

Translate in Arabic

- ① Scholar Mahmood
- ② Mahmood is Scholar
- ③ True Carpenter
- ④ Carpenter is true
- ⑤ One tired Tailorress
- ⑥ Tailorress is tired
- ⑦ Boys are Standing.
- ⑧ Teacher (woman) is sit.
- ⑨ Baker is lazy.
- ⑩ Teacher (m) is angry
- ⑪ One angry Teacher (f).
- ⑫ ~~Muhammad~~ ^{هو النبي} ~~is~~ ^{هو} HOLY PROPHET

Teachers are Present

- ⑬ A Clear enemy
- ⑭ Apples and Pomegranate, are Sweet.
- ⑮ Life is short and burden is heavy.
- ⑯ Price is low or high.
- ⑰ Long Lesson
- ⑱ Lesson is very long.
- ⑲ Signs are clear.
- ⑳ Burden is less and reward is big.
- ㉑

~~Great~~
~~هو النبي~~
 هو النبي

M for masculine

هو النبي
هو النبي

iii) أقسامها؟

NOMINAL

SENTENCE

(PART - II)

In the last chapter we have studied the rules of Nounous Sentences and done an exercise. All the sentences we have done in the last exercise are all of Positive Sentence. Now we shall examine that how the negative sentence is produced in a Nounous sentence,

For example

In last exercise there was a sentence, "LESSON IS LONG". But if we want to say that LESSON IS **NOT** LONG, then what is method in Arabic to show the negative sentence.

Now please

understand that if we need to show the negative sentence in a Nounous sentence, then we have to add the word **لا** or **ليس** in start of Nounous sentence.

10:1 Now please note a very important matter that when we add **لا** or **ليس** in the start of sentence then sentence will depend on them by be change. But with this change

As well as another change is in the ERABI CONDITION (عَرَبِيٌّ) which is that the Predicate of Sentence is changed as in the (OBJECTIVE CASE) مَبْنِيَةٌ،

For example if we say

لِصَّبْرٍ الْإِسْرَائِيلِيَّاتُ كَوْنَهُنَّ

Lesson is not long.

in it the Predicate كَوْنَهُنَّ is changed in objective case as

كَوْنَهُنَّ

Likewise we say

مَا كَوْنُهُنَّ الْإِسْرَائِيلِيَّاتُ

Zaid is not ugly.

in it the Predicate كَوْنُهُنَّ is changed in objective case as

كَوْنُهُنَّ

16.3 There is another style of Producing (showing) the negative sense "in the Arabic" is that to add "in the"

in the start of Subject and
change it in to Possessive
case, 'in case'

For example

Lesson is not long.

Lesson is not long.

Zaid is not ugly.

Zaid is not ugly.

Please note that at this Place (stage)

There is no meaning of word

'is' and due to the addition of This word

There is no any change in the meaning of Sentence. only the

change in the case of Predicate which is Possessive case.

bid Please keep in mind a Precaution about the use of 'is',

use it only at that time when

Subject is Singular masculine,

when Subject is Feminine or dual or Plural then there are some

Changes in the word of سُئِلَ
 The detail of those changes
 in the word of سُئِلَ, we shall
 study in the lessons of VERB
سُئِلَ, INSHALLAH, That's why فَوَ
 the time being please use سُئِلَ
 at that time when subject is
 singular masculine. Except it, if
 there is another person and then
 use word لَا for producing of
 the meaning of negative sense.

EXERCISE-NO.9

10-5 Learn the meaning of following
 words and translate the sentences
 as beneath them.

كَلْبٌ	كَلْبٌ	Dog
كَلْبٌ	كَلْبٌ	Dogs
بُحْرٌ	بُحْرٌ	Boys
بُحْرٌ	بُحْرٌ	Children

Translate in English

- ① كَلْبٌ كَلْبٌ كَلْبٌ
 كَلْبٌ كَلْبٌ كَلْبٌ
 كَلْبٌ كَلْبٌ كَلْبٌ
 كَلْبٌ كَلْبٌ كَلْبٌ

