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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ
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والصلاة والسلام على
المرسلین

O ALLAH be Praised Complete
Project For the HOLY Service
of AL-ISLAM: AMEEN:

PREFACE

1: There are only two ways to learn
the ^{any} language of World. No-1 is
that learn this language from the
childhood in the society of the
same language. People or, after
childhood any time when that person
live in the same society.

No 2 To
learn the new language by understand-
ing all the rules (Grammatic) with
the help of that persons mother lan-
guage. 2 Tasks are very important to
learn the new language with the
rules of Grammar. This is also called
Teaching technique (تدریس)

No-1 We try our best to collect
a lot of words in our mind of
the same language

No-2 To learn the correct method
to use these words:

1: For the increment of the Treasure

NOTE BASIC CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGY OF URDU
IS ALSO INCORPORATED TO IMPROVE URDU OF

of these words we provide some words and their meanings in every lesson. So that students learn these words and use them in the exercises. But the treasure of words and meanings for learning the rules are not enough as compare to the whole TREASURE OF WORDS. That's why in every schools and colleges, a book is read as a reader, except rules and grammar.

Our advice for students for such purpose is that, they study daily two (ESS) of Holy Quran with its translation and they are learn the words and meaning of those two RAKOOS (ESS) by this method they gradually increase the treasure of words.

1:3 We arrange the rules of language ie (Grammar) for teaching the

words (BILSI) according to their correct use. It is a matter of interest that first a language is come into existence then after it when we have to need of, we arrange the rules of (grammar) this language.

There is not a single chance (concept SPRAWTO) that first we arrange

rules (grammar) and after it a new language will come into existence

That's why, there are thousands of languages in world, but only very few languages whose rules are arranged

Translation of Pickthal is 80% remainder

This is why, because there is no need of those remaining languages. And this is the main cause that the rules of the languages never get along within ones grasp to all the words of that language. But definitely a very few words are in every language. difference is only some time with a language a few words and some time with another language. a lot of words.

Q. When the people of different languages want to learn the new language according to the teaching method. That is the time to realize to change the rules of language (grammar), this situation is cause into existence only for the cause.

No. 1: is that a nation of a different language took Political ~~Principles~~ and Power on other Nations of different language. and the language of the superior nation is decided as Govt language. And the Public of inferior nation is forced to learn the Govt language.

No. 2 is that a language is a language of the literature of a RELIGION or a religious book. And for the direct approach to the actual source (Jsh) of the Dogmas and or never perfectly (Satisfy) rule All words.

And fellow of that religion and some times non followers that religion to the Direct approach

STUDENTS SO THAT They will ~~be~~ Learn URDU ALSO because A large part of ISLAMIC literature is in URDU

Reveled Laws of that religion. These persons (Followers and new followers) want to learn the new language.

Arabic language have Best qualities. Arabic language have been accepted as a government language of the major civilized areas of world. and still it is current language.

* For Centuries

in many countries on the same position or status. And Arabic is the ^{language} Second largest religion according to Population of world. Because of **HOLY QURAN** is revealed in this language. And the collection of

AHADITH compiled firstly in this language. And that's why Arabic is among these few languages of the world whose rules are arranged.

And those rules are arranged in such affection and work hard, so that the experts of languages are forced to accept that **ARABIC** is the most scientific language of the world. According to rules or **GRAMMER**.

It's mean that the forms of exceptions from the rules are negligible. That, why after learning the rules of the Arabic learning of Arabic is comparatively more easy. ^{method}

1:5 The basic ~~rule~~ to arrange the rules of ^{every} language of world is normally same. which is that

Academy
Friendship.

To distribute all the meanings of words or parts of speech of the language in different languages ~~parts~~ groups as such style so that a single word of this language is not out of this grouping. The grouping of words on distributed speech is called **Kind of Kalma** **احوال** or Part of Speech. **الاجزاء**

The writers of Grammar of different languages distributed the words of languages in different methods. For example in Arabic, Urdu or English this distribution is in three dimensions: It means **Participle** every word is **NOON** **VERB** or **letter**

In English language parts of speech are 8 (eight). But one matter is definite that **NOON** **فعل** and **VERB** **اسم** are main and permanent parts of speech.

