

Sence of جملہ

NO-2: in other side when we discuss a single word in the many words of a sentence or a compound them it is also called جملہ  
And here we used the word جملہ in the above Sence, Now before the exercise to write two جملہ words gatherly It is suitable that we should understand few matter about Compounds and its kind.

4-3

The contact of two or more than two MUFRID جملہ word is called جملہ TARKERB (VARIATION) And their addition is called "Compound"  
For Example -: "SEA" is a MUFRID and DEEP is a MUFRID  
But when we gathered these two MUFRID words, Then the new gathered word is a meaningfull Sence:

DEEP SEA

It is called Compound.

Basically it is divided into two kinds

i) جملہ جملہ Faulty Compound

ii) جملہ Sentence:

4:4 Faulty Compound is a Compound

By which we never know any Predicate جملہ, by listening it, we can not understand any order

And there is not any expression of any wish. But the matter is semi understandable

For Example :-

كَلِمَاتٌ عَرَبِيَّةٌ  
A word Persian

There are many kinds of faulty compounds

i) عَرَبِيَّةٌ عَرَبِيَّةٌ - MURAKAB-E-TOS-EEFI

Qualified compound

ii) عَرَبِيَّةٌ عَرَبِيَّةٌ - MURAKAB-E-AZDAFI  
Relative compound

iii) عَرَبِيَّةٌ عَرَبِيَّةٌ - MURAKAB-E-SARI  
Prepositional compound

iv) عَرَبِيَّةٌ عَرَبِيَّةٌ - MURAKAB-E-ASHARI  
indicated compound  
Hinted:

We shall study the details and the rules of all those compounds in the subsequent chapters

6:2

When we know a predicate on

FN-11-99

any order on the expression of a wish by the compound of two or more than two words then this compound is called a SENTENCE



6:6

Before to understand the method of writing gatherly two or more than two words. Please consider the following sentences

True and handsome

True and handsome

True and handsome

In the first sentence 'True' is being read separately. But in the second sentence, 'True' is being read with

True for understanding this cause please understand

this rule, The word on which imposed is to read in contact with next word. and in this form the sign of 'True' (which is mostly called 'True') is existed in writing but ignored in reading that's why the sign (vowel) of zabar is removed from it. That's why it is wrong to write or read

True But however this will be written or read

True

Please keep in mind that the "س" which is ignored in reading at the time of contacting with first word is called

سِمْبُوتٌ (Hamza-Tail-wasal)

That's why سِمْبُوتٌ of سِمْبُوتِ (son), سِمْبُوتِ (woman), سِمْبُوتِ (name) and سِمْبُوتِ (son)

are all سِمْبُوتِ

6.7

In this respect for understanding second rule please keep your attention on these two sentences

سِمْبُوتٌ أَوْ سِمْبُوتِ (True or one liar)

سِمْبُوتِ أَوْ سِمْبُوتِ (True or liar)

True or liar

In the first sentence it is not important to contact "أ" to the next word.

That's why it is on its original condition and the jazam of "أ" is remain existed but

in the second sentence it is important to contact "أ" with the next word because there is

جاءت is imposed on جاءت  
That's why a ZER is replaced on the JAZAW of the جاءت of

The rule is that if the last letter of first word before the next is silent (no, Zabar, zero, Pesh), then mostly it is contacted with next word by imposing ZER

Please keep in mind that only the word ~~جاءت~~ is excepted from this rule. A Zabar is imposed on the Noon 'U' of جاءت and then contacted to the next word.

For Example - جاءت جاءت  
From Mosque

### EXERCISE - NO. 5

6-8 Learn the meaning of following words and Translate the sentences of Arabic into English and English into Arabic, under these words and meanings

Words	Meaning	Arabic	Meaning
جاءت	Bread	خبز	Milk
جاءت	Camel	جمل	Horse
جاءت	Lesson	درس	Perfume