⑤ مَا اللَّهُ بِخَافِلٍ

الْمُتَعَلِّمِينَ مَا كُنَّا نَعْلَمُ

⑥

⑦ مَا لَمْ يَكُنْ لَكُمْ كِتَابٌ

مَّا لَمْ يَكُنْ لَكُمْ كِتَابٌ

⑧

⑨ لَيْسَ الْأَعْمَى غَمًّا

مَّا الْأَعْمَى لَيْسَ غَمًّا

⑩

⑪ مَا الْأَعْمَى لَيْسَ غَمًّا

⑫ مَا الْأَعْمَى لَيْسَ غَمًّا

⑬ مَا الْأَعْمَى لَيْسَ غَمًّا

⑭ إِلَّا وَلا رَحْمَةً

⑮ مَا الْإِنْسَانُ لَشَكِرٍ

16 ما الألبان كلها نسيان

Translate in Arabic

- 1 Carpenter has sat.
- 2 Carpenter has not sat.
- 3 ^{both,} Two dogs are lazy.
- 4 ^{both,} Two dogs are not angry.
- 5 Date is sweet.
- 6 Pomegranate is not sweet.
- 7 Weight is heavy.
- 8 Wage is not more.
- 9 Pomegranate and apple are not saltish.
- 10 Meat is not fresh.
- 11 Teachers are not Present.
- 12 Women are not bad.

~~Handwritten signature and scribbles~~

جملہ اسمیہ - نالک

- NOMINAL

SENTENCE) - PART-III

At this we have understood the rules of the sentences who have the sense of positive or negative. For example:

Lesson is long

Lesson is not long

Now we are in position to translate both sentences in Arabic

Now we have to consider that if we need to show the sense of DEFINITE SENTENCE

For example if we want to say

Lesson is definitely long:

or

No doubt Lesson is long. Then what is rule for this style in this connection remember that if we have to show the definite sense in the nouns sentence then add word



beginning of the sentence

11: P When the word ذِي is added in any sentence then it will change meaning as well as change in ERABI condition. The change is that when ذِي is added then the subject is changed as in the NAFSAH case. However the Predicate will remain in its original case which is RAFA CASE,

For Example

Certainly lesson is long,

Definitely ^{or} lesson is long

The Translation is

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Like wise we say

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

No doubt, Zaid is Pairs

The sentence on which ذِي is added is Subject Zaid is called the Noun ذِي and the Predicate قَالَ is called the Predicate قَالَ.

118 If we need to make a sentence as interrogative then we add ya

Yes ya (what, where, how, whose, which, when, what, what)

in the beginning of the sentence when the words ya or ya

is added then it here will be only change in the meaning of the sentences but not in the ERABI condition or case)

For example :-

هل هو يا يا يا يا

Is Zaid Poious .

Please note that ya is used instead of ya with ya

هل هو يا يا يا يا

Is lesson long ?

Please check the Paragraph no 6:C For the change of ya on the Lam instead of ya on the Lam

EXERCISE-NO-10

Learn the meanings of the following words and translate the sentences beneath them.

نعم	Yes	صحيح	True
لا	No	كاذب	Liar
لماذا	why not	وقت	Time

ولكن But or then, يوم Day of Judgement

TRANSLATE IN ENGLISH

① انا كاذب عظيم

② انا كاذب عظيم

③ انا كاذب عظيم

- ١٤) هَلْ الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعَاةٌ
مَا الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعِمِينَ
- ٥) مَا الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعِمِينَ
إِنَّ الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعَاةٌ
- ٦) هَلْ الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعِمُونَ ؟
بَلَى. إِنَّ الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعِمُونَ
- ٨) هَلْ الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعِمُونَ ؟
بَلَى. إِنَّ الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعِمُونَ
- ٩) هَلْ الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعِمُونَ ؟
بَلَى. إِنَّ الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعِمُونَ
- ١٠) هَلْ الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعِمُونَ ؟
بَلَى. إِنَّ الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعِمُونَ
- ١١) هَلْ الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعِمُونَ ؟
بَلَى. إِنَّ الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعِمُونَ
- ١٢) هَلْ الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعِمُونَ ؟
بَلَى. إِنَّ الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعِمُونَ
- ١٣) هَلْ الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعِمُونَ ؟
بَلَى. إِنَّ الرُّجُلَانِ مُدْعِمُونَ

Translate in

ARABIC

① Is Mahmood liar?
 ② Yes! Mahmood is liar.

③ Is Hamid not true
 ④ Yes! Hamid is not true

⑤ But! Hamid is liar.

⑥ Is day of judgement near?

⑦ Yes definitely day of judgement
 is near.

⑧ Are both carpenters lazy.

⑨ Yes both carpenters are not lazy.

⑩ Yes definitely both carpenters are lazy.

⑪ Are both girls true.

⑫ Definitely both girls are true.

⑬ Are Teachers (women)
 ~~SHave~~ Teachers (women)
 . Sit:
 Sat (According to
 Tense)

⑭ Yes! Definitely Teachers (women) have sat.

