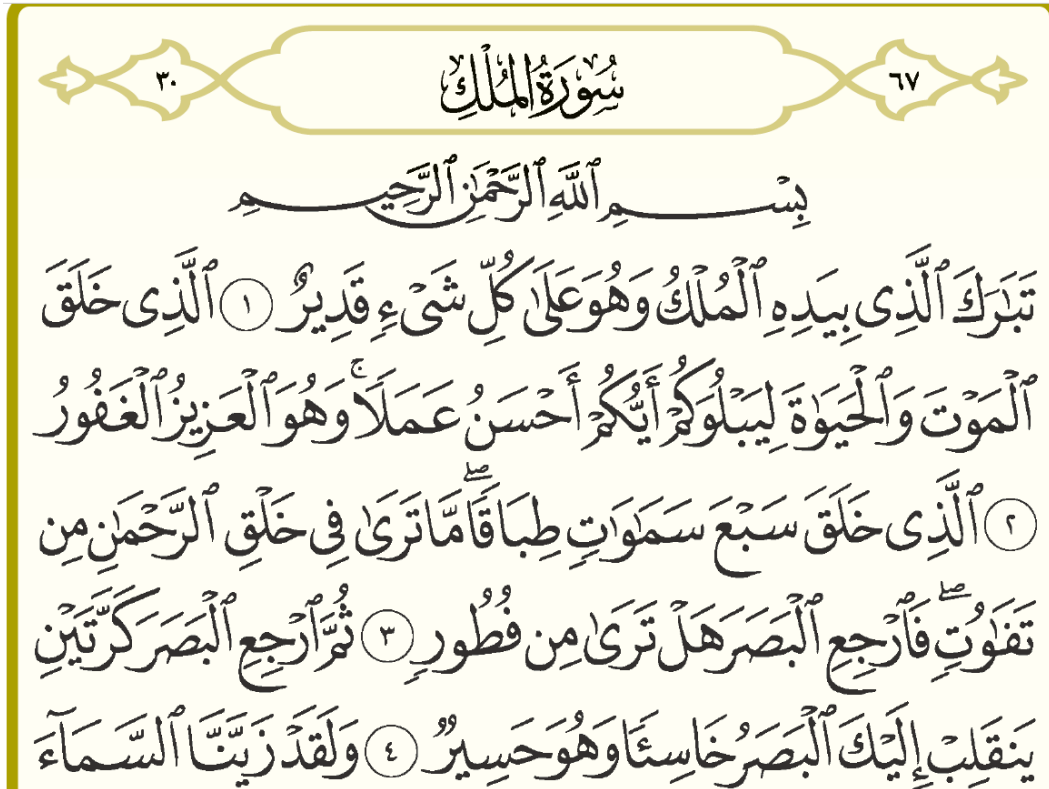
Activity 3 – Qur'an Study: Surah Fatiha.

Activity 4 – Properties of Ism: Complete the table.

TYPE	GENDER	NUMBER	STATUS	ROOT LETTERS	ISM
Indefinite	Masculine	1	Marfoo	ع ل م	مُعَلِّمٌ
Definite	Masculine	2	Mansub OR Majroor	ك ف ر	الكَافِرَيْنِ
					مُسْلِمِينَ
					مُؤْمِنَاتٍ
Indefinite	Feminine	1	Mansub	ص ل ح	صَالِحَةً
					الْحَافِظَاتِينَ
					خَاشِعًا
					مُجَاهِدَاتٍ
					مُعَلِّمَاتٍ
					مُقَرَّبًا
					الْمُرْجَعَةَ

					مَذْكُورًا
					سَامِعٍ

November 23, 2019 – Surah Mulk Study



Blessed is the One who in hand his His hand (is) the dominion.

And He (is) over everything All-Powerful.

The One who He created the death and the life so that He may test you which (of) you (is) best (in) deed.

And He (is) the All-Mighty, the Oft-Forgiving.

The One who He created seven skies one above the other.

Not you see → You won't see in the creation (of) the Most Merciful from any fault.

So you, return the vision → look again! Do you see from any flaw?

