9. Subject فَاعِلٌ , Verb فِعْل , and Object مَفْعُولٌ

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

Hameed read the Qur'an.	قَرَأَ حَمِيدٌ قُرْأْنًا
Iqbal wrote a book.	كَتَبَ اقْبَالٌ كِتَابًا

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

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*********************** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 9 ***********************
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read	قَرَأَ	made	جَعَلَ	created	خَلَقَ
wrote	كَتَبَ	separated	فَرَقَ	collected	جَمَعَ
cheated	خَدَعَ	water	مَاءٌ	wealth, means	مَالٌ

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===================== Exercises for Lesson No. 9 =====================
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Translate the following into English. The translation is also provided to help you check your answers.

Allah made Muhammad (pbuh) a messenger.	جَعَلَ اللهُ مُحَمَّدًا رَّسُولًا
Allah created the people.	خَلَقَ اللهُ النَّاسَ
Allah revealed the book.	اَنْزَلَ اللهُ كِتَابًا
The Satan cheacter the man.	خَدَعَ الشَّيْطَانُ الْإِنْسَانَ
We parted the sea.	فَرَقْنَا الْبَحْرَ

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

10.   Tense

10a. The Past Tense   فعل مَاضِي

Past Tense	مَاضِي	Possessive Pronouns	Personal Pronouns	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
he did	فَعَلَ	، ه	هُوَ	*sr.*		
they two did	فَعَلاَ	هُمَا	هُمَا	*dl.*	*mg.*	
they all did	فَعَلُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	*pl.*		*3rd* *person*
she did	فَعَلَتْ	هَا	هِيَ	*sr.*		
they two did	فَعَلَتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	*dl.*	*fg.*	
they all did	فَعَلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	*pl.*		
you did	فَعَلْتَ	كَ	اَنْتَ	*sr.*		
you two did	فَعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	*dl.*	*mg.*	
you all did	فَعَلْتُمْ	كُمْ	اَنْتُمْ	*pl.*		*2nd* *person*
you did	فَعَلْتِ	كِ	اَنْتِ	*sr.*		
you two did	فَعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	*dl.*	*fg.*	
you all did	فَعَلْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	اَنْتُنَّ	*pl.*		
I did	فَعَلْتُ	ي	اَنَا	*sr.*	*mg.* *fg.*	*1st* *person*
We did	فَعَلْنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ	*dl.,* *pl.*	*mg.,* *fg.*	

Gender: *mg.*: Masculine gender;   *fg.*: Feminine gender
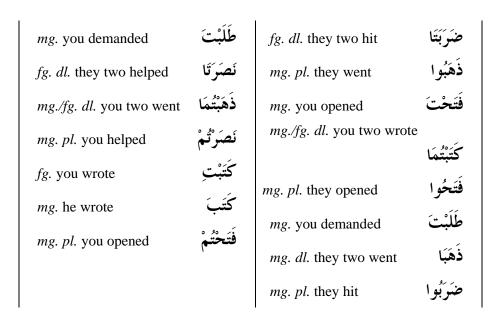**Number:** *sr.*: Singular; *dl..*: Dual;   *pl.*: Plural (n)

Try to practice the pronouns and past tense by repeating the conjugation table using the following words. This will greatly help you in getting yourself familiarized with the verb forms. Is it not worth repeating it 10 to 15 times so that you can remember it for the rest of your life? It certainly is! Learning and practicing them for the sake of understanding Qur'an is one of the best worship for which you will be abundantly rewarded by Allah, inshaAllah.

*********************** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 10a ***********************

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

===================== Exercises for Lesson No. 10a =====================

Try to translate the Arabic words given below. The English translation is provided for you to check your answers.