⑮ Teachers (women) have not sat
 But Teachers (w)
 have stand.

20-06-20

maarif

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NOMINAL →

SENTENCE
PART - IV

(21) - Answer also

17 In the last 3 lessons we have studied the different rules of various sentences and exercised the special matter of all sentences which we have exercised that the subject and predicate in all sentences are MUFRID (alone). But it is not usually always, however sometimes subject - predicate are faulty compounds (sah-jir) instead of muFRID.

18: P In this connection First Possible form is that subject is faulty compound (sah-jir) and predicate is muFRID,

For example

سپ ب - سبب است
سبب - سبب است

Good man is Present.
Please concentrate your mind on the above example. That

is qualified compound. and Subject.

However: Predicate
is MURRID,

هو رجل
- (هو)

12: Second form is that Subject is
MURRID and Predicate is faulty
Compound (هو رجل).

For example

هو رجل - رجل

Zaid is a good man.

in this example مريد is
Subject and مريد
However Predicate هو رجل
is faulty compound (هو رجل)
Qualified compound.

Qualified compound.

13: Third possible form is that both
Subject and Predicate are
faulty compounds (هو رجل)
For example

هو رجل - هو رجل

Scholar Zaid is a good man.

in this example هو رجل
is qualified compound and
is Subject However Predicate
هو رجل is also qualified compound

Q: You Please keep in mind another matter which is - that since Latin Subject is more than one and their Sex is different for example when we say.

Taylor and Tailor both are true in this sentence the Predicate of being True is being given, is about both Taylor and Tailor that's why both are Subject and one is masculine and other is Feminine.

And we have studied in the paragraph No: 912 that due to number and Gender Predicate is according to Subject

Now there is another question that at the time¹ translation of this sentence, the translation of Predicate will be in Masculine Person (Mas) or in Feminine Person,

Remember my beloved comrades, in this situation rule is - that, if the Subject is more than one and different in Sex the Predicate will be Translated MA SCULINE,

That's why the translation of above narrated sentence is

الشيء والشيء والشيء

Now please note that Predicate

is not only masculine but also Dal (Annis) because Subjects are two, And if Subjects are more than Two, then Predicate will used as Plural.

Pr:4 Learn the meaning of following words and then Translate the Sentence beneath them

EXERCISE - NO. II "A"

