

# More Prepositions and Examples from Quran

(59:21) Had We sent down this Quran <b>on</b> a mountain ...	... جَبَلٍ <b>عَلَى</b>	On	عَلَى
(96:2) He created man <b>from</b> a clot	خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ	From	مِنْ
(26:50) we shall but return <b>to</b> our Lord	إِنَّا إِلَىٰ رَبِّنَا مُنْقَلِبُونَ	To	إِلَىٰ
(97:1) We have indeed revealed this (Message) <b>in</b> the Night of Power	إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ	In	فِي
(2:119) And thou will not be asked <b>about</b> the owners of hell-fire	وَلَا تُسْأَلُ عَنْ أَصْحَابِ الْجَحِيمِ	About, concerning	عَنْ
(2:284) To Allah <b>belongs</b> whatever is in the heavens and whatever is in the earth.	لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ	Belongs to, for	لِ
(2:153) O ye who believe! seek help <b>with</b> patient perseverance and prayer; for Allah is with those who patiently persevere.	يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اسْتَعِينُوا بِالصَّبْرِ وَالصَّلَاةِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ	By, at, in	بِ

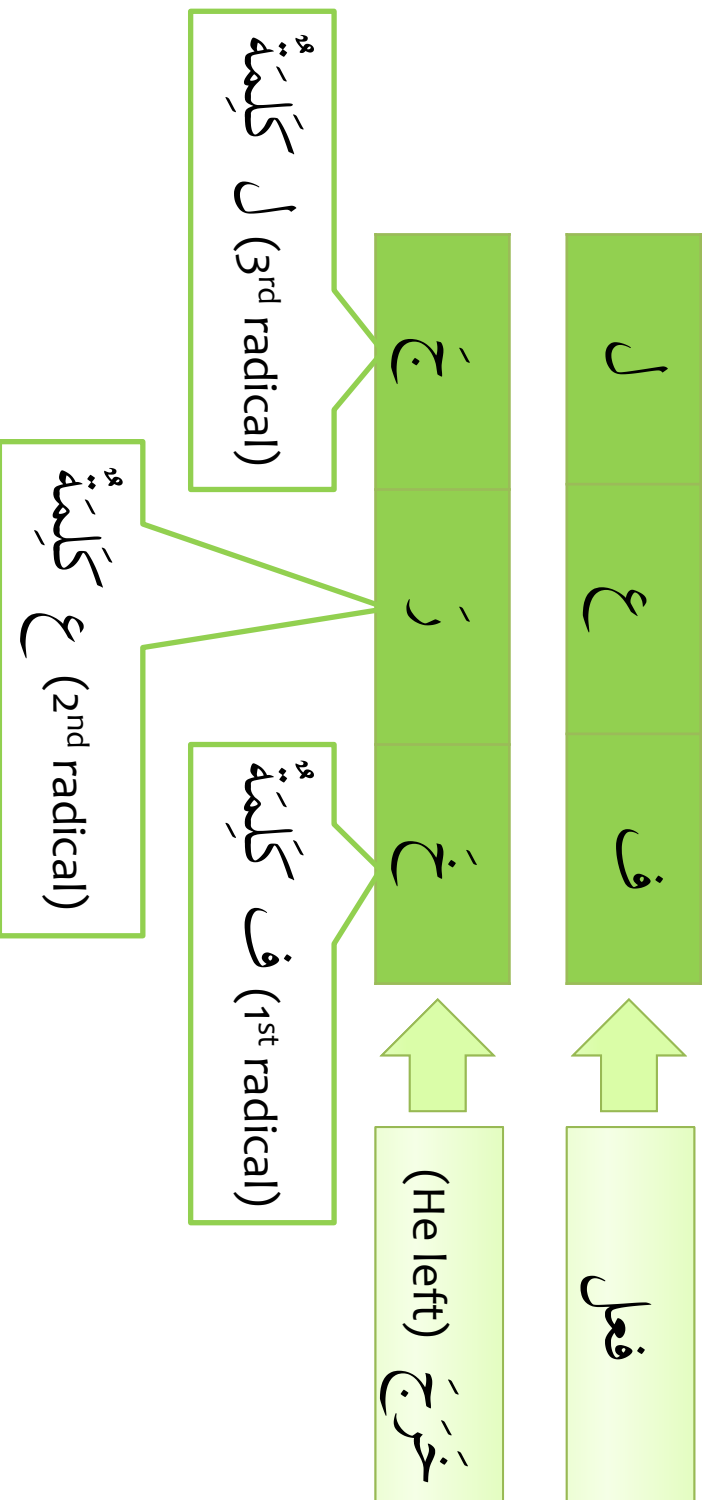
# الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي (The Past Tense Verb)