WORDS	MEANING	M	M
سَهْلٌ	Moon	سهلٌ	Easy
عَسِيْبٌ	Difficult	جِلْدٌ	Wall

Translate in ENGLISH

- ① كَبِيْرٌ وَمَرَاتٌ
- ② اَلْخَبِيْرُ وَالْهَيَاةُ
- ③ بَيْتٌ اَوْ مَجَانِدٌ
- ④ اَلْحَسْبُ اَوْ الْقَمِيْحُ
- ⑤ اَلْجَاهِلُ وَمَا لِيْهِ
- ⑥ اَلْجَاهِلُ اَوْ اَلْطَّالِعُ
- ⑦ اَلْجَاهِلُ وَالطَّالِعُ
- ⑧ بَيْتٌ اَوْ دَرَسِيٌّ
- ⑨ اَلْحَيَاةُ وَالطَّيْبُ

Translate in Arabic

- ① One house and one Market :
- ② House and Market
- ③ one house or one Market
- ④ House or Market
- ⑤ Paradise or Hell
- ⑥ Fire or water
- ⑦ Fire and water
- ⑧ Moon and Sun
- ⑨ Moon or Sun
- ⑩ Some easy and Some difficult
- ⑪ Difficult or easy
- ⑫ Any Carpenter or any Tailor
- ⑬ Tailor or Baker

- ⑭ one camel and one horse
- ⑮ Back and Lesson
- ⑯ Wall or door.

PART-1 - سیرت ج Qualified Compound

In the last chapter we have understood that the compounds and also we know there is another kind of compound which is known as (جہل جہل). Defective compound and this jehal-jehal have further kinds. Now in this chapter we have to study a compound which is kind of jehal-jehal and known as ghes-jehal Qualified compound

MURBAKE  
NAHAS

and we have to understand the rules and then exercises of Qualified compound.

Muhammad Ali  
12-01-00



(PART - 1) سید توفیق  
 PART - 1  
 MURAKAB  
 TAUSEEFI

QUALIFIED COMPOUND

Qualified compound is such type of compound in which a NOUN describes the quality of other NOUN

For Example - we say

"NOBLE MAN"

In this qualified compound the NOUN 'NOBLE' describes the quality of NOUN 'MAN'

REMEMBER The noun whose quality is being described is called

موصوف (qualified)

In the above example quality of 'MAN' is described that's why it is موصوف (qualified).

In the above example, the quality of MAN was described that's why it (MAN) was موصوف (qualified)

However the second noun who described the quality is called

موصوف (ADJECTIVE) in the above example 'NOBLE' is the adjective.

The rules for qualified Compound in Urdu and English is that

ADJECTIVE is before qualified is AFTER   
 *جس کا*

For Example:

GOOD BOY

in this Compound Good is before (Boy) and boy is after (Good).

But in Arabic it is reverse i.e. qualified is before the adjective

That's why in the case of Translation Please keep in mind always this rule.

So that the Translation of "GOOD BOY" then, because

in Arabic Qualified is before, that why first we shall translate word BOY which one is

"جس کا" and

After it we shall translate Good which is

"خوب"

and when we write these two words together then it will

"جس کا خوب"

You have noted that the ZABAR — of HAMA of 'جسٹیل' is removed when we write (جسٹیل) both words together. The cause of removing of Zabar — of Hamzah was described in Paragraph No 6:6.

7:4

A very important rule of Qualified Compound (مؤنث) in Arabic is that, Due to the four factors

According to **ADJECTIVE** is always means of Qualified (مؤنث) is in Nominative case then Adjective will dependently in the Nominative case. If qualified is Masculine then Adjective will also be Masculine, And if qualified is Singular then Adjective will also be Singular. And if qualified is Proper (مؤنث) then Adjective will also be Proper.

To understand this matter please concentrate your mind once again the example of last Paragraph; At this place, we translate food boy as (جسٹیل) (جسٹیل)

