



PK: 13. By the way (سواء، أو، عسى)

Please understand another matter that, mostly root of VERBS (كلمات) in Arabic are consisted on 3 letters which are called "ثلاثية"

(TRILITERAL), There are many other VERBS (كلمات) whose actual root is consisted on 4 letters. Those VERBS are called (كلمات) (QUADRILITERAL)

Nearly 90% VERBS OF ARABIC are consisted on 3 letter roots (كلمات) which are called (كلمات). That's why at the moment, we shall limit ourselves to TRILITERAL (كلمات)

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## EXERCISE-NO.26

پہ (پہن) در فہم

write the conjugation of VERBS (افعال) of Part (given as under)

Also write the meaning of SEEHA (PERSON), Please Pay (give more attention for the vowel of rise (rise qahā), at the time of writing conjugation

(i)  $\text{جاء}$  : He entered

(ii)  $\text{فرح}$  : He Pleased

(iii)  $\text{فاز}$  : He Conquered

(iv)  $\text{ضحك}$  : He Laughed,

(v)  $\text{اقرب}$  : He <sup>was</sup> Approached

(vi)  $\text{انزل}$  : He was removed <sup>(\*)</sup>

(\*) <sup>in</sup> distance meaning

*Alwaz*

## USE OF SUBJECT WITH PAST TENSE

مباركة بنت فضل مكيه محروف

28: At this stage, it is very important that we have to practice such few sentences in which Part tense (جزء الماضي) is used for this purpose, there are few matters, S. which are important to understand. So that formation of sentence will be easy.

28:2 We have already already understand in the Paragraph No 6:5 in the first part of this book, that a sentence which begins with a Noun (اسم) is called NOMINAL SENTENCE (جمل اسمي) and the sentence which begins with VERB (فعل) is called - VERBAL SENTENCE (جمل فعلي). Now you have to understand that, in there are at least two parts of Nominal sentence which are مبتدأ (SUBJECT) and خبر (PREDICATE), Same as in every VERBAL SENTENCE, There are at least two parts, It means فعل (VERB) and مفعول (SUBJECT) It is possible that a sentence has two or more than two parts, But at least two parts are important, in Nominal sentence



Subject and Predicate (فعل، ضمير) and in Verbal Sentence, VERB and Subject (فعل، ضمير).

**28:3** Now if you carefully check that in "PERSONS (أشخاص) of above conjunction which you have recently memorised. You have noticed that every Person is a Permanent Verbal Sentence, because in every Person (فعل) Not only verb is existed but also Subject is in form of Pronoun is also Present (Existed).

In the Second Table of Conjunction (علاقات), where there are 'أنا', 'تو', and 'هي' are existed actually they are symbol of

relevant Pronoun of subject "ضمير" and the time of translation of those using (PERSON). We have to translate the Pronouns of Subject as well.

and if we are translating the English Sentence (in Arabic) of "ضمير" and "Pronoun Subject" in Arabic

Then we have to translate only relevant Person (فعل) of VERB (which is quite enough),

For example **نحن** "We Pleased"

:- نحن : "You Sat"





پہلو سون

EXERCISE NO 27

TRANSLATE IN ENGLISH.

1 ذوقِ مختلف

2 فترتیں

3 سہولت

4 لٹریچرِ مختلف

5 بچہ ما اطفال اکی اللہ

6 فتح الہیاد

7 عیادتِ فاطمہ

8 وصوف اللہ

9 لہذا اطفال

10 کتبیں

11 غائبین

12 اطفالِ طفولہ





## MORE RULES OF VERBAL SENTENCE

مبادئ فعل تامي ماضوف

قواعد جزية جمل فعلية:

29

In Previous lesson you have a little exercised a little bit of simple Verbal Sentence. Now you have to memorise a rule of Verbal Sentence, which is that "if subject (فعل) is a visible Noun (اسم) then verb will must be a always, in Singular Person (فرد) in the verbal sentence, However Subject (فعل) may be Singular, Dual or Plural. You definitely understand and memorise this matter with the help of example given in the further part of lesson.