The some experts of Grammar decided that remaining parts of speech are further parts of one of these (3) parts of speech **نوع**, **اسم**, **فعل**, **حرف**, but some experts decided that remaining parts are separate kind of speech **اجزاء**.

For example in URDU ARABIC, and PERSIAN, **PRONOUN** **ضمیر** and **ADJECTIVE** **صفت** are counted as **NOON** **اسم** but

in English Pronoun (من و تو) and Adjective (سبز) are counted as separate parts of speech.

16 The actual Problem faced by students to learn any language, According to teaching method, is to use the words according to correct method, And in this case the correct use of Noun, (من و تو) and Verb (سبز) has main importance, because these (من و تو) are most using words of every language.

FOR THE CORRECT USE OF VERB (سبز), The (فعل) Persians (سبز) The Forms of verb in different Tenses, and Noun of action (موضوع) and Resembling (علائق) are learned by students.

For example in Persian (سبز), for the correct use of verb it is very important to know the Masdar (مصدر) (noun of action) and (علائق) (مضارع) are to be learned and and (فعل) are learned by heart.

In English language student words very hard for many years to repeat the forms of verb and tenses. The part of Grammar (فعل) which deal with Formation of VERB (سبز) and derive the correct use of (سبز) in the sentence is called science of conjugation (علائق). However, the correct use of Noun (من و تو) is an important

Part of Science of Syntam (علم النحوي)

In our religious institutions the education of Arabic is normally started by the discussion of VERB (فعل) which has some benefits but we shall start our lessons from the discussion of NOUN (مفعول), in the favour of this method we can say that ALLAH be Praised also educated Hazrat Adam Alaih. Salaam. First of all the Knowledge of NOUNS (اسماء) ,

Except it there was a lot of research and experiments were done on this problem in Nadwa-Tal-ULAMA and the result was that, we can get comparatively better results to start the Arabic education from the discussion of NOUN (فعل).

However if we start Arabic education from the discussion of VERB (فعل), then according to Maulana Manazar Ahsan Gilani, This is like an example like a student practising to pull a bucket from the well, however water will drain out or not, its mean that student repeats again and again tables of VERB (فعل), But he never saw purpose of this trouble and he never realize that he is learning a new language, opposite this method if we start the Arabic language

For example the rules of noun factual feminine (نساء في بيوت) are not same in every language. Also plane and moon are talked (or considered) as masculine in Urdu. But in English aeroplane and moon are talked as feminine. Sun and rabbit are talked as feminine in Arabic. But in Urdu they are talked masculine.

That's why it is very important that we should use verbs correctly as well as the correct use of noun.

The correct use of noun normally in every language and particularly in Arabic firstly four factors are checked and after checking it is very important to use the nouns according to the rules. In this case there will not a single mistake in use of noun.

Those four factors are as follows

i) CASE	حَالَة
ii) GENDER	نَسَبَة
iii) NUMBER	كَمِّيَّة
iv) KIND	نَوْع

According to the rules of language the special case, Gender, Number and kind, ~~case~~ are required at the time of using (noun) in the sentence.

We are starting our lessons from the cases of noun as well as discussing the four factors.

it is very beneficial to repeat the definition of Noun - FT, Verb, Job and Letter (is),

NOUN

FT - It is a word or speech unit by which the name of a person, place or a thing or its quality (is) is expressed.

From example: (is) (man) (A particular name) (is)

(is)

Except it, a word or speech is also called Noun FT in which meaning, there is a sense of doing work. But there is not a tense (Sense) out of three tenses like Present Part or future

From example: (is) (to drink) (is) (to drink)

Please note that all these Nouns are called gram (masdar) or noun of action, and (is) is always Noun. FT.

