

roots are excepted [سيميوس] that  
 quality of سيم is that  
 only few (just in very small number)  
 Verbs are belonged to this سيم  
 that's why it is سيم سيم is rarely  
 used.

## سيمي VOCABULARY :-

سَمِيَ (ن) To enter

سَمِيَ (ف) To overcome (victorious)

سَمِيَ (ن) To near

سَمِيَ (ف) To read

سَمِيَ (ن) To write

سَمِيَ (ف) To sit

سَمِيَ (ف) To come

سَمِيَ (ف) To go

سَمِيَ (ن) To sit

سَمِيَ (ن) To Remember

سَمِيَ (ف) To happy

ضَحِكَ (س) To Laugh

أَجْتَدَّ (ك) To Fear, distant

فَتَحَ (ف) To open

أَكَلَ (ن) To eat

جَعَّ (ف) To Succeed

مَرَضَ (س) To Sick

ضَرَبَ (ض) To beat

رَفَعَ (ف) To raise

حَمِدَ (س) To Praise

خَلَقَ (ن) To Create

بَعَثَ (ف) To Send

سَأَلَ (ف) To ask

طَلَعَ (ن) To rise

سَمِيَ (ف) To donate

عَلِمَ (س) To know

صَيْفٌ (س) Summer

جَائِزَةٌ (ف) Prize

نَفَعْتُ (ف) To lift

لَعِبْتُ (س) To Play

رَزَقَ (ن) To Sustain

سَمِعَ (س) To Listen (Hear)

تَوَسَّعَ (ع) To conceit

شَرِبْتُ (س) To drink

ذَبَحَ (ف) To Slaughter

وَجِلْتُ (س) To feel Fear

شَكَرْتُ (ن) To thank

طَلَبْتُ (ن) To Demand

كسر وقت Break Fast

شيفت Winter

ساعد Help

تحدث (ت) To speak truth

هزم (ه) To defeat

بقي (ب) To stay

### EXERCISE - NO. 36 'A'

الشيء الذي سوف يفقد

For following sentences.

(i) Tell the root of verbs

(ii) Explain Part, imperfect, Active Passive (فعل، صيغة، عرابة، (شبه))

(iii) Tell the **أصل** (form), and where the chances of more than one, there you have to write all possible **أصناف** (FORM)

(iv) -: Then Translate according to

the above situations

①

تَبَيَّنَ فِئَانِ

①

وَصَلَّوْا

②

بِشَيْءٍ

⑨

بِأَعْيُنِنَا

③

طَلَبْنَا

⑩

طَلَبْتُمْ هَهُنَا

④

هَسْ مَتَّوْزِي

⑤

طَلَبْنَا

⑪

تَبَيَّنَ قَبِيلِنَا

⑥

تَبَيَّنَ الشَّيْءُ

⑦

طَلَبْنَا

⑫

مَسْأَلَةً

⑧

## EXERCISE- NO. 36. B

## رَضِّعْ عِيسَى بْنَ مَرْيَمَ

Impose vowels and declension (التراب) on the following passages and translate in English

1 يا مريم الرحمن! متى تذهب الى المدرسة  
انا اذهب بعد اللفظ ور

2 هل تشربون القهوة مرة مرة؟  
يا سيري! حتى شربناها الآن

3 هل انت تقرأ هذا الكتاب  
في المدرسة؟ نعم! لقر  
هذا الكتاب في المدرسة  
طلعت الرجال الجبل في الصيف  
4 نزلوا في الشتاء

5 الله يعلم ما في صدوركم

# EXERCISE - NO. 36.C

رَقِيمٌ نَهْرٌ يَتَدَبَّرُ

Point out the mistakes in following sentences. Then correct all those sentences and write them again and translate in English.

