

مكتبة العالمين

صلى الله تعالى على ربه للعالمين بعدد قطر من التراتبات

Key

Normally (متناسق) (Above mentioned) (Related Above)

is Proper with Lam حرف باللام

in ARABIC - For example هذا الكتاب (this book)

Please keep in mind at this stage

that هذا is Proper and ان is Proper with Lam.

That's why هذا الكتاب is accepted

as Demonstrative Compound and then translated as "THIS BOOK"

Please note that if there is noun after سمي (Demonstrative noun) is

Then this noun is not accepted as Demonstrative noun. But will be accepted as Singular Nouns sentence.

Because هذا is حرف (Proper) and usually ضم Subject (Proper)

هذا is Common and (Predicated) is normally ضم (Common)

That's why هذا كتاب is accepted as Nouns sentence and translated as

THIS IS A BOOK

Likewise, تلك الطفلة is Demonstrative Compound. Its Translation is That Girl

and تلك طفلة is Nouns Noun and its meaning with THAT is A GIRL

There are some other rules of Demonstrative Nouns. We will discuss in later lessons. At this stage it is very important to read in mind the difference of سمي and ان

EXERCISE

EXERCISE

EXERCISE

EXERCISE - NO - 19

20: Remember the meaning of

Following words,

أمة Nation → ألبان Fruit

سيارة - CAR Plural [سيارات]

صورة - Photograph

سبب - Sparrow

دراجة - Bicycle

شعر أسود Black beard

نافذة

WINDOW

:- TRANSLATE IN ENGLISH

السيارة

صورة

تِلْكَ الْأُمَّةُ

4 تِلْكَ أُمَّةٌ

5 هِيَ لَأَعْرَافُهُ

6 هَذَانِ زُجَلَانِ

7 هَذَانِ الشَّجَرَانِ

8 هُوَ كَلْبِي الْأَقْلَامِ

9 وَأَنْتَ كَتَبْتِ

10 ذَانِكَ دَرَسَانِ

11 هَذَانِ الْأَشْرَسَانِ

12 هَاتَانِ الْمَأْفِدَانِ

13 هَذَانِ مَسْبُوكَانِ

TRANSLATE IN ARABIC

- ① That Pen.
- ② Those are two Pens.
- ③ That is a motor car.
- ④ This motor car.
- ⑤ This Photograph.
- ⑥ Those two Lady Teachers.
- ⑦ Those are few lady Teachers.
- ⑧ This is a window.
- ⑨ This is a Sparrow.
- ⑩ That Sparrow.
- ⑪ This bicycle.
- ⑫ That is a black board.
- ⑬ These motor cars.
- ⑭ Those are few motor cars.
- ⑮ These are some fruits.
- ⑯ Those two Fruits.

And if somebody is in doubt about
 Then Surely on the Day of Judgement matter will be clear.

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلوة والسلام على ربه والحمد لله رب العالمين

على الله تعالى وعلى رسوله وعلى آله وصحبه

Prayer to Allah be raised
 my prayer to Allah be raised

Respect and Honour of my Holy Prophet
 Beloved Holy Prophet
 Amen

name and mission of my Holy Prophet

DEMONSTRATIVE COMPOUND

PART-II

اساليب

Q1- We have seen in last chapter that the IF NOUN ~~after~~ who is after the Demonstrative Noun (اساليب) is Full Noun (Proper with Laam) (Related above) of the Demonstrative Noun. And if this Noun is Common then it is Predicate (فعل) of the Demonstrative Noun. In this connection a special thing which was in the exercise of last chapter, that all the nouns whose are after the Demonstrative Noun are ALONE (فرد).

For example

IN بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

And in بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The word بِسْمِ is alone. Now please understand that, this is not always the same style or Technique.

Q2 Some time this is also possible that the Noun after the Demonstrative Noun is neither اساليب nor Predicate Noun.

Alone (فرد) But a Compound (مركب)

For example, if we say [This ^{True} Man]

Except we say This man [TRUE MAN]

is a qualified compound (مركب مؤهل) and it is also ^{AM} (Related above) of Demonstrative Noun. THIS

Say This sentence AS In Arabic we

هذا الرجل القادح
This true man

Now here → الرجل القادح is

Qualified compound (مركب مؤهل)

And because it is

AM (Related above) of ^{AM} That's why it is Proper with Lam.