VERB

is - Verb is a word or speech by which the

(is)

The doing of a work or happening of work is appeared and There will definitely be a Tense out of three tenses, Present, Past Future (فعل مضارع، ماضية، مستقبلية)

For example = يضرب He beat

يذهب He went, يشرب He drinks or He will drink

PARTICLE (جاء) -: A word on a speech which needs another word for the explanation of its meanings. Its means that the

Sense of this word is not clarified with another Noun or Verb is attached with it

EXAMPLE -: The meaning of من is 'From', but nothing is clarified by only word 'From' But when we say من السوق means

(From the mosque) Now the matter is clarified

Same as a word من (on) and من (on horse)

(مثال: من (towards) من (Market))

URDU GRAMMER and ENGLISH GRAMMER

The difference is only IDIOMATICALLY NAMES (اسماء) it is very important that we shall learn the Arabic IDIOMS (عبارات) by understanding the following terms and table.

S.No	LANGUAGE	CASE	CASE	CASE
1	ENGLISH	NOMINATIVE	OBJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE
2	ARABIC	حالة رفع	حالة نصب	حالات جر
3	URDU	حالات فاعلی	حالات مفعولی	حالات افعالی

2:2: Nouns of few languages are changed a little bit, when those Nouns are used in different cases. Although in few languages there (there) is no any change in the nouns,
for example in English when we say
1. A boy came.
2. I saw a boy
3. A boy's book

The word "boy" is used in these above sentences in Nominative case (حالة الرفع) Objective case (حالة النصب) and Possessive case ("حالة الجر") But there is no change in the form of word boy. But if we use the Pronouns (ضمائر) instead of word

"Boy" Then there will be changes
Now we shall say

1. He came.
2. I saw him.
3. His book

Likewise forms of Pronoun (ضمیر) are changed in different cases of *URDU Language
for example from "ہی" (he) to in (ہم) (him)
From "میں" (I) to "مجھے" (me)

But change in the form of Noun is Very easy..

For Example: When we say

- ① Nominative case میں نے کتاب لکھی ①
- ② Objective case کتاب کو لکھی ②
- ③ Possessive case کتاب کی لکھی ③

Hence in Nominative case (طالۃ الرفع) word "کتاب" is used. But in objective case "کتاب" and in Possessive case "کتاب کی" it is changed in the word "کتاب" and if we say کتاب کی لکھی then it is wrong

Please note that, also in URDU
Nouns whose are ending on
ہیں or یں are changed in
this style (above), otherwise normal

* WORDS OF URDU ARE JUST
FOR INTRODUCTION OF URDU..
FOR STUDENTS

Nouns are not changed in the previous style. [INTRODUCTION OF URDU WORDS FOR ENGLISH] (woman came)

② لہذا کورس میں (mein ne aurat ko Dekha) (I saw a woman)

③ اس کی کتاب (Aurat ki kitabo) (woman's book)

Hence there is not any change in above three cases in the words

2:3 Now listen carefully that it is a very strange quality of Arabic that it's 80% to 85% Nouns,

are such type of nouns who change a different form in the Urdu, انسان , انسانوں and "انسانوں"

Its mean that the

quality which is in the Pronouns of English and Urdu, is same

as well as in the most nouns of ARABIC

2:4 From this point you may think that then Arabic

will be very difficult language in which we shall learn

3 nouns or words instead of one noun. But don't

worry on the base of that idea. In fact a word is

to be learn from a noun because the

changes (according to the rules) is

being executed only in the last part of the word at the time of using the Noun in the Arabic language.

For Example

If a Noun is consisted on 5 letters then there will no change in first 4 letters likewise a Noun consisted on 3 letters then there will no change in first 2 letters. But only the method of reading of last letter will change. For example in Nominative case objective case and Possessive case word boy is changed simultaneously

بُيٌّ ، بِيٌّ ، بِيٍّ

In Arabic language the change in the last part of word is called "ERAAAB". Because this is often showed by the change in the vowel points "اَ، اِ، اُ" اَ، اِ، اُ

That's why normally to impose vowel points is wrongly called "اِشْرَافٌ" the correct word is "اِشْرَافٌ" to impose vowel points)

is called "اِشْرَافٌ" (Sharkah) formation

In Arabic. And the sentence on which all vowel points are imposed is called "اِشْرَافٌ" (MASHKOL EBARAT) formed

Sentence)

The actual meaning of "العربي" is that to read or write the movement of the last part of word according to rules.