① كَتَبْتُ الْوَقْلَةَ فِي

② سَلَّطْتُ الْبَيْتَ فِي

③ دَفَّلَا وَرَلَاتُ عَلَى الْمَدِينَةِ

④ فَجَرَحَ الْمَدِينَةَ الْبَنَاتُ  
وَأَقْرَبُ شَأْنِي مَعَالِمَاتٌ وَمَدِينَةٌ  
جَاءَتْ بِمَدِينَةٍ

⑤ طَلَبُوا مَدِينَةَ الْبَنَاتِ وَالْمَدِينَةَ  
ارْتَقَتْ

# KINDS OF PAST (Part-1)

(جزاؤں) سب سے پہلے

**38:** You may be thinking that the Imperfect Tense (تکلیف جی) is started after Past tense (سب سے پہلے). Now in between (discussion of Imperfect) again there is Lesson of Past Tense (سب سے پہلے). Now understand the cause of this matter.

Actually A Verb is used in different kinds of Part (سب سے پہلے) which that Particular Verb's Part is called تکلیف (He/she/it... was) and تکلیف (Kana)

It's imperfect (تکلیف جی) is تکلیف (Yakoono) (He/she/it... is or will)

That's why it was important that you have to understand (تکلیف جی) Imperfect with (سب سے پہلے) Past Tense. and then you have to introduce this Verb means تکلیف and تکلیف

**38:2** Second matter is that The Paradigm (سب سے پہلے) of تکلیف and تکلیف is a bit different than the General Paradigm (سب سے پہلے) of Past and Imperfect (تکلیف جی), you can understand (سب سے پہلے)

2-3-2013



Its course, when you will study the  
 rules of **قواعد** (HAROOF-E-ILLAT)  
 ( ) and their rules  
 in the third part of this book.  
 But at the moment, you have to memorise  
 (and learn) the Paradigm of **كسرة**  
 So that you will be able to understand  
 their use (**كسرة**) use in the  
 description of kinds of Part in the  
 next lesson. (Please note the difference  
 of Paradigm of **كسرة** and Genetel  
 Paradigm of **كسرة** is still mystery  
 until you read **قواعد** and their  
 rules in Third Part of this book  
 So be Patient

**التقسيم الثاني**

No doubt, but certainly ALAAH  
**الله** is with Patient  
 People - :

\* Please note **قواعد** are **الفصول** ( ) They are also  
 called unSound vowels, Actually **كسرة** is called disease  
 also called Sick

Letters those letters have a special role in Arabic  
 Grammar, will discuss later **القواعد**

# 370

## 8-3-2013

# :- PARADIGAM OF PAST :-

كان

PLURAL	DUAL	SINGULAR	
جمع كانوا	اثنان كانا	واحد كان	
They (more than two) were	They (two) were	He was	Masculine مذكر
كانوا	كانا	كان	Feminine مؤنث
They (more than two) were	They (two) were	She was	Masculine مذكر
كانوا	كانا	كان	Feminine مؤنث
You ..... كانت	You ..... كانت	You (female) was كانت	Masculine مذكر
كانت	كانت	كانت	Feminine مؤنث
You ..... كانت	You ..... كانت	You (male) was كان	Masculine مذكر
كانت	كانت	كان	Feminine مؤنث
We were كانوا	We (two) were كانا	was كان	Masculine مذكر
كانوا	كانا	كان	Feminine مؤنث
We... were كانوا	We... were كانوا	was كان	Masculine مذكر
كانوا	كانوا	كان	Feminine مؤنث

THIRD PERSON  
PERSON  
ثالث

SECOND PERSON  
PERSON  
ثاني

FIRST PERSON  
PERSON  
أول

# PARADIGM OF IMPERFECT:

:- مفرد راج :-

PLURAL جمع	DUAL ثنتين	SINGULAR واحد	
تَكُونْنَ (move from Two) They are ...	تَكُونَانِ (Two) They are ... or	تَكُونُ He is or	Masculine مذكر
تَكُونِينَ They will be ...	تَكُونَانِي They will be	تَكُونِي He will be ...	Feminine مؤنث
تَكُونُوا They are	تَكُونَانِي (Two) They are or	تَكُونُ She is or	
تَكُونُوا They will be	تَكُونَانِي They will be	تَكُونِي She will be	
تَكُونُونَ You are or	تَكُونَانِي (Two) You are or	تَكُونُ You are or	Masculine مذكر
تَكُونُوا You will be	تَكُونَانِي You will be	تَكُونِي You will be	Feminine مؤنث
تَكُونُونَ You are or	تَكُونَانِي (Two) You are or	تَكُونُ You are or	
تَكُونُوا You will be	تَكُونَانِي You will be	تَكُونِي You will be	
تَكُونُوا we are or	تَكُونَانِي we are or	تَكُونُ I am or	Masculine مذكر
تَكُونُوا we will be	تَكُونَانِي we will be	تَكُونِي I will be	Feminine مؤنث
تَكُونُوا we are or	تَكُونَانِي we are or	تَكُونُ I am or	
تَكُونُوا we will be	تَكُونَانِي we will be	تَكُونِي I will be	