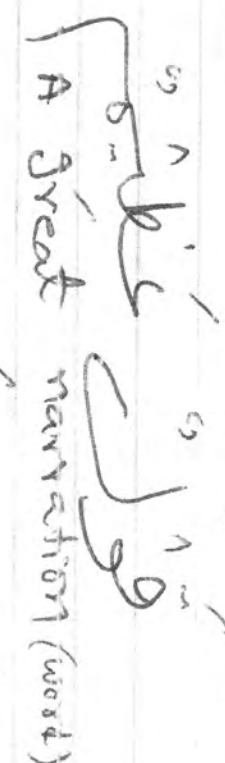
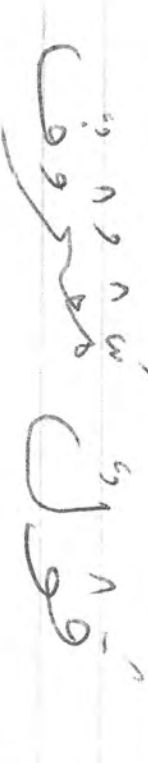
In it there is no ADDITION (تثنية) of **ONE** or **ANY** of **PROPER**; This is main cause, its translation is (جسٹیل)

instead of (جسٹیل) New Please consider that Qualified (مؤنث) is in Nominative case



Masculine, Singular and Proper  
That's why its ADJECTIVE is ~~word~~.  
Transliterated according to its four  
factors, Means in Nominative  
Case, Singular, Masculine, and  
Proper. etc etc.

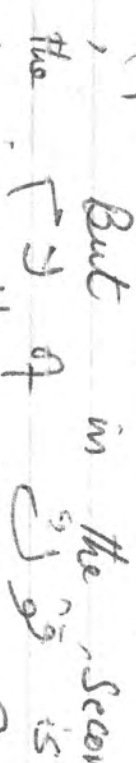


7:5 It is very important that at  
this stage you have to understand  
Another rule, Actually this is the  
rule of "TASWEEED" But it is  
very important for the students of  
Arabic Grammar to know the  
correct method of writing and rea-  
ding of Compounds.

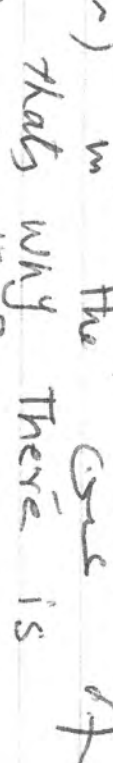
First - Please concentrate your  
mind on the two following compounds

- i)  A great narration (word)
- ii)  A good narration (word)

A good narration (word)

Now Please watch that in first  
example the \*  of  is  
not MERGED (مدمج) in the case of

example  But in the second  
example the  of  is

merged (مدمج) in the case of  
 That's why there is

TASWEEED (تسويد) means A Shind is  
(مدمج)

is imposed) on (fir and far) and both letters (fir and far) will read gatherly

Now There is naturally a question is arised that what are the rules by which so few letters are read as they are merged and gatherly (each other subsequently), And

the remaining few letters are read seprately (not merged not together)

Remember my beloved Comarades!

The words whose are started by the letters ج, د, ذ, ر, ز, س, ش are read as merging (fir) with before letters (chil), for the remembering those ALPHABET

A word (جول) (Jarmaloon) is invented by changing the order of those sin Alphabets.

So, that it is said, "The words started by the letters of (جول) are read as merging

(fir) with the letter before, them (جول), Condition with, Before-Glu "Ush"

(Silent Noon) or Noon-E-TANVEEN (جول) This is the rule of (MERCING) of TAJWEEB

This rule must be considered out the tone of exercise. The

Overlyed Now, This rule is to be considered at the time of

Exercise of Qualified Compound. \* D122Y

### EXERCISE. NO-6- 'A'

7:6 To add the word (Adjective) 'جَمِيْلٌ' (Handsome) with the 36 forms of word 'مُتَلَبِّسٌ' (Player) and form the 36 forms of qualified compounds. And write down also the translation of every word.

### EXERCISE. NO. 6- 'B'

IF you read following words from on right side . Top to bottom , then Person Noun, and on left side there are Adjectives (جَمِيْلٌ) Now you WILL decide that how many Forms of (جَمِيْلٌ) (Person Noun) are Possible, Now you will Add the Adjective whose are in front of of Noun of Person and have to made the same number of Qualified compounds And write down the Translation.

س P  
 جَمِيْلٌ (جَمِيْلٌ)

س P  
 قَبِيْحٌ (قَبِيْحٌ)

Ugly, bad

س P  
 طَوِيْلٌ (طَوِيْلٌ)

Tall

man

S For Singular

P For Plural

درس 15      درس 16      درس 17  
 Lesson      difficult      Hard

**EXERCISE - NO - 6 - "C"**

Learn the meaning of following words and translate from Arabic to English and from English to Arabic the compounds (whose are on the bottom of this vocabulary).

