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# تَيْسِيرُ تَعَلُّمِ اللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ لِلدِّرَاسَةِ التَّعْبُدِيَّةِ

**Facilitating the Learning of Arabic for Devotional Studies**

*Taysir Ta'allum al-Lughah al-'Arabiyyah li al-Dirāsah al-Ta'abbudiyyah*

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Lesson 7 - Form I Verbs in Juz' 'Amma

# Verb Forms Found In Juz' 'Ammā

## I

*“To come or to bring”; (أتى)*

Q 98: 1.

*“To hear/authorize”; (أذن)*

Q 78: 38.

84: 2, 5.

*“To eat”; (أكل)*

Q 89: 19.

*“To command”; (أمر)*

Q 80: 23.

96: 12.

98: 5.

*“To be stingy”; (بخل)*

Q 92: 8.

*“To test or to know through testing”; (بلو)*

Q 86: 9.

*“To build”; (بني)*

Q 78: 12.

79: 27.

91: 5.

<sup>1</sup>(بَعَثَ) “To scatter things around”;

Q 82: 4.

100: 9.

(تَبَعَ) “To follow”;

Q 79: 7.

(تَلَا) “To read or recite aloud or to follow”;

Q 83: 13.

91: 2.

98: 2.

(تَوَبَّ) “To repent”;

Q 85: 10.

(ثَقَلَ) “To be heavy”;

Q 101: 6.

(جَرَا) “To flow”;

Q 98: 8.

(جَعَلَ) “To make; to bring about; to make happen”;

Q 78: 6, 9, 10, 11, 13.

87: 5.

90: 8.

105: 2, 5.

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<sup>1</sup> The verb بَعَثَ is listed here under **Form I** because despite having four root letters, they're actually part of the root. As al-Jurjani says, أَبْنِيَةُ الْأَفْعَالِ ثَلَاثِيٌّ وَرُبَاعِيٌّ - verbs are constructed on two types: three- and four-letter constructions (meaning **root** letters).

*“To gather together”*; (جمع)

Q 104: 2.

*“To cut through or to penetrate”*; (جوب)

Q 89: 9.

*“To come”*; (جيا)

Q 79: 34.

80: 2, 8, 33.

89: 22, 23.

98: 4.

110: 1.

*“To think or consider”*; (حسب)

Q 90: 5, 7.

104: 3.

*“To be jealous”*; (حسد)

Q 113: 5.

*“To gather or summon”*; (حشر)

Q 79: 23.

81: 5.

*“To push or goad to go forward”*; (حضض)

Q 107: 3.

*“To return or diminish”*; (حور)

Q 84: 14.

“*To live*”; (حيا)

Q 87: 13.

“*To leave or exit*”; (خرج)

Q 86: 7.

“*To fear*”; (خشى)

Q 79: 19, 26, 45

80: 9.

87: 10.

98: 8.

“*To be light*”; (خفف)

Q 101: 8.

“*To be hidden or concealed*”; (خفي)

Q 87: 7.

“*To create*”; (خلق)

Q 78: 8

80: 18, 19.

82: 7.

86: 5, 6.

87: 2.

88: 17.

89: 8.

90: 4.

92: 3.

95: 4.

96: 1, 2.

113: 2.

“*To fear*”; (خوف)

Q 79: 40.

91: 15.

“*To fail or ruin*”; (خيب)

Q 91: 10.

“*To spread out*”; (دحا)

Q 79: 30.

“*To enter*”; (دخل)

Q 89: 29, 30.

110: 2.

“*To call or invite*”; (دعا)

Q 84: 11.

96: 17, 18.

“*To rebuff or turn away*”; (دعع)

Q 107: 2.

“*To smash or pulverize*”; (دمدم)<sup>2</sup>

Q 91: 14.

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<sup>2</sup> The verb دمدم is another **four-part** verb. This is its **Form I**. See بعثر for al-Jurjani’s comments.

*“To remember or to mention”*; (ذکر)

Q 80: 12.

87: 15.

*“To go”*; (ذهب)

Q 79: 17.

81: 26.

*“To taste”*; (ذوق)

Q 78: 24, 30.

*“To see”*; (رأي)

Q 79: 36, 46.

81: 23.

83: 32.

89: 6.

90: 7.

96: 7, 9, 11, 13, 14.

99: 8.

102: 6, 7.

105: 1.

107: 1.