THIRD PERSON  
ثالث

SECOND PERSON  
ثاني

FIRST PERSON  
أول

It looks like

38:3-

Please note this matter also, that "كَانَ" normally used as the meaning of "WAS" its means, it is used as Part Tense. and "يَكُونُ" "will be" normally used as the Part or Imperfect of this verb is not used.

However this matter is

discussed normally as (NOMINAL SENTENCE) [أَيْدِي] for Example: "Z A I D WAS S I C K"

We need to use "كَانَ" for translating in Arabic

"كَانَ الزَّيْدُ مَرِيضًا"

and for "Z A I D will be Sick"

"يَكُونُ الزَّيْدُ مَرِيضًا"

There are few rules of using "كَانَ" we have to study later, those rules

But at the moment you have to

Pakistan Day-73 years before, In Lahore Pakistan Resolution was Passed, Pakistan is still incomplete dream because of Mismatching and corruption of Politicians Military Leaders, Religious Leader's and Civil Bureaucracy As well, Judiciary... But Pakistan is also under Judiciary Conspiracy from its 1st day... But get the Power of Pakistan will be

It means both matters Same Time-internationally Pakistan was Centre of World Politics and leaders were corrupt

It means both matters Same Time-internationally Pakistan was Centre of World Politics and leaders were corrupt

Translate "ZAID is sick"  
(Translation of) **ZAID is sick**  
is only **زيد مريض**

**زيد مريض**

**38:4** You may remember that in

Lesson No 10 (of 1st Part of this book)

when we were teaching you how to produce

Negative Sense in the Nominal Sentence

(أليس زيد؟) Then we banned the use of

"**زيد**" that you have to use

**زيد** it with only Third Person

Singular Masculine (زيد، زيد، زيد)

The main cause of this is that use of

زيد is according Person of Verb

(زيد، زيد) Now it is time to memorise

The Paradigm of زيد. So that you

have to learn the correct method

of use of زيد.

زيد **زيد**  
He is not

زيد **زيد**

زيد **زيد**

زيد **زيد**

زيد **زيد**

زيد **زيد**

زيد **زيد**

زيد **زيد**

زيد **زيد**

زيد **زيد**

زيد **زيد**

# PARADIGM OF "هِيَ" <sup>374</sup>

PLURAL	DUAL	SINGULAR	
هم؟ هنا They are not	هاتين Two They are not	هي AD   9 He is not	Masculine ذكر
لهم You are not	لهما Two You are not	لها You are not	Feminine انثى
لهم You are not	لهم Two You are not	لها You are not	Masculine ذكر
لهم You are not	لها Two You are not	لها You are not	Feminine انثى

THIRD PERSON  
PERSON  
ثالث

SECOND PERSON  
PERSON  
ثاني

FIRST PERSON  
PERSON  
أول

38:5 -: Please understand the

a difference between **عَلِمَ** and

The Paradigm of **عَلِمَ** is of both Types

means Part and imperfect

(عَلِمَ, عَلِمَ) This verb

is used both Types, However

the Paradigm of عَلِمَ is only of

عَلِمَ. It means This verb is

not used as Imperfect (عَلِمَ عَلِمَ)

The meaning of عَلِمَ is "is not"

or "are not" Instead of "was not"

etc etc. It means, The Paradigm of

This verb (عَلِمَ) looks like (عَلِمَ عَلِمَ) Part

Tense. But it always give us the meaning

of Present Tense (عَلِمَ عَلِمَ)