- Verb = Action = فَعَلَ
- Doer = Subject = فَاعِلٌ
- Base form of all Arabic verbs is in the past tense (مَاضٍ)
- The base form of the verb always corresponds to the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular masculine pronoun, i.e. he (هُوَ)
- The doer of the action (مُسْتَفْعِلٌ) is hidden (مُخْفَى) within the base form of the verb (فَعَلَ). Notice the hidden “he” in خَرَجَ

خَرَجَ (He left)

# Anatomy of The Past Tense Verb

- Almost all Arabic verbs can be traced back to a three letter verb. The remaining few exceptions are traced to a four letter verb.
- To understand their structure, the three letter verbs are defined on the pattern of فعل as follows.



# جَارٌ وَ مَجْرُورٌ Nominal Sentence with

Muhammad is in the mosque		
the mosque	in	Muhammad
المَسْجِدِ	فِي	مُحَمَّدٌ
إِسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ	حَرْفٌ جَرٌّ	مَبْتَدَأٌ
جَارٌ وَ مَجْرُورٌ، شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ، خَبَرٌ		

It is on a table		
a table	on	It
مَكْتَبٍ	عَلَى	هُوَ
إِسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ	حَرْفٌ جَرٌّ	مَبْتَدَأٌ
جَارٌ وَ مَجْرُورٌ، شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ، خَبَرٌ		

# Anatomy of The Past Tense Verb

فِعْلٌ <sup>٢٨</sup>	Meaning	ف كَلِمَةٌ <sup>٢٨</sup>	ع كَلِمَةٌ <sup>٢٨</sup>	ل كَلِمَةٌ <sup>٢٨</sup>
ذَهَبَ	He left	ذَ	هَ	بَ
جَلَسَ	He sat	جَ	لَ	سَ
نَصَرَ	He helped	نَ	صَ	رَ
سَمِعَ	He heard	سَ	مَ	عَ
كَرَّمَ	He became noble	لَكَ	رُ	مَ

- In the base form for all 3 letter past tense verbs:
  - فَتْحَةٌ<sup>٢٨</sup> and كَلِمَةٌ<sup>٢٨</sup> ف كَلِمَةٌ<sup>٢٨</sup> always have a فَتْحَةٌ<sup>٢٨</sup>
  - كَسْرَةٌ<sup>٢٨</sup> or فَتْحَةٌ<sup>٢٨</sup>, ضَمَّةٌ<sup>٢٨</sup> can have a كَلِمَةٌ<sup>٢٨</sup> ع

# Detached Pronoun (ضَمِيرٌ مَنْفَصِلٌ)

3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	Masculine	Singular	He, It	هُوَ	مُفْرَدٌ	مَذَكَّرٌ	غَائِبٌ
		“Dual”	They (2)	هُمَا	مُتَنِي		
		Plural	They	هُمْ	جَمْعٌ		
	Feminine	Singular	She, It	هِيَ	مُفْرَدٌ	مَوْثِقٌ	
		“Dual”	They (2)	هُمَا	مُتَنِي		
		Plural	They	هُنَّ	جَمْعٌ		
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	Masculine	Singular	You	أَنْتَ	مُفْرَدٌ	مَذَكَّرٌ	مُخَاطَبٌ
		“Dual”	You (2)	أَنْتُمَا	مُتَنِي		
		Plural	You (>2)	أَنْتُمْ	جَمْعٌ		
	Feminine	Singular	You	أَنْتِ	مُفْرَدٌ	مَوْثِقٌ	
		“Dual”	You (2)	أَنْتُمَا	مُتَنِي		
		Plural	You (>2)	أَنْتُنَّ	جَمْعٌ		
1 <sup>st</sup> person	Masc. & Fem.	Singular	I	أَنَا	مُفْرَدٌ	مَذَكَّرٌ وَمَوْثِقٌ	مُتَكَلِّمٌ
		Plural	We	نَحْنُ	جَمْعٌ		