Type	Gender	Number	Status	Meaning	Family Member	Family	Root Letters	Word
Def	Masc	1	Marfoo'	The dominion	Masdar	ا	م ل ك	الْمُلْكُ

Indef	Masc	1	Marfoo'	All-Powerful	N/A	N/A	ق د ر	قَدِيرٌ
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	He created	Past Tense	ا	خ ل ق	خَلَقَ
Indef	Masc	1	Mansub	Deed	Masdar	ا	ع م ل	عَمَلًا
Indef	Feminine	Plural	Mansub/Majroor	Skies	N/A	N/A	س م و	سَمَاوَاتٍ
N/A	Masc	1	Majroor	Creation	Masdar	ا	خ ل ق	خَلْقٍ
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	You, return!	Command	ا	ر ج ع	أَرْجِعْ
					N/A	N/A		كَرَّتَيْنِ
								حَاسِبًا

## November 30, 2019 – Mudaf + Surah Mulk Study

### Review of Mudaf and Mudaf Ilayhi

No ال Tanween Majroor

- 1) Mudaf: No ال
- 2) Mudaf: No Tanween
- 3) Mudaf Ilayhi: Majroor

### Type of Mudaf

Since Mudaf does not have ال and does not have Tanween, how do you determine its type?

- Type of Mudaf = Type of Mudaf Ilayhi
  - o Mudaf Ilayhi is Definite → Mudaf is Definite
  - o Mudaf Ilayhi is Indefinite → Mudaf is Indefinite

كِتَابُ – A book

مُسْلِمٌ – A Muslim

The book of the Muslim? كِتَابُ الْمُسْلِمِ

A book of a Muslim? كِتَابُ مُسْلِمٍ

The book of a Muslim? Can't use M/MI → الْكِتَابُ لِمُسْلِمٍ → The book (is) for a Muslim

A book of the Muslim? Can't use M/MI → كِتَابٌ لِلْمُسْلِمِ → A book for the Muslim

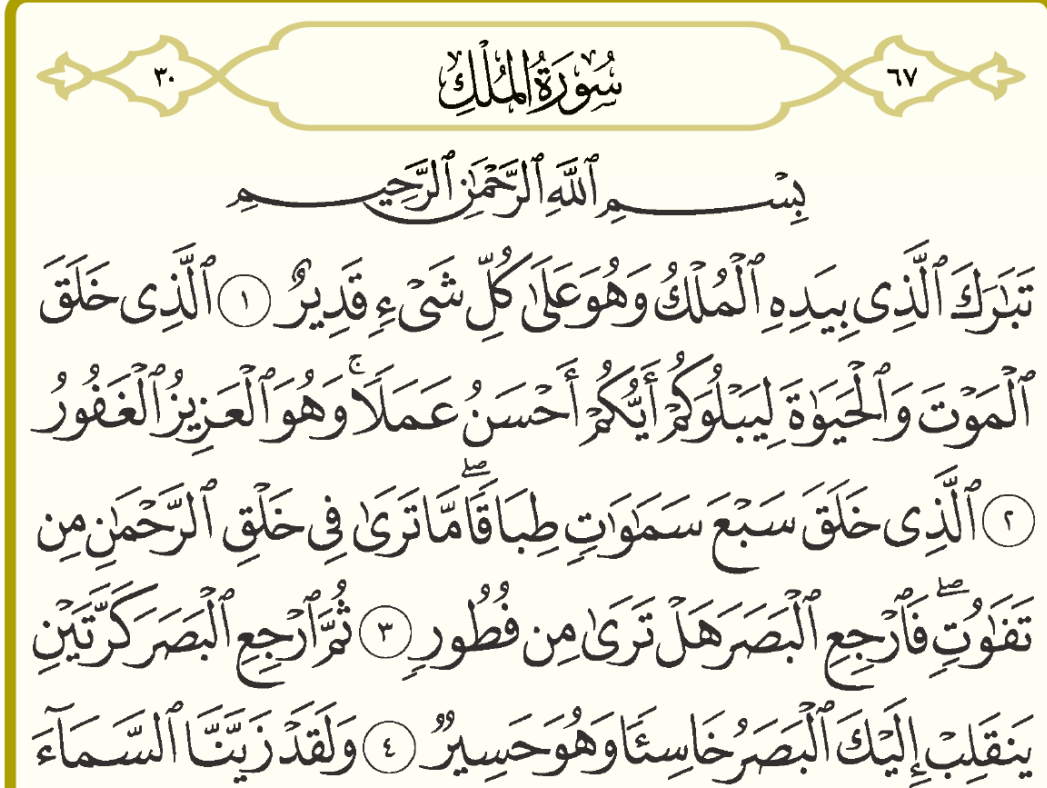
حَدِيثٌ – statement      رَسُولٌ – messenger