38:6 -: We have told you in the lesson

no 10: that when عَلِمَ is used in a

Nominal Sentence (عَلِمَ عَلِمَ) Then it

(عَلِمَ) caused to change the meaning

of Sentence which is that, Negative

Sentence is Produced in Sentence and

also caused declension change

(عَلِمَ عَلِمَ) [Declension by vowel عَلِمَ عَلِمَ]

(ATTA BADDUL - ERAAB) (ERAAB - BIL - HAARAH) →

which is that, Predicate عَلِمَ will

Changed into Accusative Case (عَلِمَ عَلِمَ)

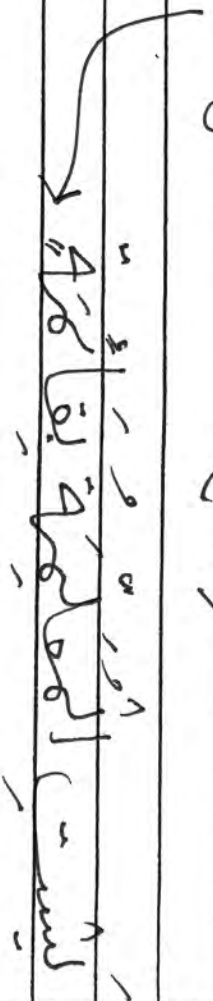
(To impose عَلِمَ on last letter)

18-5-13

Another option is that, to impose "ب" before Predicate and change it in to Genitive Case (جرّ أليّ) (with imposing (جرّ) under the last letter of Predicate "س") Please note that meaning will not change in any case.

For Example "أستأجرها" (I rent it)  
 أَسْتَأْجِرُهَا

(Female) Teacher is not standing (Laddy) (OR)  
 We can say (OR)



Now you have to memorise this matter that "ب" is also used in

وَلَبَّ Nominal Sentence (جرّ أليّ)

and when وَلَبَّ is used in Nominal Sentence then it (وَلَبَّ) caused to change the meaning of sentence, which is that, normally the meaning of "لَبَّ" is Produce of in the sentence instead of "لَبَّ" (It's means Part tense is considered) and (Similar to behaviour of (س)) وَلَبَّ also changed sentence into A causative change (جرّ أليّ) by imposing



Two 4is on the last Part of Predicate

(فعل)

For Example: "أنا أستاذة"  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{أنا} \\ \text{أستاذة} \end{array} \right.$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{أنا} \\ \text{أستاذة} \end{array} \right.$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{أنا} \\ \text{أستاذة} \end{array} \right.$

"

Male Teacher was Standing

Please note that 'is' is not imposed before the Predicate of Sentence - Please keep in your mind clearly This basic difference,

38:7: Please keep in mind a Special

matter relating to the use of  $\text{isb}$  and  $\text{is}$ , which is that,  $\text{isb}$  and  $\text{is}$  are used as Verb (فعل).

However Their Subject (مبتدأ) is called their Noun (اسم) For Example

"أنا أستاذة"  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{أنا} \\ \text{أستاذة} \end{array} \right.$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{أنا} \\ \text{أستاذة} \end{array} \right.$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{أنا} \\ \text{أستاذة} \end{array} \right.$

In above Sentence:  $\text{أنا}$  is actually

Subject (مبتدأ) of  $\text{أنا}$ , But in the

Terms of **SYNTAX** (نحو), it is

called Noun of  $\text{أنا}$

Same

in  $\rightarrow$  "أنا أستاذة"  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{أنا} \\ \text{أستاذة} \end{array} \right.$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{أنا} \\ \text{أستاذة} \end{array} \right.$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{أنا} \\ \text{أستاذة} \end{array} \right.$

"

$\text{أنا}$  is Subject of  $\text{أنا}$

But in the Rules (قواعد) of Syntax

It is called Noun (فعل) of كَانِ  
 Now, because you know that كَانِ and  
 كُنِ are used as VERB, then now  
 this matter will be clear in your mind  
 that there are two ways of their  
 use

38:8-: If the noun of كَانِ and  
~~كُنِ~~ or كُنِ

If the Noun (Subject) of كَانِ or  
 كُنِ is an apparent Noun (الاسم الظاهر)  
 (not a Personal Pronoun) then their  
 (Person, Form, Gender) will be Singular (فرد)  
 (However, but) certainly For masculine  
 Masculine singular will be used and  
 For feminine, feminine singular  
 will be used.