In the above, example if qualified compound is common means

Then Now, This can not be (AM) of

But however, it will be Predicate of ^{AM} Because it is common. That's why the translation of

is a فرد This is a True Man

Q14

We have seen till now that if a Alone Noun or qualified noun is common who is after the Demonstrative noun is common then it is Predicate and Demonstrative Noun is Substect (الشيء)

For example: هذه فتاة (This girl)

word هذه is Substect

Now understand this matter that that Demonstrative Alone is used as a Substect as in above example word هذه,

And sometime

used as whole Demonstrative Compound (الشيء) as Substect For example

الشيء الذي هو الشيء

Now watch above example, that الشيء الذي is Demonstrative compound.

and is Substect. (الشيء) Ahead this الشيء Predicate is coming which is common.

That's why the Translation of the above Arabic Sentence is

158
This girl is beautiful

That's why the translation of

is
هذه الفتاة الجميلة

This True man is handsome

21:0

Man Please keep in mind this thing that if ^{المشتم} (Related above) is Broken Plural (جمع) of

المشتم Non sensible creature

creative noun is used as Singular feminine

For example

المشتمات (These books)

Same as if Demonstrative Noun is Subject and Predicate is the broken Plural (جمع) of the Non Sensible Creature (المشتم) then also usually Demonstrative Noun will be Singular Feminine (المشتمات) For example: (These are books)

EXERCISE - NO 20

Learn the meaning of following words
الزعفران Cheef

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Words	Meaning
كثير الثمن	Costly
لذيذ	Tasty
مفيد	Beneficial
دواء	Medicine
رسالة	Message
غرفة	Room
ضيق	Narrow
سريع	Very fast

TRANSLATE IN ENGLISH

- ① كَثِير الثَّمَنُ | كَثِير الثَّمَنُ | كَثِير الثَّمَنُ
- ② لَذِيذٌ | لَذِيذٌ | لَذِيذٌ
- ③ مُفِيدٌ | مُفِيدٌ | مُفِيدٌ

- ١٤ هَاتَانِ الْفَاكِهَتَانِ الْوَلِيدَتَانِ
- ١٥ هَاتَانِ الْفَاكِهَتَانِ لَدِيدَتَانِ
- ١٦ هَاتَانِ مَا رَجَعَتَانِ لَدِيدَتَانِ
- ١٧ تِلَاكَ الْكَلْبُ يُهَيْئُهُ
- ١٨ تِلَاكَ كُنْتُ رَجَمَتُهُ
- ١٩ تِلَاكَ الْكَلْبُ الْيَهْيِيئُهُ نَافِعُهُ جِدًّا
- ٢٠ هَذِهِ السُّجْرَةُ مَهِيئَةٌ
- ٢١ تِلَاكَ سَجْرَةٌ طَوِيلَةٌ
- ٢٢ ذَالِكَ الْأَوَاكِ الْخَرُّ مَهِيئَةٌ
- ٢٣ ذَالِكَ خَفِيفٌ مِمَّنْ لَرَكْبُهُ وَرَجْمَتُهُ
- ٢٤ هَذَا بَلَاغٌ مَهِيئَةٌ
- ٢٥ هَذَا مِيَانُ الْبَلَاغِ
- ٢٦ هُوَ لَوِي الْمَسَالِكِ مَالِحَاتٌ

TRANSLATE IN ARABIC

1 This medicine is bitter and That medicine is Sweet

2 That Very Fast motor car is narrow and this car is very fast and spacious

3 These are few costly Pens.

4 Those Pens are Cheap.

5 These costly Pens are beautiful.

6 These both fruits are bitter.

7 Those two fruits are Sweet.

8 This boy is hardworking.

9 ~~This~~ That beautiful girl is hardworking.