<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
ملك	King	عادل	Just
فوز	Success	كريم	Tenorous
لحم	meat	عظيم	Grand Great
ملك	Angry	عذب	Fresh
اجر	Sin	عذب	clear
اجر	Reward	قلم	Pen
واسع	Spacious	مر	Bitter
قصير	Short	أكثر	Recommendation
رخيص	Price	كثير	Much

WORD	Meaning	WORD	Meaning
خفيف	Light	ثقل	Load
حياة	Life	ثقل	heavy
تاريخ	Date	طيب	good, Pure
رمان	Pomgranet	تفاح	APPLE
باب	Door	ملح	saltish
[اجاب]	"	[ملح]	"

TRANSLATE IN ENGLISH

- ① الله الحطير      الرَسُولُ الأَلْمِيطِرُ
- ② الأَطْرَاطُ الأَلْمِيطِرُ      مِيطِرُطُ مِيطِرِيطِرُ
- ③ حَوْلُ مِيطِرِيطِرُ      لِحْمِ طِرِيطِرِ
- ④ الأَلْمِيطِرُ      الأَلْمِيطِرُ
- ⑤ حَوِيزُ عَطِيطِرِيطِرُ      عِدَاتُ مِيطِرِيطِرِيطِرُ
- ⑥ الأَشْعَى الأَقِيلُ      مِيطِرِيطِرِيطِرُ مِيطِرِيطِرِيطِرُ
- ⑦ ذَنبُ كِيطِرِيطِرِيطِرُ      الأَطْرَاطُ الأَلْمِيطِرِيطِرُ
- ⑧ الأَمْسَى الأَلْمِيطِرِيطِرِيطِرُ      الأَلْمِيطِرِيطِرِيطِرُ



77  
①7 جَنَّاتٍ وَسِعْتَانِ  
الْمَوْصِيُونَ الْمُطَهَّرُونَ  
19 دَسَانِ طَوِيلًا نِ  
الْأَبْيَاتِ الْبَيْتَاتِ

TRANSLATE IN ARABIC

- ① One great Prophet      Good word  
③ Fresh meat      one light load  
⑤ Grand Success      much Price  
7 One good recommendation      A clear Sign  
⑨ one grand magic      Grand reward  
11 A grand reward      Holy Land  
13 A Satisfied Heart      Holy Life  
15 A Spacious door      Good deed  
17 Any two Spacious ways, Two grand Sins  
19 Less men  
②0 Few good recommendations  
21 Few bad recommendations.

Handwritten signature and date: 22/04/2020

### QUALIFIED Compound

(Part - II)

8: In last chapter we have learned few rules of qualified compound and done exercise. Now we have to understand a further rule with of qualified compound with a rule of *Laam-e-Tareef* (Law of Admiration), than with the application of these rules we shall do few more exercises of qualified compound.

A: P Another rule for Qualified compound is that if *isroon* (qualified) is Broken Plural (مفرد) of *shayeen* (ghair AAkil) (non sense) then its Adjective is normally Singular feminine,

Please at this

Stage understand that Human beings, Angels and DEMONS (جنات) are only three Sensible creatures and all creature except those three (except those all remaining creatures are Non Sensible (غیر آگاه), that's why *shayeen* (Pen) is Non Sensible creature its Plural is *shayeen* which is a Broken Plural (مفرد) that's why its Adjective (صفت) is *shayeen*

Singular feminine (مبسرلة)

For example the Translation of

"Few Nice Pens" is

أقلامٌ جميلةٌ قليلةٌ

8:3 Another rule for (مبسرلة) Learn of Admiration is that

If there is Tanween on the last letter of the word which is before (مبسرلة) then we show this (مبسرلة) (Noon-E-Tanween) and contact it with next word.