For Example :- كَانِ الْوَالِدَانِ مَالِكَيْنِ  
 Both boys were Pious.

كَانَتِ الْبَنَاتُ مَالِكَاتٍ  
 - Girls were Pious

كَانَتِ الرَّجَالُ كَافِرِينَ  
 Men are not hardworking

# جہتات

Lady Teachers were not  
hardworking.

38:9 :-

If the Noun of تسب and سبب is not an apparent Noun (فعلی) But found in the ایم (Person) as a Subjective Pronoun (فعلی), Then in this case, Their "that" Person (A ایم) will be used which will be according to Subjective Pronoun (فعلی) for. E.g. Examples

ظالمین

You (People) were cruel

Here in ظالمین, the Subjective Pronoun (فعلی) of ظالم is actually Noun (فعلی) of ظالم.

Same as in ظالمین

(we are not cruel)

Here the Subjective Pronoun

(فعلی) of ظالم is Noun of ظالم.

## EXERCISE-37

بہترین - کلمہ

Translate in English.

1 کَانَتْ زَيْنَتٌ قَالَتْ

2 كَانَتِ الْجَارِيَةُ جَالِسِينَ

3 قَالَ نَسْتَحْمُ مَعْلَمِهِمْ ؟

4 تَحْتِ لَسْتِ طَالِبًا ؟

5 لَسْتِ طَالِبًا قَبْلَ عَامِينَ .

6 تَحْتِ تَلُوذُ مِنْ هَذِهِ سَا ؟

7 اذْمُودُ مِنْ هَذِهِ سَا اذْ تَسْأَلُ اللّٰهَ مِنْ

هَذَا الْعَامِ

8 لَسْتِ تَحْتِ هَجْتَهُ اذْ

9 اَلَسْتِ طَالِبًا مِنْ الْبَدْرِ سَهْ ؟

10 لَا ! لَسْتِ طَالِبًا مِنْ الْبَدْرِ سَهْ

لَسْتِ كَا نِ سِينِ

كَيْسُوا مَا فِيهِمْ

12

لَنْ يَكُنَّا فِيهَا

13

### TRANSLATE IN ARABIC

1 Those two women were stood here.

2 This man was JEW, Now he is not JEW

3 Were you both (men) Still in Mosque.  
Yes! we were in Mosque.

4 Were you both are not Sons of Mahmood.? No Sir,  
We are not Sons of Mahmood.

5 No doubt, Certainly (Female)  
Students were Present.

# KINDS OF PAST

(PART-II)

لِسَانِ الْعَرَبِ

(جزئیاتی)

**VVV IMP NOTE** :- Please note that

Arabic is language of Arab People and Arabs are only in the middle east Area. English is language of unknown or less known Area in those days,

(Means in 571 AD - 632 AD). Many Local People never believe God or JESUS (یہودیوں اور نصاریوں) because why those concepts and why JESUS or all those Biblical Figures, Holy Prophet, why

why they born in only middle East why JESUS Born in Bethleem or

Jerusalem. Why not in England France or Germany, why not

in America, Canada, Australia or New Zealand, why all South America

or Central America, Even Africa (Except Moses, Josef) is was

neglected. May be unknown

Holy Prophets (نصاریوں) Born is those all area. But why central figure

were in JERUSALEM, (1) - It was  
 Geographically centre of 3 continents  
 ASIA, EUROPE and AFRICA, (2) Very  
 good weather all year, (3) Agriculture  
 Fertile.