The statement of the messenger – حَدِيثُ الرَّسُولِ

A statement of a messenger – حَدِيثُ رَسُولٍ

The statement of a messenger – الْحَدِيثُ لِرَسُولٍ

A statement of the messenger – حَدِيثٌ لِلرَّسُولِ



Blessed is the One who in hand his His hand (is) the dominion.

And He (is) over everything All-Powerful.

The One who He created the death and the life so that He may test you which (of) you (is) best (in) deed.

And He (is) the All-Mighty, the Oft-Forgiving.

The One who He created seven skies one above the other.

Not you see → You won't see in the creation (of) the Most Merciful from any fault.

So you, return the vision → look again! Do you see from any flaw?

**Sukoon at the end + beginning of word**

فَأَرْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ

رَجَعَ يَرْجِعُ أَرْجِعُ

Can't have sukoon at the end of 1<sup>st</sup> word + sukoon at the beginning of 2<sup>nd</sup> word

When this happens, what changes? The sukoon of the 1<sup>st</sup> word changes to َ (called harakat).

In this case, kasra → فَأَرْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ

مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ → مِنْ الْجَنَّةِ

Then you, return! the vision twice again → Then look again and again

Will return to you the vision → The vision will return to you humbled

And **he** (is) fatigued → And **it** (is) fatigued.

Harf - وَ

Mubtada - هُوَ

Khabar - حَسِيرٌ

Type	Gender	Number	Status	Meaning	Family Member	Family	Root Letters	Word
Def	Masc	1	Marfoo'	The dominion	Masdar	ا	م ل ك	الْمُلْكُ
Indef	Masc	1	Marfoo'	All-Powerful	N/A	N/A	ق د ر	قَدِيرٌ
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	He created	Past Tense	ا	خ ل ق	خَلَقَ
Indef	Masc	1	Mansoob	Deed	Masdar	ا	ع م ل	عَمَلًا
Indef	Feminine	Plural	Mansoob/Majroor	Skies	N/A	N/A	س م و	سَمَاوَاتٍ
Def	Masc	1	Majroor	Creation	Masdar	ا	خ ل ق	خَلْقٍ
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	You, return!	Command	ا	ر ج ع	أَرْجِعْ
Indef	Fem	2	Mansoob/Majroor	Twice again	N/A	N/A	ك ر ر	كَرَّرَتْ
Indef	Masc	1	Mansoob	Humbled	Actor	ا	خ س ء	خَاسِئًا

**December 7, 2019 – Surah Mulk Study**

يَنْقَلِبُ إِلَيْكَ الْبَصَرُ خَاسِئًا وَهُوَ حَسِيرٌ ٤ وَلَقَدْ زَيَّنَّا السَّمَاءَ  
الدُّنْيَا بِمَصَابِيحَ وَجَعَلْنَاهَا رُجُومًا لِلشَّيْطَانِ وَأَعْتَدْنَا لَهُمْ عَذَابَ  
السَّعِيرِ ٥ وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا أُولَئِكَ لَهُمْ عَذَابٌ جَهَنَّمَ وَسَاءَ الْمَصِيرُ

And وَ for sure (I swear) لَقَدْ We have beautified رَبَّيْنَا the sky السَّمَاءَ the nearest الدُّنْيَا → the nearest sky with بِ lamps مَصَابِيحَ and وَ we made جَعَلْنَا them هَا (as) missiles رُجُومًا for لِ the devils الشَّيَاطِينِ.