110: 2.

*“To hope/to have hope”*; (رجا)

Q 78: 27.

*“To return or go back”*; (رجع)

Q 89: 28.

“To shake”; (رجف)

Q 79: 6.

“To send back or refute”; (ردد)

Q 95: 5.

“To be pleased or contented”; (رضي)

Q 79: 6.

98: 8.

“To desire, covet, or crave”; (رغب)

Q 94: 8.

“To raise”; (رفع)

Q 79: 29.

88: 18.

94: 4.

“To embark on a voyage or trip”; (ركب)

Q 84: 19.

“To throw, fling, or hurl”; (رمي)

Q 105: 4.

“To seize or lock up”; (رين)

Q 83: 14.

“To shake, to quake”; (زلزل)<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Four-part verb. See بعثر for notes.



Q 99: 1.

*“To visit”*; (زور)

Q 102: 2.

*“To increase”*; (زيد)

Q 78: 30.

*“To ask”*; (سأل).

Q 79: 42.

81: 8.

*“To be silent or still”*; (سجا).

Q 93: 2.

*“To prostrate”*; (سجد).

Q 84: 21.

96: 19.

*“To expand”*; (شرح).

Q 94: 1.

*“To embark or set out at night”*; (سري).

Q 89: 4.

*“To flatten or make level”*; (سطح).

Q 88: 20.

*“To strive, to work hard”*; (سعا).

Q 79: 22, 35.

80: 8.

“To scorch”; (سفع).

Q 96: 15<sup>4</sup>.

“To drink from or offer a drink”; (سقي).

Q 88: 5.

91: 13.

“To hear”; (سمع)

Q 78: 35.

88: 11.

“To drink”; (شرب)

Q 83: 28.

“To give testimony, to witness”; (شهد)

Q 83: 21.

“To split”; (شق)

Q 78: 39.

80: 12, 22.

“To will/desire”; (شيأ)

Q 78: 39.

80: 12, 22.

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<sup>4</sup> This passage comprises both a **prefix** and a suffix **attached** to the verb سفع. The ending suffix, the **nūn of emphasis** (نون التوكيد), indicated by **tanwīn** (two fathahs), will be covered in later, more advanced lessons.

81: 28, 29.

82: 8.

87: 7.

*“To pour or empty out”; (صبب)*

Q 80: 25.

89: 13.

*“To come out of or emerge from”; (صدر)*

Q 99: 6.

*“To burn”; (صلي)*

Q 82: 15.

83: 16.

84: 12.

87: 12.

88: 4.

92: 15.

111: 3.

*“To laugh”; (ضحك)*

Q 83: 34.

*“To spread out or flatten”; (طحا).*

Q 91: 6.

*“To be extreme or go beyond limits”; (طغي).*

Q 79: 37.

89: 11.

96: 6.

*“To think, speculate, or consider”*; (ظنن).

Q 83: 4.

84; 14.

*“To worship”*; (عبد).

Q 98: 5.

106: 3.

109: 2, 3, 4, 5.

*“To frown”*; (عبس).

Q 80: 1.

*“To be fair, balanced or equal”*; (عدل).

Q 82: 7.

*“To know”*; (عرف).

Q 83: 24.

*“To disobey”*; (عصا).

Q 79: 21.

*“To harm or wound”*; (عقر).

Q 91: 14.

*“To know”*; (علم).

Q 78: 4.

81: 14.

82: 5, 12.

87: 7.

96: 5, 14.

100: 9.

102: 3, 4, 5.

*“To know”*; (عمل).

Q 84: 25.

85: 11.

95: 6.

98: 7.

99: 7, 8.

103: 3.

*“To seek protection”*; (عوذ).

Q 113: 1.

114: 1.

*“To cover up”*; (غشي).

Q 91: 4.

92: 1.

*“To open”*; (فتح)

Q 78: 19.

*“To test or put through a trial”*; (فتن)

Q 85: 10.

*“To run away or flee”*; (فرر)

Q 80: 34.

*“To be empty, unburdened or to complete”;* (فرغ)

Q 94: 7.

*“To do or act”;* (فعل)

Q 85: 7.

89: 6.

105: 1.

*“To kill or to master”;* (قتل)<sup>5</sup>

Q 80: 17.

81: 9.

85: 4.

*“To measure, portion out, assess or have power over”;* (قدر)

Q 89: 16.