10 This is a beautiful Sparrow.

11 That Sparrow is ugly.

الخمر بليغ ذلت الرفاعية
السهادة والسرة على دهره للحلقة

سكان الله والحمد لله والله أكبر

ولا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

على الله تعالى عليه وآله وسلم

27-02-21

DEMONSTRATIVE COMPOUND :-

PART- III

:- من انشا الله :-

PP We have understand two matters in last chapters,

i)-: If after a demonstrative Noun (هذا/هذه/الذي/التي), AN ان/انها (ALONE) is قبلها (Prefer with laam).
Then This انها is 'All' (Related Above) of This Demonstrative Noun.

ii)-: Predicate (فعل) of that Demonstrative Noun.

iii)-: If after demonstrative Noun (هذا/هذه/الذي/التي) (Qualified compound) is قبلها (Prefer with No laam).
Then This انها is 'All' (Related Above) of that Demonstrative Noun.
And if this Demonstrative Noun is common and if this انها is common
فعل Then it is Predicate (فعل) of that Demonstrative Noun.

PP: P-: In this lesson we have to understand that if (هذا/هذه/الذي/التي) (Possessive) (مُرَاكَب-ع-اَزَاافِي)

Compound) came after Kilimil ,
 (ISM-E-ISHARRAH) (Demonstrative Noun)
 Then how we can identify that
 this Kilimil is Khabar (Khabar)
 (Predicate) or Amal (Musharrah -
 LAIH) (Above mentioned or related
 above) of Kilimil .

Before understanding this matter. Please concentrate your mind on those sentences

EXAMPLE.: Boy's This book

After listening this sentence, we know that speech is not completed (It is not 100% understandable that what actually happened.)

That's why it is a Cijm
 (Compound). And there is a word
 "THIS" is a Demonstrative Noun
 (Kilimil), which is pointing towards
 Books. By this technique
 for (manner) we accept it as
 Kilimil (Demonstrative Compound)
 And if we say that

"THIS IS BOY'S BOOK"

Then in this sentence word

"IS" is telling that now

*1 Skill | Speech is completed

(Speech is only completed, because word "is" was there)

That's why Here هنا "This" is هو (MUBTADA) (Subject) and كتاب "Boy's Book" is its فعل (Khabar) (Predicate).

Please NOTE That, we have not this facility in Arabic

for in Arabic we can not correctly translate without differentiating the difference between "هو" and "هو".

And also we can not understand or know that, Described Sentence (Passage or Phrase) is

هو or هو

Demonstrative (Nominal Sentence)
Compound

22:3 until we have studied that in ARABIC هو is هو (Proper with heavy)

So By this technique, The translation of 'Boys this Book' should

"كِتَابُ الْبُتِّاءِ وَوَلَدٍ"

OR

هَذَا الْكِتَابُ الْوَلَدِ

But both translations are wrong. Its cause is that, كِتَابُ الْوَلَدِ is Possessive Compound, in which وَوَلَدٍ is is'lah (Morae) (A Noun or Pronoun in Possessive case) on which الْوَلَدِ can not be imposed. This is the main cause, if is'lah is 4th time (Related above). Then كِتَابُ came after it (is'lah). So that the correct translation of "Boys' THIS Book"

"كِتَابُ الْوَلَدِ هَذَا"

Now Please Remember this Point that if Demem structure No'min كِتَابُ الْوَلَدِ is coming after is'lah

Then accept it as *ʿilim* (Demonstrative compound) and Translate it as *ʿilim* (It means use all the rules of *ʿilim* at the time of *ʿam* starting).

22:4: Please Remember 2nd matter, which is that if Demonstrative Noun (*ʿilim*) is ^{#1} Demonstrative Compound (*ʿilim*), The accept *ʿilim* as Nominal Sentence (*ʿilim*) and translate it according to the rules of Nominal Noun)

So " Translation of " **هَذَا كِتَابُ الْوَلَدِ** "

" This is boy's book "
 [to understand]

22:5: Last Point in connection with "*ʿilim*" is that, (Again connect your mind on the sentence)

" **هَذَا كِتَابُ الْوَلَدِ** "

#1 (coming before) (This book of boy)

In this sentence it is clearly showed that Point (Kilim) is intended towards the ilia (A noun or Pronoun in Possessive case) which is كتاب

And it is already decided that "عزيم" "I" can not imposed on ilia, That's why we were in Problem to deal this matter. And we place Kilimaw after "عزيم"

But -: Please Suppose that if we need to intend the Point (Kilim) towards "عزيم" (MOZAF LAH) (Possessed noun) which is

