



is a " " is written before them  
 You have to form the Feminines of  
 Remaining Nouns. Please read the  
 words from Top to bottom

أخٍ Brother صَادِقٌ Honest True

أختٍ Sister كَاذِبٌ Liar

فَاعِلٌ Evil-doer رَاضٍ Satisfied

قَبِيحٌ Ugly أَيُّهَا which one (m)

بَيْتٌ House أَيُّهَا which one (F)

كَبِيرٌ Big طَوِيلٌ Tall

صَغِيرٌ Small قَصِيرٌ Short

هَذَا This (m) پَاكِسْتَانِ Pakistan

هَذِهِ This (F) عَيْنٌ Eye, well

حَلْوٌ Sweet خَطَّابٌ Carpenter

جَمِيلٌ Fine خَبَّازٌ Baker

جَهَنَّمَ Hell خَاتَمٌ Tailor

عَرَسٌ Groom سُوقٌ Market

عَرَسٌ Bride م M = Masculine

عَسِيْرٌ Hard ف F = Feminine



# NUMBER " ١٢ "

4 In other languages there are only two types of nouns according to number

For one → Singular or Alone  
١٢١, ١٢١٢

For [Two or more] - Plural ' ١٢٢ '   
١٢١٢١٢

But in Arabic Plural is started from 3 and a separate Noun or Verb is used for 2. The Person (qisim) (mawdu) (SEE GHAY) for 2 is called qisim (TASWIYAH) DUAL. It means that there are 3 kinds of nouns in respect of number in Arabic language.

SINGULAR " ١٢١٢ "

DUAL " ١٢١٢١٢ "

PLURAL " ١٢١٢١٢١٢ "

There are few rules for making (forming) Plural and Dual from Singular, we shall study those.

## THE RULE FORMING DUAL FROM SINGULAR

Please keep in mind always that whether a noun is Masculine or feminine, the rule for forming Dual 'qisim' is same which is that.



"In the Nominative case (رَبِّ) A

Letter of FATAH (ـِ) is imposed on the last letter of Singular Noun and an

ـِ (Alaph) and (نون) NOON-E-MAKSOORAH is added



For Example From اهلنا to اهلنا

(one Muslim) (Two Muslims)

and From اهلنا to اهلنا

(one Muslim woman) (Two Muslim women)

However in the NASAB (ال) objective and (جار) Possessive case

A FATAH (ـِ) is imposed on the last letter

of Singular Noun (اهلنا) and after it a

ـِ (Alaph) and

نون (Noon-E-Maksoorah) and

FOR EXAMPLE اهلنا to اهلنا

From اهلنا to اهلنا

(one Muslim man) (Two Muslim men)

اهلنا to اهلنا

one muslim women Two muslim women

Few Examples are as under

**SINGULAR**

واحد

**DUAL**

اثنتان

رفع

نصب

جر

إِن

إِنِي

إِنِّي

كِتَابٌ

كِتَابَانِ

كِتَابَيْنِ

كِتَابَيْنِ

(A book)

(two books)

(two books)

(two books)

حَدِيثٌ

حَدِيثَانِ

حَدِيثَيْنِ

حَدِيثَيْنِ

Garden

2 Gardens

"

"

مُسْلِمٌ

مُسْلِمَانِ

مُسْلِمَيْنِ

مُسْلِمَيْنِ

one muslim man

two "

"

"

مُسْلِمَةٌ

مُسْلِمَاتَانِ

مُسْلِمَاتَيْنِ

مُسْلِمَاتَيْنِ

one muslim woman

two "

"

"

**KINDS OF PLURALS**

There are two kinds of plurals in Arabic language

i) جمع سالم [Perfect Plural]

ii) جمع مكسر [Broken Plural]

In جمع سالم (Tama Salim) the singular word is created as it was



رجل  
(Singular)

رجال  
(Plural)

and few letters are added at the end part of the singular word, as in English normally "s" or "es" are added at the last part of word

For Example

Boy — Boys  
Glass — Glasses  
Fox — Foxes etc

But same as in English For some (Nouns) words Plurals are not formed according to the rules of "s" or "es" But also in a slightly different method

For Example

Sing Plural  
He, She — They  
It —  
His — Theirs

Same as in Arabic (Tama) (Salm) is not always formed from Singular Noun, But few Plurals of Nouns are formed in such manner that whether the order of the Singular are scattered

or Completely Changed [every letter]