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خَرَجَ (He left)

# Detached Pronoun (ضَمِيرٌ مُنْفَصِلٌ)

3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	Masculine	Singular	He, It	هُوَ	مُفْرَدٌ	مَذَكَّرٌ	غَائِبٌ
		“Dual”	They (2)	هُمَا	مُتَنِي		
		Plural	They	هُمْ	جَمْعٌ		
	Feminine	Singular	She, It	هِيَ	مُفْرَدٌ	مَوْزُونٌ	
		“Dual”	They (2)	هُمَا	مُتَنِي		
		Plural	They	هُنَّ	جَمْعٌ		
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	Masculine	Singular	You	أَنْتَ	مُفْرَدٌ	مَذَكَّرٌ	مُخَاطَبٌ
		“Dual”	You (2)	أَنْتُمَا	مُتَنِي		
		Plural	You (>2)	أَنْتُمْ	جَمْعٌ		
	Feminine	Singular	You	أَنْتِ	مُفْرَدٌ	مَوْزُونٌ	
		“Dual”	You (2)	أَنْتُمَا	مُتَنِي		
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1 <sup>st</sup> person	Masc. & Fem.	Singular	I	أَنَا	مُفْرَدٌ	مَذَكَّرٌ وَمَوْزُونٌ	مُتَكَلِّمٌ
		Plural	We	نَحْنُ	جَمْعٌ		



## Detached Pronoun (ضَمِيرٌ مُنْفَصِلٌ)

- Are never attached with any other word
- Are always مَعْرِفَةٌ (definite)
- Are considered مَرْفُوعٌ (nominative case), even though most of them do not have a ضَمَّةٌ (dummah) ending
- Are fixed in their case, i.e. their ending does not change
  - In Arabic such nouns are called مَبْنِيٌّ (fixed)

هُوَ
هُمَا
هُمْ
هِيَ
هُمَا
هُنَّ
أَنْتَ
أَنْتُمَا
أَنْتُمْ
أَنْتِ
أَنْتُمَا
أَنْتِمْ
أَنَا
نَحْنُ

شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ	The Phrase
<p>ظَرَفٌ وَمُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ ( ظَرَفٌ + اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ )</p> <p><b>Adverbial Phrase</b> (adverb followed by a noun or pronoun)</p>	<p>جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ ( حَرْفُ جَرٍّ + اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ )</p> <p><b>Prepositional Phrase</b> (preposition followed by a noun or pronoun)</p>
<p>ظَرَفٌ <b>Adverb</b></p>	<p>حَرْفُ جَرٍّ <b>Preposition</b></p>
<p>أَمَامَ in front</p>	<p>فَوْقَ above</p>
<p>خَلْفَ behind</p>	<p>تَحْتَ under</p>
<p>أَمَامَ in front</p>	<p>فِي in</p>
<p>خَلْفَ behind</p>	<p>إِلَى to</p>
<p>خَلْفَ behind</p>	<p>مِنْ from</p>
<p>خَلْفَ behind</p>	<p>عَلَى on</p>
<p>خَلْفَ behind</p>	<p>عَنْ away from</p>
<p>أَمَامَ الشَّجَرَةِ عَصْفُورٌ. (١)</p>	<p>لِلَّهِ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَى. (١)</p>
<p>أَمَامَ الْبَيْتِ شَجَرَةٌ كَبِيرَةٌ. (٢)</p>	<p>فِي الْبَيْتِ رَجُلٌ. (٢)</p>
<p>تَحْتَ السَّيَّارَةِ كَلْبٌ صَغِيرٌ. (٣)</p>	<p>عَلَى السَّرِيرِ سَاعَةٌ جَمِيلَةٌ. (٣)</p>
<p>خَلْفَ الْمُدَرِّسِ سُبُورَةٌ. (٤)</p>	<p>عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ كِتَابٌ جَدِيدٌ. (٤)</p>
<p><b>Please remember</b> that شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ ( Phrase), such as ظَرَفٌ وَمُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ ( Adverbial phrases ) and جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ ( Prepositional phrases ) <b>can never be</b> مُبْتَدَأٌ (Subject ) even though a sentence may begin with it. The subject of a nominal sentence <b>must be</b> a noun or pronoun.</p>	