29:1 For example, when we will

Say  $\text{دخلَ المعلمُ}$  (Teacher entered)

$\text{دخلَ المعلمان}$  (Two Teacher entered)

$\text{دخلَ المعلمون}$  (All Teacher's entered)

In all those examples (Sentences) Subject is a visible Noun (اسم)

Which is word كاتب in first

Sentence it is Singular, in second

Sentence it is Dual, and in third

Sentence it is Plural, Now you need

to check carefully that in all 3

Sentences verb كاتب is in Singular Person

(الذكور)

**29:2** In the above described rule

Verb will be Singular But in gender its

PERSON (أند) will be according to (الذكور)

the gender of Subject. Its mean

if subject is Masculine (ذكور)

Then Verb will be Masculine Singular

(كاتب). As explained in the above

examples But if subject is feminine

(انثى) then verb will be Singular feminine

(كاتبة), For example

أستاذة (انثى)

A Teacher (Female) write

كتبت

Any Two Teacher's (Female) write

كتبتا

Few كاتبات (انثى)

(Many) Teacher's (Female) write

And you have to note the difference

of Proper and common nature of Subject

in the above examples:



**29:3** Now Please note the two

exceptions of above rule,

i) if visible Noun (كَلِمَاتٌ) is broken Plural of non Sensible

(كَلِمَاتٌ كَلِمَاتٌ), then Verb will be normally used as

Feminine Singular (كَلِمَاتٌ)

for example

(Camels went) كَمَلَاتٌ كَلِمَاتٌ

(female) Camel went كَمَلَاتٌ كَلِمَاتٌ

ii) There are three situations

which are such type of when

Verb will be Masculine Singular

(كَلِمَاتٌ كَلِمَاتٌ) or feminine Singular (كَلِمَاتٌ)

(كَلِمَاتٌ). Both Verbs can be used

in any way which are as under.

(a) if visible Noun (كَلِمَاتٌ) Subject

is broken Plural of non Sensible

(كَلِمَاتٌ كَلِمَاتٌ) - for example

كَلِمَاتٌ كَلِمَاتٌ

or

(MEN WANTED) كَلِمَاتٌ كَلِمَاتٌ





will be used due to both factors Number and GENDER "nis", according to Subjects (which is now called nis, mutabada).

EXAMPLE:

Teacher Punished "nis" (Female)

"nis" Two Teacher's Punished

(Female) Teacher's Punished

In above examples one Singular Noun "nis" is its Subject and "nis" is its PREDICATE (Joined with)

Actually "nis" is verb and "concealed

Subjunctive Pronoun (nis) and existed as Verbal Sentence "nis" and all this verbal sentence is Predicate of "nis" (Subject)

That's why this Predicate "nis" means Person of verb (nis) is according to nis due to both factors

Number and GENDER (nis) It is expected that, from the above examples you have noted that Subject is used

before or after Verb, There way used

\* "nis" as Nominative, can be used as "nis"



difference, for example

AND  
 مَرَّتِ الشَّرَّجَلَانِ  
 الشَّرَّجَلَانِ

The translation of both sentences is  
 Same. **Two men laughed.**

These However there is a negligible difference. which is that  
 meaning of (مَرَّتِ الشَّرَّجَلَانِ) is  
 Reply of this question is that "who laughed"  
 and the Nominal Sentence (مَرَّتِ الشَّرَّجَلَانِ)

لَمَّا سَأِلْتُ

the reply of this question is that

"What those two men did"

**29:5** Please note another rule that  
 this stage, that If Subjects are  
 dual or Plural (شَرَّجَلَانِ) and there  
 two task's are described: one after another  
 then for 1st verb, we have to use  
 Person of Singular Verb (جَلَّجَ) and  
 But for 2nd task, we have to use Person  
 of Verb (جَلَّجَا) according to Subjects  
 For Example