For Example

	<u>Sing</u>		<u>Plural</u>
From	سِلَاسِ (Slaves)	to	سِلَاسِ (Slaves)
and From	سِلَاسِ (Woman)	to	سِلَاسِ (women)

They are called سِلَاسِ. (Tama mukassar) The meaning of سِلَاسِ is Broken, Because in the سِلَاسِ is the order of letters of Singular is broken, That's why they are called سِلَاسِ. (Broken Plurals)

Now we have to understand the rule of Formation of سِلَاسِ, Tama Salim (Perfect Noun),

Please keep in mind that before it the rule for the forming of سِلَاسِ (Tasmiyah) Dual of Masculine and Feminine are same. But rule for the forming of سِلَاسِ for masculine is different and for feminine is different.

**RULE FOR FORMATION OF سِلَاسِ**

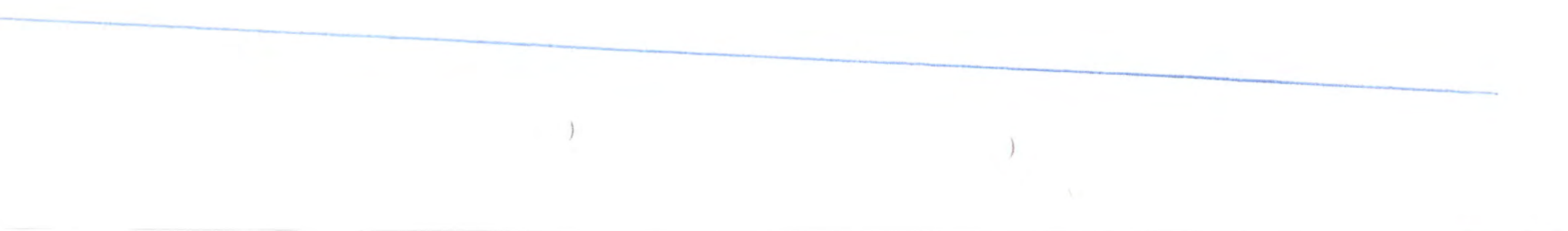
In the سِلَاسِ case (Perfect Plural Masculine) a سِلَاسِ

Perfect Plural (Mas)











But few are شبه منقولة (Semi inflected Semi Declinable). There are simple recognition is that the nouns are "منقولة" who has two أعراب (ع) on the last letter of noun and the nouns are شبه منقولة (Semi inflected) who has one أعراب on the last letter of noun.

**4:7 "صورت الاعراب" (SERRAT-E-ERRAB)  
(THE FORM OF DIACRITICAL POINTS)**

It is suitable for us that we shall (in one step) revise in our minds all five forms of "اعراب".  
(Change of vowels. ع, ا, ي, و on the last letter of any Nouns), before we start the exercises of this lesson.

صورت الاعراب	Which Type of Nouns Considered in this Form
<p><b>FORM OF DIACRITICAL POINTS</b></p> <p>جمع <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p> <p>NOM:      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p> <p>OBJ:      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p> <p>POSS:      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p>	<p>Which Type of Nouns Considered in this Form</p> <p>جمع <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p> <p>MOARAB - SINGULAR - BROKEN PLURAL</p>
<p>جمع <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p> <p>جمع <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p> <p>جمع <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p>	<p>جمع <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p> <p>شبه منقولة</p> <p>SINGULAR BROKEN PLURAL</p> <p>ONLY DUAL (أثنين)</p>
<p>جمع <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p> <p>جمع <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p> <p>جمع <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p>	<p>جمع <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p> <p>شبه منقولة</p> <p>ONLY في <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p> <p>Perfect Masculine Plural</p>
<p>جمع <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p> <p>جمع <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p> <p>جمع <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p>	<p>جمع <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u>      <u>ل</u></p> <p>ONLY</p> <p>Perfect Feminine Plural</p>



In the above table first two (2) forms of Diacritical Point (اَلْرَبِّ) are called as اَلْرَبِّ (ERAB-BIL-HARKAH) because this change in اَلْرَبِّ and اَلْرَبِّ (travel points) however last 3 Diacritical Points (اَلْرَبِّ) are called اَلْرَبِّ (ERAB-E-BIL-HARROF)

