9. Subject فَاعِلٌ , Verb فِعْلٌ , and Object مَفْعُولٌ

In general, in an Arabic sentence, the verb comes first, followed by the subject and the object. A Double Dhammah or tanveen (- ٌ) is placed on the subject and double fathah (- ً) is placed on the object. Look at the following examples:

Hameed read the Qur'an.	قَرَأَ حَمِيدٌ قُرْآنًا	
Iqbal wrote a book.	كَتَبَ اِقْبَالٌ كِتَابًا	

In the first sentence, *read* is the verb, *Hameed* is the subject, and *the Qur'an* is the object.   In the second one, *wrote* is the verb, *Iqbal* is the subject, and *a book* is the object.

*********************** **Vocabulary for Lesson No. 9** ***********************

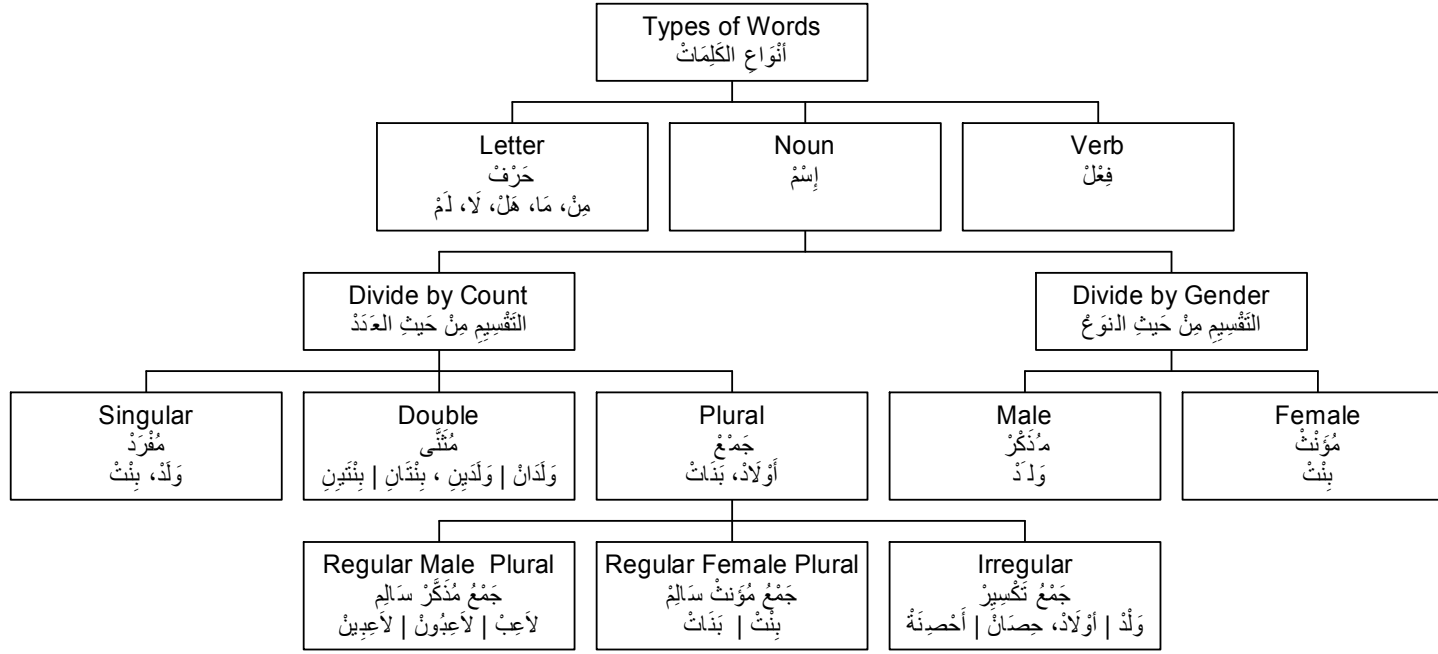|					
read	قَرَأَ	made	جَعَلَ	created	خَلَقَ
wrote	كَتَبَ	separated	فَرَقَ	collected	جَمَعَ
cheated	خَدَعَ	water	مَاءٌ	wealth, means	مَالٌ

===================== **Exercises for Lesson No. 9** =====================

Translate the following into English. The translation is also provided to help you check your answers.

(1) | Allah made Muhammad (pbuh) a messenger.

(2) | Allah created the people.

(3) | Allah revealed the book.

(4) | The Satan cheacter the man.