ساروا To drive out
ساروا Resected

ساروا error
ساروا misguidance
ساروا deviation

ساروا warmth

ساروا Test Proof

ساروا slave
ساروا slave

ساروا Alms

ساروا month
ساروا month

ساروا Lie

ساروا near

ساروا True
ساروا Truth

شاة She-goat

فيل Elephant

قديم Old

جديد New

مصباح Lamp

TRANSLATE IN ENGLISH

1) الشيطان عدو مبین

2) الشيطان عدو مبین

3) كبرى الشيطان ولها حياها

4) الشيطان ضل مبین

5) ان الشيطان ظلم ظمير

6) ما الله بها حل

7) الله انك شات مبین

8

إِنَّ اللَّهَ مُجِيبٌ

عَلِّمُوا الْكُتُبَ الْكَلِيمَةَ الْكَلِيمَةَ

15

تَعْلَمُ الْكَلِيمَةَ الْكَلِيمَةَ

11

لَيْسَ الْكَلِيمَةَ الْكَلِيمَةَ

12

إِنَّ الْكَلِيمَةَ الْكَلِيمَةَ

13

الْكَلِيمَةَ الْكَلِيمَةَ الْكَلِيمَةَ الْكَلِيمَةَ

14

أَكْبَرُ مِنْ كَلِيمَةَ الْكَلِيمَةَ

15

لَا يَسْأَلُكُمْ عَنْ كَلِيمَةَ الْكَلِيمَةَ

16

الْكَلِيمَةَ الْكَلِيمَةَ الْكَلِيمَةَ

١٧ هل البعثات ألهجتهات فأبدات

١٨ ما ألهجات ألهجتهات فأبدات

١٩ أن البعثات ألهجتهات فأبدات

٢٠ على الله تعالى عليه وآله وسلم
سبحان الله وسبح
صراط مستقيم

على الله تعالى عليه وآله وسلم وأزادته

وغيره الصبي ولحم سبيلها

شباب

unlimited

oo

م

١

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TRANSLATE IN ARABIC

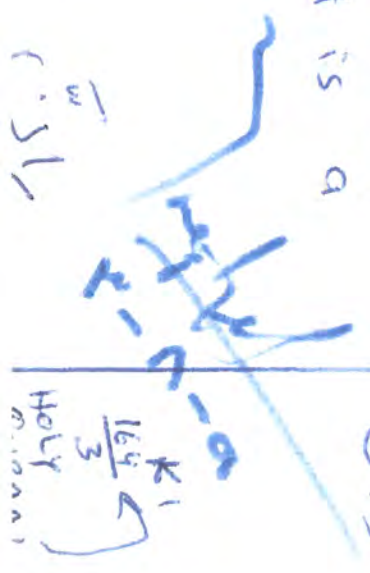
- ① Is Good talk Sadayah (Alms).
- ② Certainly Good talk is Sadayah.
- ③ Is victory near.
- ④ No. victory is not near.
- ⑤ Fair Patience is not small Success
- ⑥ * No doubt fair Patience is a big Success
- ⑦ Is Lie a Small Sin. #1
- ⑧ No doubt Lie is a flagrant error
- ⑨ Lie is not a small Sin
- ⑩ Is Liar friend enemy. #2
- ⑪ No doubt Liar friend is a open enemy

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- ⑫ Warmth friend is a blessing.
- ⑬ Is Truth a abundant good (269)
- ⑭ Certainly truth is a abundant good.
- ⑮ is murder any big sin?
- ⑯ Certainly Shaitan is rejected Drive outed
- ⑰ Are both boys Present.
- ⑱ Certainly both boys are Present.
- ⑲ NO! both boys are not Present.
- ⑳ Are hard working Tailoresses True.
- ㉑ Certainly hardworking Tailoresses True
- ㉒ True Tailoresses are not hard working.
- ㉓ Is elephant a great animal.
- ㉔ why not, Certainly elephant is a grand animal.

*2
Gring

No doubt or Certainly =



NOMINAL SENTENCE

(PRONOUNS)

جمله اسمی

It's mostly in every language better method for describing a matter (talk) is that, if during the discussion when we use a Noun for a thing and if we describe it again then we use PRONOUN instead of noun.

For example -:

If two sentences are written as follows.

1) A goat a new animal. ?

No, but goat is an old animal.

Have you seen that ^{repeating of} the word goat is feeling awkward.

The better method for describing this matter is as follows.

1) A goat a new animal

No, but he is an old animal

have you seen that the repeating of word goat is feeling -
and when in second sentence word "he" is used instead of word "fat", then the talk is feeling fluent.

Like wise in Arabic for the fluency in talking (conversations) we use **PRONOUNS**

That's why it is very important for the better use of nouns in sentence, we have to learn the **PRONOUNS** whose are use in Arabic and we have to exercise the use of these pronouns.

P.P.T
If you understand another matter then you can learn the persons easily, when a matter is being described about anyone, there are three options. (Chances)

1. The Person, about which the matter is being describes **ABSENT**

It means he is absent on (هو ليس)

~~It~~ supposed be to absent and we should talk about him in person of absent,

Example Paragraph in the above is example.

In Urdu language, mostly we use word of (ABSENT) ^{to} _(was) ^{for} the person of (Chance) is that **Second** option which matter is being described is addressed by you or the person is **PRESENT** mostly. In Urdu language we use the Pre-noun of ^{to} _(AP) or _(TUM)

THIRD OPTION, Third option is that Speaking Person (Mutakallam) is taking **Ukhi** about him self, in Urdu mostly we use word ^{to} _(main) or _(hum), is used.

۱۲۲

In this connection another important matter is that in Arabic the difference of Absent, Present Speaking Person, is not only clear but also the difference of **SEX** and Number is **VERY** clear. For this cause it is very easy to decide the actual sense of the sentences. Now Please learn the different Pronouns whose are used in different Persons. For that there will never be mistake.

in the translation of Sentences.

Nominative Detached Pronouns

المتكلمة المنفصلة

SEPARATED
NOM OR
DECIDED → NOMINATED
EXALTED → PRONOUNS
PRONOUNS OR PRONOUNS

SING: DUAL PLURAL

MAS (He) one man ¹لها They (Two men)

ABSENT ²عليه ³عليه They (more than two)

PRESENT MAS You (one woman) ⁴عليه You They (more than two women)

FEM You (one woman) ⁵عليه You They (more than two women)

MAS (one man) ⁶عليه We We (more than two men)

FEM (one woman) ⁷عليه We We (more than two women)

SPEAKING PERSON, ⁸عليه

11: Please keep in mind some matters about those Pronouns.