(4:8) When we made Paradigm (اَلْرَبِّ) in last chapter then there were only 6 forms of one noun. But now we have to make اَلْرَبِّ and اَلْرَبِّ (Singular), Dual, Plural) that's why now there will be 18 forms of one noun. However there will be <sup>no</sup> Masculine of ~~non~~ the Non Real Feminine and there will be no Feminine of non Real Masculine that's why both have only 9 forms. For example we have a word اَلْرَبِّ its Feminine that's why we shall make 18 forms of this word.

ii) Second word is

اَلْرَبِّ

This is a non Real Masculine

اَلْرَبِّ. Another word is

اَلْرَبِّ

which is اَلْرَبِّ

Non Real Feminine. Please note

for اَلْرَبِّ and اَلْرَبِّ only 9 forms are possible:



It has no feminine, that's why there will be only 9 forms. and its جمع مكسور (Broken Plural) is

ثالث: Third word is أهل. It is non Real Feminine. It has no masculine, that's why it has only 9 forms,

(تصريف) (Paradigm) "The declension (أول) of these three word is as under

حالت رفع حالات نفي حالات جر

Nominative Objective Possessive

Case Case Case

واحد: Singular: مُسْلِمَانٌ Muslim man " مُسْلِمَانِ " مُسْلِمَانِهِ "

ثنائية: Dual: مُسْلِمَانِ Two Muslims " مُسْلِمَانِي " مُسْلِمَانِي "

جمع: Plural: مُسْلِمِينَ more than two " مُسْلِمِي " مُسْلِمِي "

واحد: Singular: مُسْلِمَةٌ Muslim woman " مُسْلِمَاتُ " مُسْلِمَاتِهَا "

ثنائية: Dual: مُسْلِمَتَانِ Two Muslim women " مُسْلِمَاتِي " مُسْلِمَاتِي "

جمع: Plural: مُسْلِمَاتٍ (more than two Muslim women) " مُسْلِمَاتِي " مُسْلِمَاتِي "

مؤنث Feminine

مذكر Masculine





**EXERCISE - No. 3 - (B)**

Following words are non Real Masculines  
 (مذمومین) Learn meaning and  
 (مذمومین) Broken Plurals

then (Form) the declension (نوع)  
 of Noun

Singular	Plurals
مسجد (mosque)	مساجد
سین	سینات
نہر	انہار
کانال	قنات
قلب	مقالب
Heart	
مذبح	مذابح
Bench	
رأس	رؤس
Head	
رأس	أولیاء
SAINT	

PTO



EXERCISE - NO. 3 - (C)

Following words are Nominal  
Feminine Learn their meanings.  
And the suffixes. (Broken Plurals)  
are given after the words  
Except those, all words are  
Formed as follows. Perfect Plural  
Then Make declensions (Nouns)  
all

عَرَسِي

عَرَسِي

EAR

أَسِي

SIGN

أَسِي

عَرَسِي

عَرَسِي

MARKET

عَرَسِي

عَرَسِي

FEET

أَسِي

A Clear SIGN or Proof

عَرَسِي

MOTOR (EAY)

KINDS OF  
NOUN

## NOUN IN RESPECT OF KIND

[ نَسَبٌ وَ كَلِمَةٌ ]

Q:1

Noun, There are two kinds of Nouns  
due to widness

1. اِسْمٌ نَكْرَةٌ (ISM - NAKRA)

(COMMON NOUN)

2. اِسْمٌ صَرْفٌ (ISM - MARFA)

(PROPER NOUN)

COMMON NOUN :- اِسْمٌ نَكْرَةٌ

A Noun which is used for  
Common Place Person or thing  
is called Noun  
For example in URDU language  
we say

اِسْمٌ نَكْرَةٌ

(A boy came)

Now here word اِسْمٌ نَكْرَةٌ is Noun  
Common Noun اِسْمٌ نَكْرَةٌ



In order There are Some symbols  
for common nouns,  
For example, "الرجل" (Al-Rajl)

الرجل, (رجل) one ANY

Some  
etc  
few

And a suitable symbol is used with common nouns

However except, it in English language word "THE" is symbol of proper noun  
in English word "BOY" is common noun and it means any boy,

"THE BOY", How ever when we say and it means the SPECIAL BOY which is in the mind of people who are talking or the boy which has been discussed before in conversation