Arabic is *عربية*  
 Language

For Example in English word (EIDOLVENT)  
 uncle is for many relatives. But in Arabic  
 every uncle has a specific name, for horse/  
 camel, 80 words can be used. Arabic was  
 introduced in Europe through Spain, But  
 English and Arabic were more familiar during  
 and after CRUSADES. The Great King of England  
 RICHARD THE LION HEART and SALADIN were  
 starting personalities of English and Arabic  
 after that there were many words were  
 introduced in English from Arabic. But  
 there are only 4 kinds of Tenses in English  
 Past - Present - Future

Indefinite - Continuous - Perfect Perfect Continuous  
 (is/are) - (is/are) (has/have) (is/are/has/have)  
 But in Arabic, Persian, URDU,  
 There are more variety and senses  
 to explain your point of view in more details  
 because English is not sloquent as Arabic. That's why a  
 bit problematic. But for a British born muslim

Student. we need to transfer the sense of  
 Tenses (and senses) and sentences in Arabic.  
 So that a student can understand basic spirit  
 of Arabic. So he can understand Holy Quran  
 and Hadith. Mubarak. So next chapter a  
 lot different style of past

Those types of past are quite different - But in Arabic those are  
 used to explain the sentences in many dimensions. (1) Arabic will

# اتصال ما ضی (جز ثانی)

## KINDS OF PAST

39 :- (PART-II)

Actually the six kinds of Past are the Subject of Persian and Urdu. Please note that in Arabic there are not six kinds of Past like Urdu, Persian (and English) But the kinds of Past (as well) which were normally used in Persian, and Urdu, there sense and meaning can be translated in Arabic by the following Rules. (But first the 6 kinds are under

Past Perfect \* ما ضی بصری

Past Progressive ما ضی استمراری

Past NEAR (Present Perfect) ما ضی متدریب

Past (Probable) ما ضی مشکیله

Past conditional ما ضی مشکیله

Past optative ما ضی تمنی او تمناکی

Please note we need to understand 6 kinds because in Holy Quran, those kinds are used in different places.



39:2 - **لَمَّا كَانَتْ** (Part Perfect)

Impose **كَانَ** before Part indefinite (مستقلة), creates the Part Perfect **لَمَّا كَانَتْ**.

For Example, the meaning of **لَمَّا كَانَتْ** is "He went". However, when we say **لَمَّا كَانَتْ** means "He has gone". Please note that the Paradigm (لَمَّا كَانَتْ) of **كَانَ** will

continue with the Paradigm of Relevant Part respectively. you will understand this matter from the

complete Paradigm of "**لَمَّا كَانَتْ**" which is on Table Page no 386

39:3

**لَمَّا كَانَتْ**

Part Progressive

in this kind of Part. Task [will be being continuously] was shown in a

continuous manner. For Example in English when we say "He was writing", or "He wrote", it means

"He has been writing". Task of writing is in Continuous Sense. In Arabic

if impose **كَانَ** before **لَمَّا كَانَتْ** (imperfect) it produce meaning of Part Progressive

For Example **لَمَّا كَانَتْ** means

"He wrote, or He was writing or He has" (P-387)

# فعل ما صي لجهتد

## PAST PERFECT TENSE

PLURAL	DUAL	SINGULAR	
هم كانوا قد فعلوا	كلاهما قد فعلتا	و قد فعلت	Masculine مذكر
They had done	They had done	He had done	
هم كانوا قد فعلوا	كلاهما قد فعلتا	سكنتها قد فعلت	Feminine مؤنث
They had done	They had done	She had done	
كنت قد فعلت	كنت قد فعلت	كنت قد فعلت	Masculine مذكر
You had done	You had done	You had done	
كنت قد فعلت	كنت قد فعلت	كنت قد فعلت	Feminine مؤنث
You had done	You had done	كنت قد فعلت	
كنت قد فعلت	كنت قد فعلت	كنت قد فعلت	Masculine مذكر
We had done	We had done	I had done	
كنا قد فعلنا	كنا قد فعلنا	كنا قد فعلنا	Masculine مذكر
We had done	We had done	كنا قد فعلنا	Feminine مؤنث
كنا قد فعلنا	كنا قد فعلنا	كنا قد فعلنا	
كنا قد فعلنا	كنا قد فعلنا	كنا قد فعلنا	Feminine مؤنث
كنا قد فعلنا	كنا قد فعلنا	كنا قد فعلنا	

THIRD PERSON  
ثالث

SECOND PERSON  
ثاني

FIRST PERSON  
أول

been writing. Here the Paradigm of (سك and relevant Paradigm of IMPERFECT (عكسك) will continue respectively.