No 1: First of all that we have studied in Paragraph no 1. That all Pronouns are Proper that's why those Pronouns are used as Subject in most sentences.

For example

هو رجل صالح

He is a Pious man.

هناك نساء صالحات

There are Pious women

No 2 is in the Paragraph no 11

We have discussed the MABNI NOUNS. Now please note that all those Pronouns are MABNI and because Pronouns are used as MABNI NOUNS subject that's why they are supposed as Nominated means in nominative case. That's why there name is Nominated Pronouns.

No 3 is that those Pronouns are not written with any word.

are attached with any word.
But their writing and wording (ev)
Pronunciation is separate and
Permanent, That's why these Pre-
nouns are also called as separated
Prenouns.

No: 4 The Prenoun is is
is written and Pronounced
as is means without is

Q: 4 We have studied in Paragraph. No
Q: 1 that Predicate is mostly
Common. Now please understand
two exceptions that when ~~the~~
Predicate is used as Proper:
First exception is that if the
Predicate is not Adjective then
this Predicate can be Proper

For examples:

↓
am Youself.
is is is

Second exception is that if Predic-
ate is Noun Adjective and if
we need it to convert as Proper
then we produce a separated
Prenoun is (is) between
Subject and Predicate.
For example

is is is
man is Pious

Some times we use this technique for producing the indefinite sense. That's why this translation is also possible (of above sentence)

Possible " Only man is Pious)

That's why

الرجال هم الأبرار

means: Men are Pious OR only men are Pious

EXERCISE NO 12

Learn the following words and translate the sentences beneath them

كاتبٌ Servant
قلوبهم Delighted heart

كبيرٌ Bulky (Big body)
جداً Very much

لكن But
نصيحة Advice

ربحاً Profitable

TRANSLATE IN ARABIC

① الْخَلْدُ مَالِي الْغَنِيِّ طَائِفًا مُرْتَابًا وَهِيَ
مَنْجَعِيَانِي

② إِنَّ الْأَرْهَفِيَّ وَالشَّهَوْدِيَّ مُتَلَابِقَانِ
وَهُنَّ أَيْتٌ بَيْنَتِي

③ إِنَّ الشَّجَرِيَّ حَلَالٌ مَسِيحِي وَهُوَ طَالِمٌ
عَظِيمٌ

④ آأَنْتِ، الْخُرَاصِيَّةُ

⑤ مَا أَنَا إِلَّا مُخْمَرٌ

⑥ خَلِّ كَرِيْمٌ مَحَلِيَّةٌ لَسَانُ نَهْمٌ

⑦ لَا هِيَ مَحَلِيَّةٌ كَسَلًا نَهْمٌ بَلْ هِيَ
مَحَلِيَّةٌ مَجْتَهِدَةٌ

- ⑧ خَلَّ الْأَسْلَامَ دِحْيَ بْنَ طَلْحٍ
بَلَى أَوْ حَوْ مِحْرَاطَ مُسْتَقِيمٍ
- ⑨ الْأَدْرَسِيُّ سَهْلٌ الْبَحِيُّ حَوْطَوْلٌ
الْبَيْحِيُّ الْبَغِيضِيُّ هَبْرَانُ صَبِيحٌ
- ⑩ بَلَى أَوْ حَوْ مِحْرَاطَ مُسْتَقِيمٍ هَلَا
آ آ نَسْتُمْ حَيَاطَوْلٌ ؟
- ⑪ مَا كُنَّ بِهَيَاطِيَّتِ بَلْ كُنَّ مَوَالِيُونَ
أَلَّ الْبَحْرِيُّ بَيْنَ الْأَمَّا الْبَحْرِيِّ جَالِسَانِ
- ⑫ أَلَّ الْبَحْرِيُّ بَيْنَ الْأَمَّا الْبَحْرِيِّ جَالِسَانِ
أَلَّ الْبَحْرِيُّ بَيْنَ الْأَمَّا الْبَحْرِيِّ جَالِسَانِ
- ⑬ أَلَّ الْبَحْرِيُّ بَيْنَ الْأَمَّا الْبَحْرِيِّ جَالِسَانِ
أَلَّ الْبَحْرِيُّ بَيْنَ الْأَمَّا الْبَحْرِيِّ جَالِسَانِ
- ⑭ أَلَّ الْبَحْرِيُّ بَيْنَ الْأَمَّا الْبَحْرِيِّ جَالِسَانِ
أَلَّ الْبَحْرِيُّ بَيْنَ الْأَمَّا الْبَحْرِيِّ جَالِسَانِ