mg. dl. they opened	فَتَحَا	*mg. pl.* they wrote	كَتَبُوا
mg. pl. you did	فَعَلْتُمْ	*mg.* you helped	نَصَرْتَ
mg. pl. they did	فَعَلُوا	*mg./fg. dl.* you two opened	فَتَحْتُمَا
mg./fg. dl. you two did	فَعَلْتُمَا	*mg. pl.* you demanded	طَلَبْتُمْ
mg. dl. they two did	فَعَلَا	*mg. dl.* they two wrote	كَتَبَا
mg. you did	فَعَلْتَ	*mg. pl.* they demanded	طَلَبُوا
fg. she did	فَعَلَتْ	*mg.* you went	ذَهَبْتَ
fg. pl. they did	فَعَلْنَ	*mg./fg. dl.* they two demanded	طَلَبْتُمَا
mg. pl. you went	ذَهَبْتُمْ		
mg./fg. dl. you two helped	نَصَرْتُمَا	*mg. pl.* you wrote	كَتَبْتُمْ

mg. you demanded	طَلَبْتَ	*fg. dl.* they two hit	ضَرَبَتَا
fg. dl. they two helped	نَصَرَتَا	*mg. pl.* they went	ذَهَبُوا
mg./fg. dl. you two went	ذَهَبْتُمَا	*mg.* you opened	فَتَحْتَ
mg. pl. you helped	نَصَرْتُمْ	*mg./fg. dl.* you two wrote	
fg. you wrote	كَتَبْتِ		كَتَبْتُمَا
mg. he wrote	كَتَبَ	*mg. pl.* they opened	فَتَحُوا
mg. pl. you opened	فَتَحْتُمْ	*mg.* you demanded	طَلَبْتَ
		mg. dl. they two went	ذَهَبَا
		mg. pl. they hit	ضَرَبُوا

Active and Passive Voices   مَعْرُوف و مَجْهُول

You already know that فَعَلَ means (*he) did*. To make passive voice of this, you have to write it

as فُعِلَ which means (*it) is done*. Further examples are given below.

mg. pl. you created	خَلَقْتُمْ	*mg. pl.* you were created	خُلِقْتُمْ
mg. he killed	قَتَلَ	*mg.* he was killed	قُتِلَ
Mg. pl. they demanded	طَلَبُوا	*mg. pl.* they were demanded	طُلِبُوا
mg. he sent	بَعَثَ	*mg.* he was sent	بُعِثَ
I sent	بَعَثْتُ	I was sent	بُعِثْتُ
we provided	رَزَقْنَا	we were provided	رُزِقْنَا
mg. pl. they provided	رَزَقُوا	*mg. pl.* they were provided	رُزِقُوا

Important Note: Always be careful in placing A'araab (fathah, kasrah, or dhammah) on different parts of a sentence. A little change in these A'araab may lead to a completely different message. The tense may change from active to passive or the object may be changed to subject. In some cases, the sentence may not make any sense at all.

10b. The Present (and Future) Tense فعل مُضَارِعْ

Present Tense	مُضارع	Possessive Pronouns	Personal Pronouns	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
he does	يَفْعَلُ	هٔ	هُوَ	*sr.*		
they do.	يَفْعَلاَن	هُمَا	هُمَا	*dl.*	*mg.*	
they do	يَفْعَلُونَ	هُمْ	هُمْ	*pl.*		*3rd* *person*
she does.	تَفْعَلُ	هَا	هِيَ	*sr.*		
they do.	تَفْعَلاَن	هُمَا	هُمَا	*dl.*	*fg.*	
they do.	يَفْعَلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	*pl.*		
you do	تَفْعَلُ	كَ	اَنْتَ	*sr.*		
you do	تَفْعَلاَن	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	*dl.*	*mg.*	
you do	تَفْعَلُونَ	كُمْ	اَنْتُمْ	*pl.*		*2nd* *person*
you do	تَفْعَلِينَ	كِ	اَنْتِ	*sr.*		
you do	تَفْعَلاَن	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	*dl.*	*fg.*	
you do	تَفْعَلْنَ	كُنَّ	اَنْتُنَّ	*pl.*		
I do	اَفْعَلُ	ي	اَنَا	*sr.*	*mg.* *fg.*	*1st* *person*
We do	نَفْعَلُ	نَا	نَحْنُ	*dl., pl.*	*mg., fg.*	

Gender: mg: Masculine gender; fg: Feminine gender
Number: sr.: Singular; dl.: Dual; pl: Plural (n)

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

****************** Vocabulary & Exercises for Lesson No. 10b ******************

Try to translate the Arabic words given below. The translation is provided for you to check yourself.