90: 5.

*“To read or recite”;* (قرأ)

Q 84: 21.

96: 1, 3.

*“To conclude or finish, provide a (legal) judgment”;* (قضي)

Q 80: 23.

*“To hate or loathe”;* (قلا)

Q 93: 3.

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<sup>5</sup> In Sūrah ‘Abasa the word قتل is used in its passive voice قُتِلَ with the vowelizing being fathāh, dammah, and kasrah. In this voicing it takes on the metaphorical meaning of “to be damned” but we can also still link it to its root meaning of “to kill” in the following ḥadīth: كَتَلَ الَّذِي يَذْكُرُ رَبَّهُ وَالَّذِي لَا يَذْكُرُ رَبَّهُ كَالْحَيِّ وَالْمَيِّتِ.

*“To compel, to or to be forceful with”;* (قهر)

Q 93: 9.

*“To speak/say”;* (قول)

Q 78: 38, 40.

79: 10, 12, 18, 24.

83: 13, 17, 32.

89: 15, 16, 24.

90: 6.

91: 13.

99: 3.

109: 1.

112: 1.

113: 1.

114: 1.

*“To stand (up)”;* (قوم)

Q 78: 38.

83: 6.

*“To earn”;* (كسب)

Q 83: 14.

111: 2.

*“To scrape off or remove a covering”;* (كشط)

Q 81: 11.

*“To reject, cover up or disbelieve”;* (كفر)

Q 84: 22.

85: 19.  
88: 23.  
90: 19.  
98: 1, 6.

*“To be”*; (كون)

Q 78: 17, 19, 21, 27, 40.

79: 11.  
83: 29, 36.  
84: 13, 15.  
90: 17.  
96: 11.  
98: 1.  
101: 4, 5.  
110: 3.  
112: 4.

*“To try and outwit or outsmart”*; (كيد)

Q 86: 15, 16.

*“To measure or portion out to some established standard”*; (كيل)

Q 83: 3.

*“To linger or stay in a place for a short while”*; (لبث)

Q 79: 46.

*“Not, no, negation”*; (ليس)<sup>6</sup>

Q 88: 6, 22.

95: 8.

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<sup>6</sup> The verb ليس has no present tense conjugation.



*“To flatten or spread out or elongate”;* (مدد)

Q 84: 3.

*“To own”;* (ملك)

Q 78: 37.

82: 19.

*“To block, detain, or hinder”;* (منع)

Q 107: 7.

*“To flatten; to spread out”;* (مهد).

Q 78: 6.

*“To die”;* (ميت).

Q 87: 13.

*“To slaughter or sacrifice”;* (نحر)

Q 108: 2.

*“To forget”;* (نسي)

Q 87: 6.

*“To unfold or spread out”;* (نشر)

Q 81: 10.

*“To erect or setup”;* (نصب)

Q 88: 19.

*“To see, look, or consider”;* (نظر)

Q 78: 40.

83: 23, 35.

86: 5.

88: 17.

*“To benefit”;* (نفع)

Q 80: 4.

87: 9.

*“To persecute, to be spiteful”;* (نقم)

Q 85: 8.

*“To speak harshly to in a rush of words”;* (نهر)<sup>7</sup>

Q 93: 9.

*“To prohibit or reject”;* (نهي)

Q 79: 40.

96: 9.

*“To guide”;* (هدي)

Q 87: 3.

93: 7.

*“To find”;* (وجد)

Q 93: 6, 7, 8.

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<sup>7</sup> Like a river, hence the noun نهر “river” which rushes forward and أنهار “day time (dawn to dusk)” as time just rushes by.

*“To balance, weigh, or sell by weight”;* (وزن)

Q 83: 3.

*“To in the middle or the midst”;* (وسط)

Q 100: 5.

*“To bring together or to carry a load”;* (وسق)

Q 84: 17.

*“To whisper”;* (وسوس)<sup>8</sup>

Q 114: 5.

*“To unsaddle or to remove a load”;* (وضع)

Q 94: 2.

*“To become dark or gloomy”;* (وقب)

Q 113: 3.

*“To be born”;* (ولد)

Q 112: 3<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> A four-part verb. See بعثر for notes.

<sup>9</sup> Note that the verb يلد and يولد are both from **Form I**. The conjugation of يولد is in the **passive present tense**. It is also what we call majzum (مجزوم), which we'll cover later.