And وَ we have prepared أَعْتَدْنَا for them لَهُمْ punishment عَذَابَ the blaze السَّعِيرِ → the punishment (of) the blaze

### لَقَدْ

قَدْ is two Harfs: لَ and قَدْ

Both of these Harfs are for emphasis, but with a small difference

لَ means “Surely, I swear” (not a Harf of Oath). The “I swear” part is called مَحذُوفٌ omitted from the writing, but included in the meaning.

قَدْ means “For sure”.

قَدْ and لَ only come before a Fi'l. Only emphasizes a Fi'l.

### لِ Harf Jarr followed by ال Ism Majroor

لِ الشَّيَاطِينِ = الشَّيَاطِينِ + لِ

لِ الْمُسْلِمِ = الْمُسْلِمِ + لِ

### لِ Harf Jarr followed by Pronoun

لَهُمْ = for them

We know the word for “for” is لِ

When the word لِ comes before a pronoun – in other words, when a pronoun is attached to the word لِ – the word لِ turns into لَ.

Is it still the same Harf Jarr that means “for”? Yes.

لَهُمْ = for them

لِلشَّيَاطِينِ = for the devils

### Tanween or the Lack of it

An Ism has to have an tanween by default. If you do not see a tanween on an Ism, it can be one of three reasons:

- 1) It has an ال e.g. الرَّسُولُ → الرَّسُولُ
- 2) It is Mudaf e.g. رَسُولُ اللَّهِ → رَسُولُ اللَّهِ



3) Words like مَصَابِيحَ.

Excluded from this list are:

- Pronouns + proper nouns (e.g. مُحَمَّدٌ) because they are always definite
- Masculine and Feminine Pairs e.g. الْمُسْلِمَانِ مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ رَسُولَانِ because they have a noon in place of a tanween (ة)
- Masculine plurals e.g. مُسْلِمُونَ because they have a noon in place of a tanween.

### Words like مَصَابِيحَ

These words do not take a tanween. In Arabic grammar books, this is called “مَمْنُوعٌ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ” banned from tanween!

A word that can take tanween will have dhamma (Marfoo), fatha (Mansoob) and kasra (Majroor) e.g. رَسُولٌ رَسُولًا رَسُولٍ.

A word that cannot take tanween (banned from tanween) will only have dhamma (Marfoo) and fatha (Mansoob and Majroor), NO KASRA! For example, مَصَابِيحُ مَصَابِيحٍ مَصَابِيحَ.

December 14, 2019 – Surah Mulk Study

السَّعِيرِ ٥ وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا بِرَبِّهِمْ عَذَابُ جَهَنَّمَ وَيَسُوءُ الْمَصِيرُ  
٦ إِذَا الْقُورُ فِيهَا سَمِعُوا هَاهُنَا سَهيقًا وَهِيَ تَفُورُ ٧ تَكَادُ تَمَيَّرُ  
مِنَ الْغَيْظِ كَمَا أَلْقَى فِيهَا فَوْجٌ سَأَلَهُمْ خَزَنَتُهَا أَلَمْ يَأْتِكُمْ نَذِيرٌ ٨  
قَالُوا بَلَى قَدْ جَاءَنَا نَذِيرٌ فَكَذَّبْنَا وَقُلْنَا مَا نَزَّلَ اللَّهُ مِن شَيْءٍ إِنْ أَنْتُمْ  
إِلَّا فِي ضَلَالٍ كَبِيرٍ ٩ وَقَالُوا لَوْ كُنَّا نَسْمَعُ أَوْ نَعْقِلُ مَا كُنَّا فِي أَصْحَابِ

و And ل for الَّذِينَ those who كَفَرُوا disbelieved ب with/in رَبِّ Lord هُمْ their عَذَابُ punishment جَهَنَّمَ  
hellfire → And for those who disbelieved in their Lord (is) the punishment (of) hellfire.

The punishment (of) hellfire (is) for those who disbelieved in their Lord

و And بِئْسَ wretched الْمَصِيرُ the destination → What an wretched/evil destination!