mg. dl. they two drink	يَشْرَبَان	*fg. pl.* you make	تَجْعَلْنَ
mg. he collects	يَجْمَعُ	*mg. dl.* you two drink	تَشْرَبَان
I know	اَعْلَمُ	*fg. dl.* they two drink	تَشْرَبَان
I open	اَفْتَحُ	*mg. dl.* you two make	تَجْعَلَان
fg. sr. you collect	تَجْمَعُ	*fg. dl.* they two make	تَجْعَلَان
mg. pl. they thank	يَشْكُرُونَ	*pl.* we worship	نَعْبُدُ
mg. pl. they disbelieve	يَكْفُرُونَ	*mg. pl.* they recite	يَتْلُونَ
I worship	اَعْبُدُ	*mg. pl.* you recite	تَتْلُونَ
mg. you know	تَعْلَمُ	*mg.* they don't know	لَا يَعْلَمُونَ
we don't hear	لَا نَسْمَعُ	I don't disbelieve	لَا اَكْفُرْ

And they will not grieve.	وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ
They hear the words of Allah.	يَسْمَعُونَ كَلَامَ الله
I do not worhsip what you worship.	لَا اَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ
We do not worship except Allah.	لَا نَعْبُدُ اِلَّا اللهَ
They believe in Allah and His messenger.	يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالله وَ رَسُولِهِ

Active and Passive Voice:

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

Concentrate on the following examples:

he drinks	يَشْرَبُ	he is made / given to drink	يُشْرَبُ
they (all, mg) help	يَنْصُرُونَ	they (all, mg) are helped	يُنْصَرُونَ
you (mg) ask	تَسْأَلُ	you (mg) are asked	تُسْأَلُ

*********************** Vocabulary & Exercises *************************

Try to translate the Arabic words given below. The translation is provided for you to check yourself.

they understand	يَفْقَهُونَ	they cut	يَقْطَعُونَ
they (women) are asked	يُسْئَلْنَ	they will not asked	لَا تُسْأَلُونَ
they do not fear	لَا يَخَافُونَ	they	يَجْهَلُونَ
(it) is opened.	يُفْتَحُ	they are killed	يُقْتَلُونَ
they do not cut	لَا يَقْطَعُونَ	you understand	تَفْهَمُ
you are provided.	تُرْزَقُونَ	you are helped	تُنْصَرُونَ
you are provided.	تُرْزَقُونَ	you are helped	تُنْصَرُونَ

10c. Imperative and Negative Imperative أَمْر و نَهْي

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

Negative Imperative	نَهْي	Imperative	أَمر	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	*No.*	Gen-der	Per-son
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلْ	Do (it).	اِفْعَلْ	كَ	اَنْتَ	*sr.*		
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلَا	(you two) Do (it).	اِفْعَلاَ	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	*dl.*	*mg.*	
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلُوا	(you all) Do (it).	اِفْعَلُوا	كُمْ	اَنْتُمْ	*pl.*		*2nd person*
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلِي	Do (it).	اِفْعَلِي	كِ	اَنْتِ	*sr.*		
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلَا	(you two) Do (it).	اِفْعَلاَ	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	*dl.*	*fg.*	
Don't do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلْنَ	(you all) Do (it).	اِفْعَلْنَ	كُنَّ	اَنْتُنَّ	*pl.*		

*********************** **Vocabulary for Lesson No. 10a** ***********************

to act, work	عَمَلٌ	asked	سَئَلَ
to know	عِلْمٌ	drank	شَرِبَ
to open, expand	شَرْحٌ	rode	رَكِبَ
(he) separated, divided	فَرَّقَ	went	ذَهَبَ
came near	قَرَبَ		