For Example — Actually the qualified compound was

(Zaid is Scholar) (مبسرلة)

Now when we show them (مبسرلة) of (مبسرلة) then it will

Now for its contact with the next word, we shall remove the

word "ا" of "ZER" and then contact a "س" with next word "please see Paragraph

aph - nr. (6:7) then it will be

مبسرلة, REMEMBER Contacts always written by very thin Pen

## "A"

### EXERCISE - NO. 7

8:4

Please write and learn all (معرفة بالتمام)

which are told by us till now

(ii) - Write and learn all the rules about (معرفة بالتمام) (Qualified Compound) which are told by us till now.

### "B"

#### EXERCISE - NO 7

Translate the following Compounds

- (i) مَكْتَبَاتُ السُّبُورِ
- (ii) دَفَاتِحُ خَلْوٍ وَرَمْلَانِ
- (iii) فَهْرٌ عَلَى ظَهْرِ أَوْ بَيْتٍ صَخِيرٍ
- (iv) السُّرْجُلُ السَّمَالِجِ أَوْ الْمَلِكِ الْحَارِثِ
- (v) السُّجُودُ الْجَيِّدُ أَوْ السُّرْدِيُّ
- (vi) أَلَا مَلَامَةٌ أَنْظُرُ بِلَاةٍ وَأَنْصَعِرُ
- (vii) سَخَايَةُ كَسْبَةٍ أَوْ مَيْمَنَةٍ
- (viii) تَكْرُرٌ خَلْقٌ وَ تَهْرُجٌ مَسْحُورٌ  
الْمُهَيَّبُ الْمُهَيَّبَةُ وَالْمُهَيَّبَةُ
- (ix) أَلْوَابٌ كَمَا سَعَى أَوْ مَعْرِقَةٌ

(vi) (41) أَوْ الْكَلْبِ أَوْ الْكَلْبِ  
TRANSLATE IN ARABIC

(1) Scholar Mahmood

(2) One true Carpenter and one liar  
Tailor

(3) Handsome bridegroom or Ugly  
bridegroom

(4) One Poins or beautiful bride

(5) Good words and great words

(6) few Poins and bad character  
women

(7) Grand and big Success.

(8) A clear book and A clear  
Sign

(9) Younger child or two elder  
girls

(10) A Long Prayer or few  
holy Prayers

(11) Heavy or light weight.

Meal  
Air  
nd-00

# Answer 140.

## NOMINAL $\rightarrow$ SENTENCE

Q: we have studied in Paragraph No 6:0 that a sentence is a compound of two or more than two words by which a news order or wish is appeared and the matter (in proper sense) is completed. And a sentence who is started by Noun is called NOUNOUS sentence.

Now please understand that a sentence have some parts. At this stage we have to understand two main parts of Nounous sentence in Non conceptual manner. And then we shall describe relevant concepts.

Q: We have given an example.

MOSQUE IS SPACIOUS

Now if you concentrate your mind on this sentence, then you should understand that this sentence has two parts.

First part is "MOSQUE" about which matter is being described, and the second part is

IS SPACIOUS

Its means the matter which is being described

In English Grammar a word (thing) is called sub **"SUBJECT"** about which matter is described, and the matter which is being described is called **PREDICATE**

Q:1<sup>st</sup> In Arabic there are also two main parts of sentence. About which matter is described is called

"**Isim**" (Subject) and the matter which is being described is called **PREDICATE**

Q:2 Normally **'Isim** (Subject) is before and **'fi** (Predicate) is after in the Noun sentence of Urdu and Arabic. That's why it is very important to keep in mind this order (Subject  $\rightarrow$  Predicate) at the time of translation. For example,

when we translate the sentence "MOSQUE IS SPACIOUS" in Arabic, we translate, First **Isim** (Subject) means **"MOSQUE"** and then **'fi** (Predicate) means **"IS SPACIOUS"** is translated.

Q:3 Please keep in mind a very important matter which is that

In connection with Nounous Sentence (مفعول به) word هو or هي are used for completing the sentences in Urdu and Persian languages respectively, For example, in the above sentence the news of spaciousness of mosque is given, But a word **IS** is given added for completing the matter, normally in English we use Helping words. Like is, am, are for completing the sentences. For example we say

MOSQUE **IS** SPACIOUS.