جَلَسَ الشَّرْجَالُ وَأَكَلُوا

Men sat and they ate"

Same as if we need to say

"Girls wrote them read"

كَتَبَتِ الْبَنَاتُ نَحْمَ مَرَاتِنَ

### EXERCISE NO.28

جَعَسَ سَلَمٌ رَقْمًا

Translate in English

كَلَّمَ الْأَوْلِيَاءَ وَ

(2) أَلَاؤُ لِيَاءَ وَرَبُّوهُ

(3) دَفَلَ الْأَوْلِيَاءَ الْأَعْمَالِيَاءَ

(4) أَلَاؤُ الْأَوْلِيَاءَ الْأَعْمَالِيَاءَ دَفَلَ

5 أَلَاؤُ الْأَعْمَالِيَاءَ الْأَعْمَالِيَاءَ جَلَسَتِ

عَلَى الْأَعْمَالِيَاءِ

6 جَلَسَتْ مَعَالِمَةً جَمْعُ دَرَّةٍ عَلَى الْأَسْرِ

7 كَتَبَ الْعَمَلِيُّونَ عَلَى الْوَرَقِ ثَمَّ وَفَعِلُوا

8 دَخَلَ فَاطِمَةَ وَزَيْنَبَ وَحَامِدًا

9 فِي الْبَيْتِ وَجَلَسُوا عَلَى الْأَفْشَى

9 جَعَلَتْ الْأَنْتَارَاتِ فِي الْأَمْتِارِ  
وَقَرِحَتْ جِلْبَابًا

10 قَرِمَتْ الْوُفُودُ فِي الْعَلَارِسِ

## TRANSLATE IN ARABIC

AND FORMATE NOMINAL SENTENCE OR  
VERBAL SENTENCE ACCORDING TO  
THE INSTRUCTION, GIVEN IN BRACKETS  
عَمَلِيَّةٌ (NOMINAL SENTENCE)  
عَمَلِيَّةٌ (VERBAL SENTENCE)

- ① Enemies removed away (عَمَلِيَّةٌ)  
(عَمَلِيَّةٌ فَعَلِيَّةٌ)
- ② Hardworking Tailors were unwell  
(عَمَلِيَّةٌ فَعَلِيَّةٌ)، (عَمَلِيَّةٌ فَعَلِيَّةٌ)



③ Two pious girls came, then they went to Market (أبليس، أيسوا، أليس.)

④ Mariam, Zainab and Ahmed entered in School and sat on Chair (أيسوا أليس.)

⑤ Hearts delighted (أليس أليس.)

⑥ Women came, then they sat, then they studied (أليس أليس أليس.)

## :- VOCBULARY :-

أيسوا This man sat (أيسوا), That man went (أيسوا). This man came,

أيسوا: That one man Succeeded.

أيسوا: That one man was Sicked.

أيسوا (Plural is أيسوا) Enemy

أيسوا (Plural is أيسوا) Delegation

أيسوا - Then



Discussions of تenses of ماضى محزون  
 PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

فعل لا زنى وفعل ماضى

INTRANSITIVE VERB (فعل لا زنى)

TRANSITIVE VERB (فعل زنى)

30 There are few VERBS (فعل) which need not any object (كائن) for completing the sentence (or we can say that those verbs are enough to demonstrate the complete sense of sentence' or we can say that sense of sentence is complete without placing any object after verb)“

EXAMPLE

جلس.

He sat.

Those verbs are called INTRANSITIVE VERB (فعل لا زنى). However many verbs need object (كائن) for completing the sense of sentence.

EXAMPLE

جلس.

He

Those types of verbs are called TRANSITIVE VERB (فعل زنى).

30:2 For more easy understanding of this matter we can say that



if in a Verb the Effect of Task is being happened on Subject (itself) Then this verb is INTRANSITIVE VERB

**فعل لا** For example in "جلس" the effect of sitting is being realised by the Subject "He sat" or by the Person who is sitting. That's why in this Sentence the matter or task is completed without object "جلس" [Sense is OK].