===================== **Exercises for Lesson No. 10c** =====================

im. mg. sr. (you) Go	اذْهَبْ	*im. mg. pl.* Know.	اعْلَمُوا
*ni. mg./fg. dl. (*You two) Do not go near (it).	لَا تَقْرَبَا	*ni. mg. sr.* Do not do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلْ
ni. fg. sr. Do not fear (it).	لَا تَخَافِي	*ni. mg. sr.* Do not go.	لَا تَذْهَبْ
im. mg. sr. Open.	اشْرَحْ	*ni. mg. sr.* Do not make.	لَا تَجْعَلْ
im. mg. sr. (you) Say	قُلْ	*ni. mg. pl.* Do not say.	لَا تَقُولُوا
open up for me	اشْرَحْ لِي	(you two) don't come near	لَا تَقْرَبَا
(you all) drink	اشْرِبُوا	don't ask me	لَا تَسْأَلْنِي
(you all) ride	ارْكَبُوا	and (you all) listen	وَاسْمَعُوا
im. mg. sr. (you all) Say	قُولُوا	*ni. mg. pl.* Do not be divided.	لَا تَفَرَّقُوا
im. mg. sr. Be.	كُنْ	*ni. mg. pl.* Do not be.	لَا تَكُونُوا

IMPORTANT NOTE

All the verb forms of فَعَـلَ that were taught in the previous lessons along with personal and possessive pronouns are given in the table on the next page. Try to reproduce this table a couple of times for different verbs such as: عَمَلَ ، عَلِمَ ، كَفَرَ ، نَفَقَ ، ضَرَبَ ، شَرِبَ ، فَتَحَ ، ذَهَبَ ، قَتَلَ

جَعَلَ كَتَبَ ، دَخَلَ ، طَلَبَ، .

Conjugation table for the verb فَعَلَ

نَهْي	أَمَر	مُضَارِع	مَاضِي	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
		يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ	ﻪ	هُوَ	sr.		
		يَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.	mg.	
		يَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	pl.		3rd person
		تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَتْ	هَا	هِيَ	sr.		
		تَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلَتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.	fg.	
		يَفْعَلْنَ	فَعَلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	pl.		
لَا تَفْعَلْ	افْعَلْ	تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتَ	كَ	اَنْتَ	sr.		
لَا تَفْعَلَا	افْعَلَا	تَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	dl.	mg.	
لَا تَفْعَلُوا	افْعَلُوا	تَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلْتُمْ	كُمْ	اَنْتُمْ	pl.		2nd person
لَا تَفْعَلِي	افْعَلِي	تَفْعَلِينَ	فَعَلْتِ	كِ	اَنْتِ	sr.		
لَا تَفْعَلَا	افْعَلَا	تَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	dl.	fg.	
لَا تَفْعَلْنَ	افْعَلْنَ	تَفْعَلْنَ	فَعَلْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	اَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
		اَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتُ	ي	اَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
		نَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ	dl. pl.	mg. fg.	

Conjugation table for the verb كَانَ

نَهْي	أمر	مُضارع	ماضي	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	No.	Gender	Person
		يَكُونُ	كَانَ	٥	هُوَ	sr.		
		يَكُونَانِ	كَانَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.	mg.	
		يَكُونُونَ	كَانوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	pl.		3rd person
		تَكُونُ	كَانَتْ	هَا	هِيَ	sr.		
		تَكُونَانِ	كَانَتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.	fg.	
		يَكُنَّ	كُنَّ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	pl.		
لَا تَكُنْ	كُنْ	تَكُونُ	كُنتَ	كَ	أَنْتَ	sr.		
لَا تَكُونَا	كُونَا	تَكُونَانِ	كُنْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.	mg.	
لَا تَكُونُوا	كُونُوا	تَكُونُونَ	كُنْتُمْ	كُمْ	أَنْتُمْ	pl.		2nd person
لَا تَكُونِي	كُونِي	تَكُونِينَ	كُنتِ	كِ	أَنْتِ	sr.		
لَا تَكُونَا	كُونَا	تَكُونَانِ	كُنْتُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	dl.	fg.	
لَا تَكُنَّ	كُنَّ	تَكُنَّ	كُنْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
		أَكُونُ	كُنْتُ	ي	أَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
		نَكُونُ	كُنَّا	نَا	نَحْنُ	dl. pl.	mg. fg.	

The verb forms of كَانَ are extensively used in the Qur'an. Try to reproduce this table a couple of times to get a very good familiarity of all the forms shown above.

