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Day 2:

PART 1

On Day 1, we were introduced to status being defined by ending sounds and two groups of ending combination (the pair and plural). Yesterday, we added a third group to this scenario; the feminine plural group. In other words, the scheme that is in your notes should be as follows:

Pair Group:

مُسْلِمَانِ مُسْلِمَيْنِ مُسْلِمَيْنِ مُسْلِمَيْنِ مُسْلِمَانِ مُسْلِمَانِ مُسْلِمَانِ

Plural Group: (masculine and more than 2)

مُسْلِمُوْنَ مُسْلِمِیْنَ مُسْلِمِیْنَ مُسْلِمِیْنَ مُسْلِمِیْنَ OONA EENA EENA as in

Feminine Plural Group: (feminine & more than 2)

مُسْلِمَاتٌ مُسْلِمَاتٍ مُسْلِمَاتٍ مُسْلِمَاتٍ مُسْلِمَاتٍ AATUN AATIN AATIN as in

PART 2: Notes on Light & Heavy Status

- a. Normally a word should be heavy, and we must have reason for making it light.
- b. All words on page 6 are heavy (and so are any words in Arabic that have endings similar to the words on page 6) Each of them can be lightened by removing the extra ن sound.

 This can be done in two ways. Firstly, if you see a double accent in words such as كِتَابُ or you can lighten a word by removing the extra ن from its ending combination. In cases like مُشْرِقَيْنِ and كَافِرُوْنَ and كَافِرُوْنَ and كَافِرُوْنَ and كَافِرُوْنَ and practice, make sure you can identify the words on page 7 as either light or heavy.
- c. In class I told you that there are altogether four major reasons for an ism to be light. We will fill out those reasons on page 8 throughout the course.

PART 3: Flexibility of Status

Your notes should look like the following:

- 1. Fully Flexible/ Normal (all the words on page 6 and any word consistent with the endings on page 6)
- 2. Non Flexible (words that show no change regardless of R, N, J) Examples:

3. Partly Flexible

In class we limited our discussion to two kinds of partly flexibles; specific names of places & non-Arabs. Partly flexible have a slightly different scheme when going from raf' to nash to jarr.

would have the scheme صَالِحُ for Raf', صَالِحُ for Nasb مالِحٌ for Jarr, a partly flexible ism like صَالِحِ (non-Arab) would have the scheme for إِسْمَاعِيْلُ for Raf', إِسْمَاعِيْلُ for Raf' إِسْمَاعِيْلُ for Raf' إِسْمَاعِيْلُ for Nasb and

In other words, partly flexible isms have to be light and can never take an 'i' or کسرة sound. Recall that lightness means that the word cannot have double accent like 'un' 'an' 'in', nor can its combination end with a ن.

4. In class I shared with you that only four of the prophets are Arabs according to a hadith of the Messenger (S).

These four are مُوْد ,شُعَيْب and عُمَد . These names will not be considered partly flexible because they are Arabs. All other names of prophets therefore will be assumed non-Arab. This eliminates the guessing game for you. Otherwise you would have been left in dark wondering which names are Arab in the Qur'an and which aren't. Here are some raf' nasb and jarr schemes for a variety of words that are fully, partly and non-flexible.

Explanation	Jarr	Nasb	Raf'
Fully flexible	صَالِحٍ	صَالِحًا	صَالِحُ
Partly flexible because he's not Arab	يَعْقُوْبَ	يَعْقُوْبَ	يَعْقُوبُ

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Partly flexible because it's a location	مَكَّةَ	مَكَّةَ	مَكَّةُ
Partly flexible because it's a location	يَثْرِبَ	يَثْرِبَ	يَثْرِبُ
Partly flexible for two possible reasons: it is a non-Arab	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	ء ن ^ا ہے و
word originating from Persian and, of course it's a	بجهم	بهما	بهم
location.			
Fully flexible because it's a regular Arab name	زَيْدٍ	زَيْدًا	زَيْدُ
Partly flexible because he's a non-Arab	إِبْرَاهِيْمَ	إِبْرَاهِيْمَ	إِبْرَاهِيْمُ
Non-flexible even though we were expecting partly	مُوْسَى	مُوْسَى	مُوْسَى
flexible being that he's non-Arab. It is non-flexible			
because of the way it's spelled. It ends with an <i>alif</i> which			
cannot carry any accents.			
Since that is the case, we can't modify the word at all.			
Therefore, it is the same in raf', nasb or jarr i.e. non-			
flexible			
Same as مُوْسَى	عِیْسَی	عِیْسَی	عِیْسَی

5. The Exception: Places or Non-Arabs can be treated as regular Arabic words, i.e. fully flexibles if they are spelled with three letters. So even though the following words are non-Arabs and places, they aren't considered partly flexible. The following words are examples of exceptions:

Non Arab Prophet, but name is spelled with three letters. نُوْحًا نُوْحٍ

Non Arab Prophet, but name is spelled with three letters. لُوطًا لُوْطًا لُوْطٍا

اعَادًا عَادًا عَادًا عَادًا عَادًا عَادًا عَادًا عَادًا عَادًا عَادٍ Non Arab name, spelled with three letters.

عَدْنٌ عَدْنًا عَدْنِ Name of place, spelled with three letters.

Recall that $\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}_{a}$ and $\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}_{a}$ are not qualified because they aren't actually three letters (two \mathbb{Z}_{a} 's in \mathbb{Z}_{a} and two \mathbb{Z}_{a} 's in \mathbb{Z}_{a} and two \mathbb{Z}_{a} make them four letters each). Their raf' nasb jarr scheme will therefore be just like some of the partly flexibles illustrated in point 4.

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- 6. Point 6 is not officially part of the course. It is being mentioned for your information only. Here is a thorough list of all the different kinds of words that are considered partly flexible (u, a, a for r, n, j respectively) in the Arabic language:
- I. Singular words that end with a stretched alif & hamza (ألف ممدودة) for instance:

II. Plural that have stretched alif and hamza such as:

III. Certain kinds of plurals that have an alif in the middle somewhere such as

IV. Unique Arab names (names that exist for one gender and don't have a counterpart in the opposite gender) eg:

V. Any particular name in Arabic that sounds like a fi'l such as

VI. Non Arab or Places spelled with more than three letters such as

Such as ان Any name that ends with

Such as ان Any adjective that ends with

- IX. Any compound name that is actually made of two words fused together such as حَضْرَمُوْتَ بَعْلَبَكَّ
- Any names that are actually three letters shortened versions of a bigger word such as
 وُحَلُ becomes وَاحِلُ عُمْرُ becomes
- XI. Any comparative/superlative adjectives that sound like a fi'l such as
 الْكُمْ أَخْتُوا الْحَمْقُ أَكْمَ أَفْضَالُ
- XII. An ism used for numerical purposes; 3 each, 4 each etc.

PART 4: Answers for Surah Al-Qari'ah Words

jarr, عِيْشَةِ ,jarr المَنْفُوْشِ ,jarr العِهْنِ ,'raf الجِبَالُ ,raf المَبْثوثِ ,jarr الفَرَاشِ ,raf الناسُ ,asb العَهْنِ ,raf الطَّارِعَة jarr عِيْشَةِ ,jarr المَنْفُوْشِ ,raf العِهْنِ ,jarr رَاضِيَة raf رَاضِيَة