### 39: 4 → سالكه فرييب

(PAST NEAR) (عكسك) PRESENT PERFECT -:

In this Tense, Task is shown as, it is completed in the recent Past or we can say Present Perfect (عكسك) [and Please note Present Perfect is such type of Part which is very near in Time phenomena. Authentic Teacher of Arabic can explain in a very easy way to students). For Example if we say **He went** or **He has eaten** or **He has gone**

**He has written.** In all these Sentence It clearly Shows or Feels that the Task of going or writing or eaten is completed recently. Means in the very near Part of or another words we can say PRESENT PERFECT: (عكسك) Arabic Just impose word **قد** (QAD) before Part indefinite (عكسك) for with This action not only the meaning of (عكسك) (Present Perfect) is produced in the sentence But also the sense of INSISTING "تأكيد" in the sentence.

For Example "قد ذهب" (He has gone)

# فعل ماضی استمراری

## PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE

Please note 3 Tenses of English are compatible with

PLURAL	DUAL	SINGULAR	
جمع	٢ شخص	١ شخص	
They wrote	كانا يكتبان	كان يكتب	Masculine
They wrote	كانا يكتبان	كانت تكتب	Feminine
They wrote	كانت تكتبان	كانت تكتب	Feminine
more than two (2 women)			
You wrote	كنت تكتبان	كنت تكتب	Masculine
You wrote	كنت تكتبان	كنت تكتب	Feminine
You wrote			
We wrote	كنا نكتب	كنت تكتب	Masculine
We wrote	كنا نكتب	كنت تكتب	Feminine
we wrote			

Please under stand this difference For you to be the (Form) of Real verb will continue with (is) But the form of Past will continue with (was) or (were)

He has been writing (or)  
He has been writing  
Past indefinite  
Past continuous

FIRST PERSON  
شخص اول

SECOND PERSON  
شخص دوم

THIRD PERSON  
شخص سوم

# :- فعل ما هي قرين :-

(2-6-13)

## :- PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

PLURAL جمع	DUAL ثنتين	SINGULAR واحد	
قد ذهبوا	قد ذهبتا	قد ذهب	Masculine ذكر
They have gone	They have gone	He has gone	
قد ذهبن	قد ذهبتا	قد ذهبت	Feminine مؤنث
They have gone	They have gone	She has gone	
قد ذهبتم	قد ذهبتما	قد ذهبتم	Masculine مؤنث
You have gone	You have gone	You have gone	
قد ذهبتن	قد ذهبتن	قد ذهبتن	Feminine مؤنث
You have gone	You have gone	You have gone	
قد ذهبنا	قد ذهبنا	قد ذهبنا	Masculine ذكر
we have gone	we have gone	I have gone	
قد ذهبنا	قد ذهبنا	قد ذهبنا	Feminine مؤنث
we have gone	we have gone	I have gone	

THIRD PERSON  
ثالث

SECOND PERSON  
ثاني

FIRST PERSON  
أول

### 39:5 :- ما لى شائله

#### PAST PROBABLE :-

Past Probable is a Part in which

A Task was done in Past with

doubts, for Example :-

"Perhaps he wrote a letter:

Perhaps he had written a letter:

in Arabic, for the formation of Past

Probable (ما لى شائله), impose (ما لى) before

actual verb of Past indefinite

(ما لى شائله) For Example

Perhaps he wrote " ما لى كتبت

Perhaps he had written:

ما لى كتبت

Perhaps he had written:

in above sentence Paradigm of Er Lia

of (ك) which is (ما لى) will continue

with Paradigm of actual verb of Past

indefinite Tense. (Form of actual verb)

(ما لى كتبت)

For Example ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

ما لى كتبت

39:6 :- Please note this matter

that, if Subject of actual verb

is apparent Noun (ما لى كتبت) Then

(1) :- if there is (ما لى كتبت) or (ما لى كتبت)

Masculine or feminine, Then Form (ما لى كتبت)

will be definitely Singular.

will be definitely Singular.

will be definitely Singular.

will be definitely Singular.

will be definitely Singular.

will be definitely Singular.