Conjugation table for the verb قَالَ

نَهْي	أَمَر	مُضَارِع	مَاضِي	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
		يَقُولُ	قَالَ	ه	هُوَ	sr.		
		يَقُولاَن	قَالاَ	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.	mg.	
		يَقُولُونَ	قَالُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	pl.		
		تَقُولُ	قَالَتْ	هَا	هِيَ	sr.		3rd *person*
		تَقُولاَن	قَالَتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.	fg.	
		يَقُلْنَ	قُلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	pl.		
لاَتَقُلْ	قُلْ	تَقُولُ	قُلْتَ	كَ	اَنْتَ	sr.		
لاَتَقُولَا	قُولَا	تَقُولاَن	قُلْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	dl.	mg.	
لاَتَقُولُوا	قُولُوا	تَقُولُونَ	قُلْتُمْ	كُمْ	اَنْتُمْ	pl.		2nd *person*
لاَتَقُولِي	قُولِي	تَقُولِينَ	قُلْتِ	كِ	اَنْتِ	sr.		
لاَتَقُولَا	قُولَا	تَقُولاَن	قُلْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	dl.	fg.	
لاَتَقُلْنَ	قُلْنَ	تَقُلْنَ	قُلْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	اَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
		اَقُولُ	قُلْتُ	ي	اَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st *person*
		نَقُولُ	قُلْنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ	dl. pl.	mg. fg.	

Different forms of قَــلَى are frequently used in the Qur'an. Try to reproduce this table a couple of times to get a very good familiarity of all the forms shown above.

10d. Derived Forms of theVerb فَعَلَ

Verbal Noun مَصْدَر	Passive participle اِسْمُ الْمَفْعُول	Active participle اِسْمُ الْفَاعِل	Present (& future) Tense مُضَارِعْ	Past Tense مَاضِي	S. No.
فِعْلٌ	مَفْعُول	فَاعِل	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ	1.
تَفْعِيلٌ	مُفَعَّل	مُفَعِّل	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	2.
مُفَاعَلَةٌ	مُفَاعَل	مُفَاعِل	يُفَاعِلُ	فَاعَلَ	3.
اِفْعَالٌ	مُفْعَل	مُفْعِل	يُفْعِلُ	اَفْعَلَ	4.
تَفَعُّلٌ	مُتَفَعَّل	مُتَفَعِّل	يَتَفَعَّلُ	تَفَعَّلَ	5.
مُتَفَاعَلَةٌ	مُتَفَاعَل	مُتَفَاعِل	يَتَفَاعَلُ	تَفَاعَلَ	6.
اِنْفِعَالٌ	مُنْفَعَل	مُنْفَعِل	يَنْفَعِلُ	اِنْفَعَلَ	7.
اِفْتِعَالٌ	مُفْتَعَل	مُفْتَعِل	يَفْتَعِلُ	اِفْتَعَلَ	8.
اِفْعَلَاَلٌ	مُفْعَلَل	مُفْعَلِل	يَفْعَلُّ	اِفْعَلَّ	9.
اِسْتِفْعَالٌ	مُسْتَفْعَل	مُسْتَفْعِل	يَسْتَفْعِلُ	اِسْتَفْعَلَ	10.

Note: It is suggested that you practice on this table after memorizing the meanings of around a *Juz'* (*parah*). Try to repeat this table for a couple of verbs. You will have a much wider understanding of different verbs and their meanings which occur in the Qur'an. After this practice, you will be able to remember and connect the derived forms with their root word easily. For each of the verb, you can repeat the table given under the title "Conjugation table for the verb

فَعَــلَ " and feel for yourself the power of Arabic language. The following page gives an example

of how the table given under the title "Conjugation table for the verb فَعَلَ" can be reproduced for

the derived form number 3, أَفْعَلَ ,. You can reproduce the following for each of the derivatives.