عزيم

For Example we need to say simple Presentation,

→ Book of This boy

Better Presentation,

of this sentence is

HIS BOOK

In this case you know that (as

described in lesson no)

" "

There will be ^{ال} ^{كتاب} ^{هذا} ^{الولد} means ^{ال} ^{كتاب} ^{هذا} ^{الولد} will be imposed before ^{ال} ^{كتاب} ^{هذا} ^{الولد} That's why Demonstrative Noun will come after before ^{ال} ^{كتاب} ^{هذا} ^{الولد} So that the translation of " Book of this boy "

" Book of this boy "

“ كتاب هذا الولد ”

22:6: You remember that in the lesson of ^{ال} ^{كتاب} ^{هذا} ^{الولد} (Paragraph no 16:2), we studied this rule that there will be no word between ^{ال} ^{كتاب} ^{هذا} ^{الولد} and ^{ال} ^{كتاب} ^{هذا} ^{الولد}. However in the above sentence

الكتاب هذا الولد

Demonstrative Noun ^{ال} ^{كتاب} ^{هذا} ^{الولد} same between ^{ال} ^{كتاب} ^{هذا} ^{الولد} and ^{ال} ^{كتاب} ^{هذا} ^{الولد}

Please note this ^{above} situation is an exception of the rule that no word ^{will} come between ^{ال} ^{كتاب} ^{هذا} ^{الولد} and ^{ال} ^{كتاب} ^{هذا} ^{الولد}

EXERCISE - NO - 21..

22:7.. Memorise the meanings of following words..

شهراد Teacher

طالب Student

عقلاني Intelligent

عمام Uncle (Paternal)

امام Aunt (Paternal)

عمام Uncle (Maternal)

امام Aunt (Maternal)

كسب Dirty

معلم Religious leader

Words	Meaning
فِي جِلْدٍ	IN Front of
جاءت	came as جاء
سُبْحَانَ	Fig
سُبْحَانَ	Guidance

TRANSLATE IN
ENGLISH

1. فِي جِلْدٍ

2. جَاءَتْ

3. سُبْحَانَ

1

2

3

٤- سِيَّارَةٌ مَهَلَةٌ هَلٌّ

(4)

٥- سِيَّوْرَةٌ أَلْمَدِينَةُ تَلَّةٌ مَسْجِدٌ

(5)

٦- سِيَّوْرَةٌ تَلَّةٌ أَلْمَدِينَةُ مَسْجِدٌ

(6)

٧- سِيَّوْرَةٌ أَلْمَدِينَةُ

(7)

٨- أَلْمَدِينَةُ هَلٌّ مَسْجِدٌ

(8)

٩- هَلٌّ أَلْمَدِينَةُ مَسْجِدٌ

(9)

١٠- مَسْجِدٌ هَلٌّ أَلْمَدِينَةُ

مَسْجِدٌ

١١- مَسْجِدٌ أَلْمَدِينَةُ هَلٌّ

(10)

١٢- مَسْجِدٌ هَلٌّ أَلْمَدِينَةُ

(11)

تَلْمِذِهِمْ هَٰذَا أَلَمْ نُنزِرْ سَاءَ مَا يَحْكُمُونَ
 أَمْ مَا هُمْ إِلَّا مُتَنَادُونَ

11

أَلَمْ يَكُن لَكُمْ آيَاتُ مَا تَدْعُونَ
 وَتَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ

12

تَلَاكَ الْبُحُورُ دُونَ الْبَلَدِ
 أَلَمْ يَكُن لَكُمْ آيَاتُ مَا تَدْعُونَ

13

أَلَمْ يَكُن لَكُمْ آيَاتُ مَا تَدْعُونَ
 أَلَمْ يَكُن لَكُمْ آيَاتُ مَا تَدْعُونَ

14

أَلَمْ يَكُن لَكُمْ آيَاتُ مَا تَدْعُونَ
 أَلَمْ يَكُن لَكُمْ آيَاتُ مَا تَدْعُونَ

أَلَمْ يَكُن لَكُمْ آيَاتُ مَا تَدْعُونَ
 أَلَمْ يَكُن لَكُمْ آيَاتُ مَا تَدْعُونَ

TRANSLATE IN ARABIC ..