However in the verb, where the effect of Task is being happened on another Person (Place or thing), Then this verb is called TRANSITIVE VERB

**فعل مع** For example when we say "ضرب" He beate "in this Sentence the Person who is beating is a different, and the Person who is being beaten is a different (So the task, action is being happening on another Person). So here the matter, task is incomplete without describing the objects "ضرب"

**30:3-** one method for recognising the "فعل لا" and "فعل مع" is that, you have to ask a question to Verb "فعل **WHO WAS**" if answer is Possible Then it is "فعل مع"



TRANSITIVE VERB" For example when we say "He sat" and here verb is "SAT". → "WHO WAS" There is a ambiguity, not clear sense, no straight meaning. So answer of this question not possible. So it is clearly identified that "He sat" is INTRANSITIVE VERB. "فعل" is "مترتب", however in case of word "مترتب", He has beaten when we ask the question to the verb who was.

## BEATEN → WHO WAS

In this case a very very clear answer is possible that (This Person) "X.Y.Z" was beaten by him (or object) "فعل" existence is clearly possible. So "مترتب" is "فعل" is TRANSITIVE VERB, Please note that in the case of "فعل" if we say (WHO WAS SITTING BY HIM) So it is a confusion, Ambiguity, we can not find any object.

Without object - CLEAR SENSE. "فعل"

WITHOUT OBJECT - NOT CLEAR. "فعل"

30:4 In the Previous Lesson it is already explained that any sentence has at least two parts in the Nouning Sentence (فعل also). SUBJECT "فعل" and PREDICATE "فعل" and in VERBAL SENTENCE "فعل" and "فعل" and SUBJECT "فعل".







**30:5:** Now you have to keep in mind, two matters. No. 1 object (فعلية) will always be in مفعول (OBJECTIVE CASE). No. 2 in a verbal sentence (فعلية) normally verb came first, then subject (فعلية) and in last object (مفعول). If there is a مفعول (relevant to verb) in the sentence, it is written after the object.

for example ضرب زيد الولد بالسوط

Zaid Punished a boy with a Lash.

Please note ضرب is verb, Zaid is Subject, that's why it is in objective case (فعلية) and الولد is object (مفعول) that's why it is مفعول objective case and the word بالسوط is compound of (السوط) preposition and ب (Genetive), and called مفعول PREPOSITIONAL COMPOUND and is a مفعول (Relevant to verb)

**30:6:** This matter should must be clear in your mind that, the order (of Subject, Verb and object) of the Verbal Sentence (فعلية) is not a permanent or regular rule. It often happened that, this order of (Verb, Subject and object) sentence is abruptly (mix together) changed according to mode or style of the



The speech or writing. But in a simple sentence, the order of verb subject and object is normally same. Which is already described to you. That's why at the moment, we should limit our exercise only to simple sentences. So that students can recognise the different parts of sentences.

After this, those parts of sentence (also  $\text{اذا}$ ) came into a the sentences with (any) different order. It will be very easy for you to recognise them and also it will be very easy for you to understand their correct meaning.

**30:7** - Last point is that, we have written the meaning of verbs ( $\text{فعل}$ ) according to their **asim** (Pattern) in the previous lessons. But now we shall write their infinitive meaning ( $\text{فعل}$ ) in front of the verbs for example the meaning of **اَدْخَلَ** is **TO ENTER**, instead of **[THAT ONE MAN ENTERED]**



By using this method students can easily memorise the meaning of verbs. And if students understand the meaning of infinitive (verb) then there will be not any difficulty to translate the verb according to the (Ain) PATTERN. All the verbs, which you have already memorised, now we are writing them again with their infinitive meanings (سعد، اذاع، اذاع، اذاع) and under.