Please note that the meaning of case of noun is actually the (العربية) Diacritical cases whose are 3 means.

العربي
 Nominative objective Possessive
 and every noun at the time of using in the sentence is definitely

العربي
 Nominative, Accusative, Genitive,
 We have read that in Arabic approximately 80% to 85% nouns are such type of nouns. Who change their last part i.e. [last part of word] in three case عرب , عرب ?

العربي
 MOARAB " " The noun

Who accept this change [change in the last part of word] in three cases is called عرب MOARAB

In Arabic rules The normal method for the recognition of the "العربي" is that at the last letter of the noun There

Is Tanveen "تَنْوِينٌ" That's mean in the

RAFA CASE Two qad' ِ

NASAB CASE Two qad' ِ

JARR CASE Two x qad' ِ

Some examples of the change in the last letter of *tanween* are as follows

CONJUGATION OF DECLINABLE NOUN
 "تَوْصِيفِ اسْمَاءِ الْمُحَرَّفِ مَوْجِي"

Nominative case Meaning: Objective case Possessive case

"رَسُولُ" of our Holy Prophet "رَسُولِ" "رَسُولِي"

"رَسُولٌ" Messenger "رَسُولِ" "رَسُولِي"

"شَيْءٌ" Thing "شَيْئِ" "شَيْئِي"

"أَيَّاتٌ" Sign "أَيَّاتِ" "أَيَّاتِي"

"جَنَّةٌ" Garden "جَنَّتِ" "جَنَّتِي"

"رَيْحَةٌ" wish "رَيْحَتِ" "رَيْحَتِي"

"بِنْتٌ" Daughter "بِنْتِ" "بِنْتِي"

"سَمَاءٌ" SKY "سَمَائِ" "سَمَائِي"

"شَرٌّ" Evil "شَرِّ" "شَرِّي"

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2:7

noted

above examples that

ii:- In Nasab case (مَنْبَأٌ) on which noun
ended at the last Part of the Noun

(rule), For example To write, from
مَنْبَأٌ to مَنْبَأٌ is wrong but مَنْبَأٌ is to
be written same as مَنْبَأٌ

From مَنْبَأٌ to مَنْبَأٌ
and from مَنْبَأٌ to مَنْبَأٌ
etc, iii:- There are two exceptions

in this rule first is that if a word is
ending on the last letter at youm
مَنْبَأٌ (مَنْبَأٌ) means (مَنْبَأٌ) (TAA-E

MARBOOTAH). Now on this word when we
need to impose two qāfī " Then there
will no addition of مَنْبَأٌ

For Example, from مَنْبَأٌ to مَنْبَأٌ is
wrong But it is written مَنْبَأٌ and from
مَنْبَأٌ to مَنْبَأٌ Please note that word

the word مَنْبَأٌ is not ending on youm
مَنْبَأٌ, but on lang مَنْبَأٌ (TAA-E

MARSOOTAH), that's why this exception
is not applied and the time of imposing
sing two qāfī in مَنْبَأٌ objective

عَنْبَأٌ we add an مَنْبَأٌ

iii) Second exception is that if
a Noun is ending on مَنْبَأٌ with مَنْبَأٌ
and مَنْبَأٌ There will be no addition

of إِل and إِلْ , There will no addition of إِل at the ending Part of the

word. For Example إِلْ to إِلْ

From إِلْ to إِلْ

From إِلْ to إِلْ

But the word إِلْ is ending on إِلْ (إِلْ) But because there is not any إِل or إِلْ is before

But "s" that's why we add "إِلْ" when when we impose two إِلْ

It's means from إِلْ to إِلْ

2:8. The remaining 15% to 20% Nouns of Arabic are not "إِلْ" (DECLINEABLE) but mostly in those Noun, there where will be no change in the last letter of word.