إِذَا When أُلْقُوا they are thrown فِي in هَا her/it → When they are thrown in it (hell)

سَمِعُوا they hear لِ for هَا it/her → they hear for it (hell)/hear it

شَهيقًا groaning/inhaling وَ and/while هِيَ she/it تَفُورُ boils up → they hear it (hell) groaning/inhaling while it (hell) boils up

تَكَادُ Almost تَمَيَّرُ bursts مِنْ from الغَيْظِ the rage → It (hell) almost bursts from the rage.

كُلَّمَا every time أُلْقِيَ thrown فِي in هَا her/it فَوْجٌ a group سَأَلَ ask هُمْ them حَزَنَتْ keepers هَا her/it → every time a group is thrown in it, its (hell's) keepers ask them

أَمْ did لَمْ not يَأْتِ come كُمْ you all نَذِيرٌ warner → didn't a warner come to you all?

### Some words are feminine BASS

The word جَهَنَّمَ means hell and is feminine. The ayah 7 references جَهَنَّمَ with a pronoun that is "her", as there is no "it" pronoun in Arabic.

Why is جَهَنَّمَ feminine when there is no ة? Because the Arabs Said So (BASS).

السَّعِيرِ ٥ وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا بِرَبِّهِمْ عَذَابُ جَهَنَّمَ وَسَاءَ الْمَصِيرُ  
 ٦ إِذَا الْقُورُ فِيهَا سَمِعُوا هَاهُنَا سَهيقًا وَهِيَ تَفُورُ ٧ تَكَادُ تَمَيِّزُ  
 مِنَ الْغَيْظِ كَمَا آتَى فِيهَا فَوْجٌ سَأَلَهُمْ خَزَنَتُهَا أَلَمْ يَأْتِكُمْ نَذِيرٌ ٨  
 قَالُوا بَلَىٰ قَدْ جَاءَنَا نَذِيرٌ فَكَذَّبْنَا وَقُلْنَا مَا نَزَّلَ اللَّهُ مِن شَيْءٍ إِنْ أَنْتُمْ  
 إِلَّا فِي ضَلَالٍ كَبِيرٍ ٩ وَقَالُوا لَوْ كُنَّا نَسْمَعُ أَوْ نَعْقِلُ مَا كُنَّا فِي أَصْحَابِ

قالوا they said بلى yes قد surely جاء came بنا us → came to us نذير a warner → a warner came to us  
 ف then/but كذبنا we denied و and قلنا we said ما not نزل sent down الله Allah من from شيء a thing →  
 from a thing = anything at all

But we denied and said, "Allah has not sent down anything at all"

إن not أنتم you all إلا except في in ضلال error كبير great → great error

Not you all except → You are in nothing but a great error = You are ONLY in a great error

Activity: for the Fi'ل كذب, fill out the table below:

The Acted Upon	The Actor	The Masdar	Command Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense	Family	Root Letters
المكذب	المكذب	التكذيب	كذب	يُكذب	كذب	2	ك ذ ب

إِلَّا فِي ضَلَالٍ كَبِيرٍ ٩ وَقَالُوا لَوْ كُنَّا نَسْمَعُ أَوْ نَعْقِلُ مَا كُنَّا فِي أَصْحَابِ  
السَّعِيرِ ١٠ فَأَعْتَرَفُوا بِذَنبِهِمْ فَسُحِقًا لِأَصْحَابِ السَّعِيرِ ١١ إِنَّ

أَصْحَابِ فِي in أَصْحَابِ we had كُنَّا we had لَوْ if قَالَوا they said وَ And  
السَّعِيرِ the blaze نَعْقِلُ or أَوْ listened نَسْمَعُ we had كُنَّا if لَوْ they said قَالَوا And وَ

And they said (i.e. they will say), "If we had listened or reasoned, we wouldn't be in (i.e. with/of) **the**  
companions of **the** blaze"

أَصْحَابِ: Majroor, plural, masculine, same as mudaf Ilayhi

السَّعِيرِ: Majroor, 1, feminine (BASS), definite

فَ then اعْتَرَفُوا they confess بِ with/in ذُنُوبِهِمْ sin هُمْ them/their → their sin

فَ then سُحِقًا away with لِ for أَصْحَابِ the companions السَّعِيرِ the blaze → the companions of the blaze