① He is intelligent student

②.. My This Student is hardworking
King

3-: This boy of teacher is
hardworking

4-: Boy of that teacher is
monitor of class.

5-: This student ~~is~~ (girl) (girl)
of School is Pious and
same is her teacher

6-: That cycle of teacher
is very fast.

7-: O' Abdul-Rahman, 'is
that man is your Uncle
(maternal)

8 Bicycple of that teacher
is new.

9 Intelligent student of
this School is stood in

front of mosque.

⑩ -: This is a Pious man
and those both men
are of bad character.

⑪ -: She your aunt
(Paternal) ?

⑫ -: This is door of room
and that is door of
Garden.

⑬ The fig of this Garden
is sweet.

⑭ -: This Tree of date
is very old.

THE END

*1 اسماء استفهامية

ASMAA-E-ISTAFHAAM

INTERROGATIVE NOUNS..:

(PART- NO- 1)

23: In Paragraph No 11:3

We described that, at the time making a interrogative sentence we have to add words

في AND على

in the start of sentence

Now Please note that those words are called

اسماء استفهامية HAROOF-E-ISTIFHAAM
 اسماء استفهامية HAROOF-E-ISTIFSAAR

The main cause of this name is that those words never

made any change in its

اسماء (في, على, في, على) (Form of (في, على). And

also those words never made

تبدل (mubtada) (Subject) or

*1 اسماء استفهامية (ISTIFSAAR) Interrogative

عَلِي (FAIL) (It's also meaning is Subject)

EXCEPT Those ^{جاء} word made change in the meaning of the sentence.

23:2 :- In this lesson we have to understand few new words, Those words change a sentence in to an interrogative sentence. Those words are called

فعل موصول

The cause of this name is that those words are used in the sentence as

يَسِرُ ، عَلِي ، جَوِيح

MURTADA FAIL MAFUOL

SUBJECT SUBJECT OBJECT

The example of those words will be described in the next part of this lesson at the moment Students need to memorise the ^{فعل موصول}

and their meanings.

WORDS MEANING

כִּי לִמָּוֶלֶת → What

מִי → Who

כִּי אֵיךְ

[How, in what manner
what sort of, on
what account]

מָתַי → When

מִי

[which, what, what
Sort of, what manner of]

כִּי

How much *

מֵי

Where

מֵי

From where - How

מֵי

Which (for feminine)

* How many

23:3 Please note that above all فاعليّات (active nouns) are غير قابلة (Indeclinable) except مابني (Mabni)

غير قابلة and مابني

23:4 When فاعليّات "Interrogative Nouns" are introduced (or we can say used) as "مابني", مابني (Subject). Then those Nouns Completed the Sentences when attached with other Noun where is after this interrogative Nouns.

EXAMPLE:-

مابني

In the above example مابني is its فاعليّات (Subject) and مابني is its فاعليّات (Subject) and مابني is its فاعليّات (Subject). That's why the translation of "مابني" will be 'What is this?'
What is this?

Same as

مابني

'Who is your father?'

أين أخوك؟

"Where is your brother?"

23:5

Some time (لمنوالسئل

are used as ائليه (muzaaf ilaih)

(Possessed noun). In those circumst-

ances (مركب (murakar azafi)

(Possessive compound) is came into

existence. which is very important

to keep in mind at the time of

Translating (From Arabic to

English and vice versa)

EXAMPLE:-

أين الكتاب؟

For above Sentence. It's

translation

"

is wrong → correct

It's translation is as

under

Please note that Here أين

is إلية (Noun in Possessive case)

and أين is ائليه (Possessed

Noun) That's why it's correct translation

will be "

whose book "

23:6... Please note that the words

أَسِيْرٌ
أَسِيْرٌ

are normally used is *islaar*, (noun in Possessive case) and these words are joined with the Noun after them and makes *islaarun* (Possessive Compound) which is very important to keep in mind at the time of translating (from Arabic to English and vice versa).

EXAMPLE:

"Which Man"

الَّذِي فِيهِ

"Which Woman"

الَّتِي فِيهَا

23:7.: There are some more rules for *al-kawim* rules, Those rules will be discussed in next lesson. At the moment we have an exercise relating to the rules which are studied in the present lesson.