(5) | We parted the sea.

Note: *When a word is attached with* أَلْ *then one of two fathah (- ً), kasrah (- ٍ) or dhammah (*

- ٌ) in a tanveen (- ً - ٍ or - ٌ) are dropped. For example, as shown in the above sentences, شَيْطَانٌ *has double dhammah, whereas* اَلشَّيْطَانُ *has one dhammah since* اَلْ *is attached with* طَـــلـرقٌ

. Similarly, رَسُولًا *has double fathah, whereas* اَلْبَحْرَ *has only one fathah.*

Noun Grammar

Types of Words
أنْوَاعِ الكَلِمَاتْ

Letter حَرْفْ مِنْ، مَا، هَلْ، لَا، لَمْ	**Noun** إِسْمْ	**Verb** فِعْلْ

Under **Noun**:
- **Divide by Count** التَّقْسِيمِ مِنْ حَيثِ العَدَدْ
- **Divide by Gender** التَّقْسِيمِ مِنْ حَيثِ النوْعُ

Divide by Count:
- **Singular** مُفْرَدْ — وَلَدْ، بِنْتْ
- **Double** مُثَنَّى — وَلَدَانْ | وَلَدَيِنِ ، بِنْتَانِ | بِنْتَيِنِ
- **Plural** جَمْعْ — أَوْلَادْ، بَنَاتْ

Divide by Gender:
- **Male** مُذَكَّرْ — وَلَدْ
- **Female** مُؤَنَّثْ — بِنْتْ

Under **Plural**:
- **Regular Male Plural** جَمْعُ مُذَكَّرْ سَالِمْ — لَاعِبْ | لَاعِبُونْ | لَاعِبِينْ
- **Regular Female Plural** جَمْعُ مُؤَنثْ سَالِمْ — بِنْتْ | بَنَاتْ
- **Irregular** جَمْعُ تَكْسِيرْ — وَلَدْ | أَوْلَادْ، حِصَانْ | أَحْصِنَةْ

Count	Regularity	Gender	مرفوع	منصوب	مجرور
Plural جمع	Regular سالم	Male مذكر	واو	ياء	
		Female مؤنث	ضمة	كسرة	
	Irregular تكسير		ضمة	فتحة	كسرة
Double مثني			ألف	ياء	
Singular مفرد			ضمة	فتحة	كسرة

How to convert singular to double, regular male plural and regular female plural

المثني (double) = المفرد + ان | ين
كتاب -> كتابان | كتابين

الجمع المذكر السالم(Standard Male Plural) = المفرد + ون | ين
لاعب -> لاعبون | لاعبين

الجمع المؤنث السالم (Standard Female Plural) = المفرد + ات
بنت -> بنات

Types of Sentences

Types of Sentences	How can you Tell the Difference	Components and Grammar	Default Irab
Sentences are two types	Noun Sentence: Starts with a noun	Subject (مُبْتَدَأْ) + Predicate (خَبَرْ)	المبتدأ مرفوع والخبر مرفوع
	Verb sentence: Starts with a verb	Verb (فِعْلْ) + Subject (فَاعِلْ) + Object (مَفْعُولْ بِهِ) or (فَاعِلْ) Subject + Object (مَفْعُولْ بِهِ) + Verb (فِعْلْ)	الفاعل مرفوع والمفعول به منصوب الفعل يعتمد علي الزمن Verb Irab depends on the tense

Verb Grammar

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                    Types of Words
                   أنْوَاعِ الكَلِمَاتْ
        ┌──────────────┼──────────────┐
     Letter           Noun           Verb
     حَرْفْ            إِسْمْ           فِعْلْ
مِنْ، مَا، هَلْ، لَا، لَمْ
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   Past              Command           Future         Future Command        Present
فِعْلْ مَاضِي      فِعْلْ أَمْرْ      فِعْلْ مُسْتَقْبِلْ   فِعّلْ أَمْرْ مُسْتَقْبَلْ   فِعْلْ مُضَارِعْ
مَبْنِيْ عَلَيَ أَلْفَتْح   مَبْنِي عَلَيَ الْسُكُونْ   مَرْفُوعْ         مَبْنِي عَلَيَ الْسُكُونْ   مَرْفُوعْ
لَعِبَ، شَرِبَ      إِلْعَبْ، إِشْرَبْ   سَيَلْعَبْ، سَيَشْرَبُ   سَتَلْعَبْ، سَتْشْرَبْ   يَلْعَبْ، يَشْرَبُ
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