Q: Symbol of common noun in Arabic

الموسم  
in ARABIC A TANWIEN (جـ) is existed on the last letter of

Common Noun  
For example, the Arabic translation of MAN (any man)

5  
" كَجَلَّ . كَجَلَّ كَجَلَّ "

A common Symbol of Proper Noun is that, " A لَعْرَفِي (LAAM-E-TA AREEF) (Lam of explanation)

كَجَلَّ is added in the

beginning of Common Noun and and TANWEEN (Ya) on the last letter is finished

FOR example  
of "THE MAN" is

رَجُلٌ      رَجُلَانِ      رَجُلَيْنِ  
رَجُلًا      رَجُلَيْنِ      رَجُلَيْنِ

20.8.19

Q.1 There are many kinds of Common Noun (شئ) . But at this stage you need not learn all those kinds. In this respect please note two main or basic rules

1:- The Noun which is not Proper Noun is declared as common Noun

2:- mostly a Tanween ( ة , ِ , َ ) is imposed on the last

















(A.A) We shall very careful (about few rules) at the time of imposing فعل (فعل) when we want to make a فعل noun from the common noun. At this stage please keep in mind only TWO RULES and the remaining rules will introduce in the subsequent chapters.

**1st RULE:-** When we impose فعل before a common noun then this فعل will cancel its Tanween " , " , " For Example

فعل  
فعل

There is a Tanween on the last letter of the words, But when we read these words as فعل (Proper) then these words will

فعل , فعل

Now Tanween on last letter is cancelled and now only one Pesh ـ is existing, This is a basic and firm rule, That's why always, keep in mind that there will never be a Tanween on فعل (Proper with Lam)

**2nd RULE:-** You have noted that in few words we read فعل of فعل with جزم

on (س)س

For Example



However sometimes we ignore (س)س with direct the next letter of (س)س and in case a Su on this next letter

For Example



Please understand that there are few words whose are started by some letters in which the rule of (س)س is applied

All those letters are called (س)س (HAROOF-E-RAMAY) and the letters in which the rule of (س)س is applied are called (س)س. You have to learn by heart that which letter is (س)س and which is (س)س. This is a very easy method, Please write all the Arabic Alphabets on one Paper, then underline all letters from (س)س to (س)س, then before those (س)س and after



them ي are underline. All these letters are gaw and the remaining all letters are gaw

Please keep in mind that the above rule is not actually the rule of Arabic Grammar, however it is rule of Arabic TASWEED, But it is very important to know this rule for correct writing and speech of Arabic language.

Q:4

In the Paragraph 2:9, 4:9 (It's mean the ninth Paragraph of 2nd chapter) we have studied that all N-R-N are not accepting ZER in the STAR case

For Example -) In Nasab case

ي will convert in ي  
But in STAR case it will not  
But will remain ي

Now there are two exceptions in this rule

1ST

-: When N-R-N is Rebellious

ي is Rebellious is is  
Then it will accept ZER

For Example ي will

ي in Nasab case and in STAR case

Et will

Et will

Et will

Et will

Et will

Et will

Et will

Et will

and we shall study 2nd exception in the subsequent chapters

### EXERCISE - NO - 4

Now make the 36 forms of the all the words given in the Exercise - No. 3A. Its means 18 common nouns and 18 Proper nouns, and except it all the words given in Exercise No. 3B. 3C, Now make all the forms of common, and Proper Nouns, And also the Declension of Noun

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## :- COMPOUNDS -:

### رسالت

4: In Paragraph No. 18 we have studied in respect of the correct use of Noun, first we have analyse the four factors of Noun, then we use it according to rules that's why we have understood in the last chapters that what are these related four factors, And we have exercised a little bit in respect of those related four factors. exercise we've consisted on the

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Alone} \\ \text{single} \\ \text{simple} \end{array} \right\}$	(ظرف) words, The meaningful
	Compounds and sentences

are came into existence, when these single words gathered. Now our subsequent chapters are all about these compounds. That's why we shall exercise in this chapter of writing gatheringly two words.

4:2 Before we introduce more concepts it is very important to keep in mind that the concept of ظرف (MURRID) is used in two senses No.1:- when we are discussing the Number, factor of any noun then this word "ظرف" "Singular" is accepted as ظرف "in the comparative of ظرف and 'مؤنث'. But mostly this word ظرف is used in the