An Example: Conjugation table for the verb أَفْعَلَ

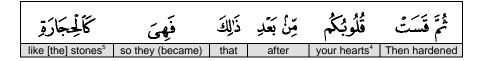| مُضَارِع	مَاضِي	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
يُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلَ	هٔ	هُوَ	*sr.*		
يُفْعِلاَنِ	أَفْعَلاَ	هُمَا	هُمَا	*dl.*	*mg.*	
يُفْعِلُونَ	أَفْعَلُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	*pl.*		*3rd* *person*
تُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلَتْ	هَا	هِيَ	*sr.*		
تُفْعِلاَنِ	أَفْعَلَتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	*dl.*	*fg.*	
يُفْعِلْنَ	أَفْعَلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	*pl.*		
تُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلْتَ	كَ	اَنْتَ	*sr.*		
تُفْعِلاَنِ	أَفْعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	*dl.*	*mg.*	
تُفْعِلُونَ	أَفْعَلْتُمْ	كُمْ	اَنْتُمْ	*pl.*		*2nd* *person*
تُفْعِلِينَ	أَفْعَلْتِ	كِ	اَنْتِ	*sr.*		
تُفْعِلاَنِ	أَفْعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	*dl.*	*fg.*	
تُفْعِلْنَ	أَفْعَلْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	اَنْتُنَّ	*pl.*		
اُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلْتُ	ي	اَنَا	*sr.*	*mg.* *fg.*	*1st* *person*
نُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلْنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ	*dl.* *pl.*	*mg.* *fg.*	

GRAMMATICAL POINTS RELEVANT TO THIS WORK

Please note the following (especially for those who are not acquainted with Arabic grammar):

- For possessive case, 'the' is added in the box of مُضَاف because the construction of the possessive case in Arabic leads to addition of 'the' there. The word 'of' is added in the following box containing مُضَاف إِلَيه. For example, 'the' is added in the box below رَبّ and 'of' is added in the box below العَالَمِين .

ٱلْعَلَمِينَ	رَبِّ	لِلَّهِ	ٱلْحَمْدُ
of (all) the worlds.	the Lord	(be) to Allah,	(All) the[2] praises and thanks

- The verb (masculine or feminine) in Arabic is always singular when it comes before the subject (masculine or feminine). On the contrary, if the verb is placed after the subject, then the verb matches in number (singular, dual or plural) with its subject. The translation of such verbs in the English cells is provided according to the context in which the verb has come. For example, the verb قَسَتْ is singular in the following verse (2:74) and is used to refer to the noun قُلُوب . The word قُلُوب is broken plural (جمع تكسير).

كَٱلْحِجَارَةِ	فَهِىَ	ذَٰلِكَ	مِنۢ بَعْدِ	قُلُوبُكُم	ثُمَّ قَسَتْ
like [the] stones[5]	so they (became)	that	after	your hearts[4]	Then hardened

- The *Broken Plural* جمع تكسير (as opposed to *Solid Plural* جمع سالم) is referred in general by a singular feminine verb or a singular feminine pronoun (such as ها). Any plural which does not follow the standard pattern of making plurals is called broken plural. Here again the translation of such verbs or pronouns in the English cells is provided according to the context in which the *Broken Plural* has come. For example, both the verb قَسَت and the pronoun هِيَ in verse (2:74) quoted above refer to the broken plural قُلُوب .

- In some cases, inspite of all the efforts, the meaning of the Arabic words in the English cell provided below may not be complete. Effort is made to provide explanation of such words in

the box provided at the bottom of each page. For example, the word ذَهَبَ ب means took

away, but ذَهَبَ in this sentence is separated from ب (the preposition of the verb صلة الفعل) by

the word الله .

their light	Allah took away[5]
بِنُورِهِمْ	ذَهَبَ ٱللَّهُ

- Similarly, in some other cases, inspite of all the efforts, the flow of the English sentence made up of the words in the cells cannot be maintained because of the different nature of the two languages. For example in verse below (2:94; If the home of the   , the

translation of the word كَانَت can't easily fit in the flow of the English text.

of the Hereafter	the home[2]	for you	"If is[1]
ٱلْأَخِرَةُ	ٱلدَّارُ	لَكُمُ	إِن كَانَتْ

- إِذَا followed by a past tense converts the tense into present. Look at the following verse (2:11)

in the earth,"	"Do not spread corruption[5]	To them,	it is said	And when
فِى ٱلْأَرْضِ	لَا تُفْسِدُوا	لَهُمْ	قِيلَ	وَإِذَا