But these Nouns just changes two forms. It's means in Nominative Case (إِلْ). These Nouns have a

separate form. But in objective Case (إِلْ) and in Possessive

Case (إِلْ) these Nouns have the same form. These Nouns are

called (إِلْ) (SEMI DECLINEABLE) (SEMI INFLECTED) Noun (which does not

accept TANWEEEN) (Those type of Nouns does not observe all rules of inflection)

That's why they are called (إِلْ) and all remaining Nouns are called

(إِلْ). In Arabic few examples

of (logarithmic level) are as follows.

This is 100% like the example which we have, "used" in URDU (The use of word "كسب" in the nominative case) which changed as word "كسبت" in objective case but remain "same" in the possessive case as word "كسبت" in the possessive case as word "كسبت".

(ii) -; only one "Pesh" َ is imposed on the last letter of "فجر" (N.R.N), Non Rebellious Nouns in the Nominative case (فجر) and one Zabar ِ is imposed on the last letter in the objective case فجرة and one ZER ِ is imposed on the last letter in Possessive case فجرة. This rule (addition of one ِ) is specified only in the case of two Zabars ِ.

REMEMBER ∴ Always A Tanween (ـًا، ـِ، ـًا) will never be imposed on the last letter of فجرة (N.R.N)

N:10 Now you will definitely be thinking that by which technique we know that which Noun is NON Rebellious, فجرة and which Noun is فجرة

In fact matter is that

there are some rules for (N.R.N) which we shall study NSHALLAH in the last lessons, At this time our method is that we shall point by a word "ع" before (N.R.N)

Now at this stage please consider those nouns are (N.R.V) whose are told by us. And do not impose Tanween " , " , " on them N.R.V in any case. and write these nouns by " , " and " in E's, 's and 's cases.

Please also note that in Arabic Names of Women, cities and countries are N.R.V

P.11 There are some noun in Arabic language who never accept any change in three cases of 's , 's and 's and always same in three cases. These nouns are called (Simples) Mabni Nouns They have no any rule. Our method for these nouns (Simples) we shall point a "o" before them in the vocabulary. Ikad These words are Mabni. There are some example as follows,

THE DECLENSION OF SOME MABNI

NOUNS WITH THESE MEANING

Nominative case	Meaning	Objective case	Possessive case
هذا	This (Masculine)	هَذَا	هَذَا
أخو	whom (Masculine)	أَخِي	أَخِي
تلك	That (Feminine)	تِلْكَ	تِلْكَ

(Basic)

EXERCISE - NO - 1

To make declension (إِثْرًا) of Noun from the following Nouns. A word and word "is" is pointed before and word "is" is pointed before MARR Nouns. So that you should keep in your mind and make declension (إِثْرًا) according to the nature of Nouns). And also learn the meanings of the words

<u>WORDS</u>	<u>MEANING</u>	<u>WORDS</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
كِرَامَاتٌ	Reward	كِرَامَاتٌ	Plural of كَرَامَةٌ
نَفْسٌ	Soul	مَكْتَبَةٌ	Desk
سَمَاءٌ	A name	هَؤُلَاءِ	These People
شَرٌّ	Evil	جِدَارٌ	Wall
مُسْلِمٌ	Muslim	يَوْمٌ	A name
أَلَسِيٌّ	who (Feminine)	شَمْسٌ	Sun
مَاءٌ	Water	مَدِينَةٌ	City
بَابٌ	Door	كُرْسِيٌّ	Chair
مِجْرَانٌ	Fan	فَرَسٌ	Horse

4

GENDER

3 The first factor is the case of Noun [which is discussed in the last Chapter] out of 4 factors which are important at the time of considering of a noun for the correct use in the sentence.

The second factor in the discussing of Noun is **GENDER** (جنس). According to gender there are only two types⁹ Gender in Arabic. [and also in every language]. It (Noun) will be masculine or it will be discussed in a sentence as in a manner like a male is being discussed or a noun will be used as a feminine.

In every language the rules of Masculine and feminine are not same. A word is spoken in a language as a masculine but the same word is used in other language as feminine.