In addition to those (whose infinitive meaning is written in front of those verbs) A LAM (J) is

written in front of  $\text{فيسد}$  (TRANSITIVE VERBS) and a MEM (is written in front of  $\text{فيسد}$  (TRANSITIVE VERBS)

So that you can easily understand the difference of TRANSITIVE and the Transitive VERB.

$\text{فيسد}$  (J) TO ENTER

$\text{فيسد}$  (J) Happy



غَلَبَ (ل) To overcome

قَرِيبٌ (ل) To Near

قَرَأَ (ق) To Read

كَتَبَ (ق) To write

جَلَسَ (ل) To sit

قَدِمَ (ل) To come

سَقَمَ (ل) To Sick

سَهَّكَ (ل) To laugh

بَعُدَ (ل) To Far

فَتَحَ (ق) To open

أَكَلَ (ق) To Eat

نَجَحَ (ل) To Succeed

سَافَرَ (ل) To Go





في البيت . It is Prepositional  
 (مركب في) Compound (صياغة) and it is relevant to Verb  
 (متعلق بـ) (Jawab)

THIS IS VERBAL SENTENCE  
 (جمله فعلية)

Rashid has read Holy Quran in house.  
 EXAMPLE-NO. 2

رَشِيدٌ قَرَأَ الْقُرْآنَ فِي الْبَيْتِ

مبتدأ : It is SubText (مبتدأ)

فعل : This is Part Tense (فعل) and Parenun of subject (جمله خبرية) is included in it.

القرآن : This is object (مفعول) it is in objective case (حالة مفعول) Verb, subject and object altogether are a Verbal Sentence and those are Predicate.

(ضم) of أَشْبِلِيَّةٌ. We know that

Predicate is according to Subject  
due to Number and Gender. That's  
why here SEEḤḤA (4ivo) is Singular  
masculine is used

فِي الْبَيْتِ

∴ It is Prepositional  
(مركب جارية) Compound

and is relevant to Verb (متعلق بفعل)

THIS IS NOMINAL SENTENCE

(جمله اسمية)

1 Rashid has read Holy Quran in House.

كَيْتَ مَعْلَمٍ لَنَا بِقَلَمِ الرَّصَافِ

2 قَرَأْتُ الشُّكْرَ الْكَالِجَ الْفَرَّانَ فِي الْبَيْتِ جَلِ

3 الرَّحْمَالِ قَرَوِ وَالْأُمَّةَ الْفَرَّانَ فِي الْبَيْتِ جَلِ

4 ذَهَبَ الْبَيْتُ إِلَى السُّوقِ

5 الْمَسَاعِدُ ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى السُّوقِ



6 قَدِمَ الْأَوْلَادُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ نَحْمٌ دَهْبًا

لَطْرُ الْقَلْبِ

7 دَخَلْتُ فَاطِمَةَ وَزَيْنَبُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ وَ

آمَلْنَا الرِّطْفَةَ...

8 فَاطِمَةُ وَطَامِرٌ دَخَلَا فِي الْمَسْجِدِ وَأَمَلَا الرِّطْفَةَ

9 أَفْتَحَتِ الْبَابَ

10 أَفْتَحَتِ الْبَابَ

11 أَقْرَبَتْ الْقُرْآنَ الْيَوْمَ

12 نَهَضَ قَوْمُنَا الْقُرْآنَ الْيَوْمَ

## TRANSLATE IN ARABIC

1 Door Keeper came and he opened the door

2 Few people came in mosque, and (they) recited Holy Quran, then they left after prayer.

(VERBAL SENTENCE) (جمله فعلية)

3 Why have you (women) not eaten meal?  
(VERBAL SENTENCE) (جمله فعلية)

4 Fatima opened window. Then ate fruit  
(جمله اسمية و فعلية)

5 She ate fig. (جمله اسمية و فعلية)

6 Teacher's entered in mosque, then they  
Sat on floor and they recited  
Holy Quran (Arabic, Urdu, Hindi?)

7 Has you eaten Pomegranate? No Sir!  
I have not eaten. (Arabic?)