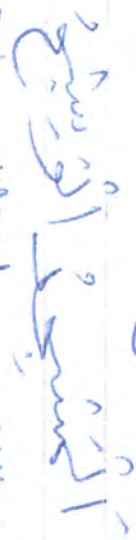
Another very nice quality of Arabic language is that there are no words like هو, هي, هو, هي, هو, هي. IS, am, are (Helping verbs) But method for completing the sentence in Arabic language is that we have to write هو as Subject as **PROPER** and the Predicate هو is as **COMMON** and the sense of 'am', 'are' (Helping verb) is automatically described (Produced), that's why at the time of translating the sentence MOSQUE is SPACIOUS, the translation of Subject is mosque and translation of Predicate هو is not هو But هو.





That's why we accept it as Nounous Sentence and translate it according to this sense. that

Now if we make موسايق Proper as



Because Now word موسايق is according to word موسايق due to four factors, that's why Now we accept it also as qualified compound and the translation will,

### SPACIOUS MOSQUE

Like wise if we made word موسايق as Common like موسايق موسايق



then it is now also word موسايق is according to word موسايق due to four factors, so that we will accept it also as qualified compound and Now its translation is

### A SPACIOUS MOSQUE

That's why the Primary or basic recognition of Nounous Noun is that always Subst is Proper and Predicate is Common However in qualified compound Adjective is always according to Qualified

Q.7 We have studied that for the correct use of Noun, first we examine it according four factors then we have to make it according to the rules. we have watched out that according to witness factor (Proper, Common) in the Nounouns Sentences Subject (Jum) is normally Proper and Predicate is normally Common. Now Please note that according to ERABI condition (عربي) (RAFA, NASAB, SARI) Subject and Predicate both are in RAFA condition.

Q.8 Now the Factors are left, means Gender and number, in this Connection Please keep in mind that due to Gender and number Predicate is always according to Subject. 'Jum', It means that if Subject is Singular then Predicate will also be Singular, and if Subject is Plural then Predicate will also be Plural, likewise if Subject is Masculine then Predicate will also be masculine and if Subject is feminine then Predicate will also feminine.

For Example :

المرأة  
Man is True

الرَّجُلَانِ هَاتَانِ

both men are true

الْبَتُولَاتِ جَمِيلَاتُ

Both girls are beautiful

النِّسَاءُ جَمِيلَاتُ

women are hardworking

Please concentrate to your mind on the above examples, that due to Gender and number the Predicate is according to the Subject.

Q:9 We have studied in the Paragraph No: A:5 that if qualified (مؤنثه) is the broken Plural (مؤنثه) of non sensible creature (مؤنثه) then adjective is normally (مؤنثه) Singular feminine (مؤنثه)

Now please note that if subject is broken plural, of non sensible creature (مؤنثه) then Predicate can be used as feminine Singular, For example  
MOSQUES ARE SPACIOUS  
أَخْبَارُ رَجُلَانِ

## EXERCISE - NO-9

Learn the meanings of following words and

Translate the compounds and sentences after them.

Party Party Knowler

عَدُوُّ Enemy Pure

كَرْهًا more angry man Angry

تَوَدُّ Tived Present

كَسَلًا Lazy Shining

أَلْبَسًا curious hard working

قَاعِدًا sitting Person

عَيْنًا Eye Illuminated

مُحَلِّمًا Teacher Standing Person

### Translate in English

① الْخِرَابُ سَبِيلٌ لِلَّهِ

② عَدُوُّ الْإِسْمِ

③ اللَّهُ عَلَى سَبِيلِ

④ كَرَاهًا عَلَى

⑤ فَتَحَهُ قَدِيمًا

⑥ الْفَتْحَةَ لِسَبِيلِ

⑦ الْفَتْحَةَ الْإِسْمِ

⑧ الْإِسْمِ لِمَعْنَى

⑨ الْعَيْنِ الْأَمْرَةَ

⑩ عَدُوُّ كَرَاهِيَّةٍ

- 11) الْعَرُوفُ حَمَّانُ
- 12) أَبُوعَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
- 13) أَبُوعَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
- 14) أَبُوعَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
- 15) مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
- 16) كَرِيمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
- 17) كَرِيمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
- 18) أَمَلَانُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
- 19) أَمَلَانُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
- 20) قَلْبَانُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
- 21) أَمَلَانُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