For example in English word "SHIP" and "MOON" are spoken as feminine. But "SHIP" and "MOON" are used as masculine (in Urdu). That's why for learning of every new language it is very important to know how to use correctly, masculine and feminine of this language.

3:2 The scholars of "**SYNTAX**"⁹ have searched that there is no specified rules for the recognition of masculine

But there are definitely some symbols for the recognition of feminine. Which are called symbols of feminine (تأنيديت). That's why students need to keep in mind the symbols of feminine at the time of deciding the GENDER of every noun. If there is any symbol of feminine then it is used as feminine otherwise it is declared as MASCULINE. The methods for the recognition of feminine are as under.

3:3:- First method is that concept rate your mind on the meaning of word if it is for a real feminine (مؤننص هاءعوات) It's means that there is a masculine (MALE) in the comparison of that FEMININE.

For Example
 in the comparison of **امراة** (woman)
 there is **رجل** (MAN)
 and for the comparison of **امراة** (mother)
 there is **اب** (FATHER)
 etc.

Then this word is definitely feminine those nouns are called

أقوة REAL FEMININE

No. 2 Second method is that watch this word carefully if there is any symbol of FEMININE **ف** or **ي** or **ة** These symbols are there and every symbol will in the last part of Noun

(i) " **ف** "

(ii) " **ي** "

(iii) " **ة** " These

It means if any Noun is ending with three symbols, then this word is considered as "IMAGINARY" or "FEMININE"

"MONASS-E-QIRASEE" " **سور** (Sura) "

3:4 - Now understand this matter that the words those are ending with sound **ه** are considered as feminine **ه** (Garden) **ج**

For Example: They are used as feminine in Arabic and also **ه**

there is a general rule for making (PRAYER) the most words FEMININE that

IMPOSE a **ه** (ZABAR) **ه** on the last letter of a masculine

" **سور** MUZAKKAR " and add a vowel

" **ه** " FOR EXAMPLE

FROM **سور** TO **سوره**

Male - Disbeliever Female Disbeliever ✓

and ⁵جَمِيْلٌ to ⁵جَمِيْلَةٌ

Good-beautiful - Good-beautiful
(Man) Woman

Please note that only few words are
Excepted (Exceptions) from this rule
For Example

الرَّسُوْلُ (Caliph)

اَلْعُلَمَاءُ (Scholar)

Although there is a Yound 'ā' in
the last letter of words. But
these words are used as Masculine

(ii) Second Example of Feminine
is هِيَ it

is called اَلْحَيَاتُ ALIF-E-MAMDOOH

The nouns who are ending or the nouns in
which the ⁵حَا is on the last letter of
word. These nouns are also considered as
Feminine for Example

Please note that the ⁵حَا (RED)

Nouns who are ended with ⁵حَا
"اَلْخَضِرَاءُ" (GREEN)
SEMI-DECLINEABLE

(اَلْخَضِرَاءُ) that why they are
ended with ⁵حَا (DHAMMAH) instead of
TANWEEN (اَلْخَضِرَاءُ) and Third Symbol

Symbol of Feminine (علائق تانين) is

س ل, which is called (الف مقصوره) ALPH. E
 MAQSOORAH. The nouns who are ended
 by this (كبرياء) are considered
 as FEMININE. For Example.

Please note
 that nouns
 ended by the
 كبرياء
 never accept
 any changes in three cases of Nominative
 (رفع) Objective (نصب) and Possessive
 (جر). That's why these are used in different
 vowel conditions (كبرياء) - is like the
 NON-DECLINEABLE nouns. (كبرياء)

3:5 | There are many nouns who are neither
 real Masculine nor Feminine. There
 is any Symbols of Feminine (علائق تانين)
 The decision of Gender of these nouns
 are depend upon the style of talk-
 ing of the people of same language.
 The nouns who are talked by the people
 of same language as feminine are
 called Traditional FEMININE (علائق تانين)
 For Example The word "SUN" is
 actually neither Masculine nor Feminine
 For example in URDU speaking people they
 used word (سور) SUN as Masculine that
 why the word سور (SUN) is Masculine in URDU.

