Huroof Naasibah

- These huroof will give a **nasab (fatha)** to the noun coming after it!

Indeed	إنَّ
Verily	أنَّ
As if	كَأَنَّ
However, but	لَكِنَّ
Maybe, hopefully	لَعَلَّ
If only, I wish	لَيْتَ

  - Both إنَّ and أَنَّ give the meaning of emphasis, but إنَّ will only come at the beginning of a sentence, while أَنَّ only comes in the middle of a sentence.

- Examples:

إنَّ الوَلَدَ مَرِيضٌ ← الوَلَدُ مَرِيضٌ

Indeed the boy is sick   The boy is sick

إنَّ اللهَ رَحِيمٌ ← اللهُ رَحِيمٌ

Indeed Allah is Merciful   Allah is Merciful

لعلَّ الغُرفَةَ نَظِيفَةٌ ← الغُرفَةُ نَظِيفَةٌ

I wish the room was clean   The room is clean

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Af'aal Naaqisah - كان و أَخَواتُها

- When كان is added to the beginning of a nominal sentence, it gives meaning of "was".
- Examples:

The house was small	كان البَيتُ صَغِيراً
The boy was smart	كانَ الوَلَدُ ذَكِيٌّ

- It is referred to as فعل ناقِص (Fil Naaqis)
  - It has similar qualities to a verb however, they do not conjugate the same as verbs.
  - It also does not have a doer or an object.
- How does كان affect the iraab of the words after it?
  - It gives the word directly after it rafa
  - It also affects the second word after it by giving it nasab.

<div align="center">

كان البَيتُ صَغِيراً
</div>

  - The ism directly after كان is referred to as Ism of كان
  - The second ism after كان is referred to as the Khabar of كان

Past Conjugations of كان

You 2 (m) were	كُنتُما	He/it was	كان
You all (m) were	كنتُم	They both were (m)	كانا
You (f) were	كُنتِ	They all were (m)	كانوا
You 2 (f) were	كنتما	She was	كانتْ
You all (f) were	كنتنَّ	They both were (f)	كانتا
I was	كُنتُ	They all were (f)	كُنَّ
We were	كُنَّا	You (m) were	كُنتَ

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- Sarf literally means "to make change".
  - In the context of Arabic, it refers to the knowledge of verbs and their changes.
- There are 4 types of verbs:
  - ماضي - Past
  - مُضارع - Present
  - أمر - Command
  - نَهي - Prohibition

Past Tense - الفِعل الماضي

- Fil Madhi describes an action or event that has already occurred.
  - Ex: He walked, she played, they spoke
- All past tense verbs will follow the pattern of فَعَلَ
  - The first letter of each verb will be called the faa kalimah.
  - The middle letter will be called the aiyn kalimah.
  - The last letter will be called the laam kalimah.
- Example:

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ضَرَبَ

Laam Kalimah   Aiyn Kalimah   Faa Kalimah

</div>

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Past Tense Verb Patterns

- There are 3 root letters of a verb.
- The Faa Kalimah and the Laam Kalimah are typically the same.
  - **The Ain Kalimah is what changes.**
- You will notice that all past tense verbs will follow one of the patterns below:

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كَرُمَ   سَمِعَ   نَصَرَ

</div>

Past Tense Verb Conjugations - Singular

	واحد		
Singular			
He helped	نَصَرَ	هُوَ	3rd Person (Male)
She	نَصَرَتْ	هِيَ	3rd Person (Female)
You	نَصَرْتَ	أَنْتَ	2nd Person (Male)
You(F)	نَصَرْتِ	أَنْتِ	2nd Person (Female)
I	نَصَرْتُ	أَنَا	1st Person

- There are 14 conjugations in Fil Madhi.
  - Each conjugation is called a sigha.
- Each sigha will inform us of 3 things:
  - Person (1st, 2nd, or 3rd person)
  - Gender (Masculine or Feminine)
  - Quantity (Singular, Dual, or Plural)
- The 14 past tense conjugations of the word نَصَرَ are shown below:

Past Tense Verbs

فعل ماضي

	Plural	جمع		Dual	تثنية		Singular	واحد		
	They	هُمْ نَصَرُوْا		They(2)	هُمَا نَصَرَا		He helped	هُوَ نَصَرَ		3rd Person (Male)
	They(F)	هُنَّ نَصَرْنَ		They(2)(F)	هُمَا نَصَرَتَا		She	هِيَ نَصَرَتْ		3rd Person (Female)
	You(all)	أَنْتُمْ نَصَرْتُمْ		You(2)	أَنْتُمَا نَصَرْتُمَا		You	أَنْتَ نَصَرْتَ		2nd Person (Male)
	You(all)(F)	أَنْتُنَّ نَصَرْتُنَّ		You(2)(F)	أَنْتُمَا نَصَرْتُمَا		You(F)	أَنْتِ نَصَرْتِ		2nd Person (Female)
	We		نَصَرْنَا			نَحْنُ	I	أَنَا نَصَرْتُ		1st Person

- When a verb is in the base form, it always has the pronoun of هو which represents the 3rd person singular masculine form.
  - There is no suffix for this pronoun
  - Examples:
He helped	نَصَرَ
He wrote	كَتَبَ
He found	وَجَدَ

- The pronouns هي adds the suffix of ت to represent a 3rd person **singular** feminine doer.
  - Examples:

She helped	نَصَرَتْ
She wrote	كَتَبَتْ
She found	وَجَدَتْ

- The pronoun of هما (for males) is represented through the suffix of alif (I).
    - It used for the 3rd person **dual masculine** verb.
    - Whenever there is an alif at the end of a word, it will always be dual no matter what tense the verb is in.
    - Examples:

They both helped	نَصَرَا
They both wrote	كَتَبَا
They both found	وَجَدَا

- The pronoun of هما (for females) is represented through the suffix of تا.
    - It is used for the 3rd person **dual feminine** verb.
    - Examples:

They both (f) helped	نَصَرَتا
They both (f) wrote	كَتَبَتا
They both (f) found	وَجَدَتا

    - The pronoun for both dual forms is هما.
        - One can identify if the verb is masculine or feminine by searching for a ت before the alif.
        - If there is a ت then it is feminine.

- The pronoun of هم is represented through the suffix of وا
    - It is used for a 3rd person **plural masculine** verb.
    - Examples:

They all (m) helped	نَصَرُوا
They all (m) wrote	كَتَبُوا
They all (m) found	وَجَدُوا

- The pronoun of هُن is represented through the suffix of نَ.
  - It represents a 3rd person **plural feminine** verb.
  - Examples:

They all (f) helped	نَصَرْنَ
They all (f) wrote	كَتَبْنَ
They all (f) found	وَجَدْنَ

- **The following conjugations represent the second person.**
- The pronoun أَنْتَ means 'you (m)'. To conjugate a verb using this pronoun one must add a تَ to the end.
  - Examples:

You (m) helped	نَصَرْتَ
You (m) wrote	كَتَبْتَ
You (m) found	وَجَدْتَ

- The pronoun أَنْتِ means 'you (f)'. To conjugate a verb using this pronoun, one must add a تِ to the end.
  - Examples:

You (f) helped	نَصَرْتِ
You (f) wrote	كَتَبْتِ
You (f) found	وَجَدْتِ

- The pronoun أَنْتُمَا means 'you both'. To conjugate a verb using this pronoun, one must add تُمَا to the end.
  - Examples:

You both helped	نَصَرْتُمَا
You both wrote	كَتَبْتُمَا
You both found	وَجَدْتُمَا

  - This pronoun and the conjugation for the dual second person is the same when speaking to both males and females.

- In order to know if the verb is referring to a male or a female one must look at the context of the sentence.
- The pronoun أَنْتُم, which means 'you all (m)' is used for 3 or more males in the second person. To conjugate a verb using this pronoun, one must add تُم to the end.
  - Examples:

You all (m) helped	نَصَرْتُمْ
You all (m) wrote	كَتَبْتُمْ
You all (m) found	وَجَدْتُمْ

- When referring to three or more **females** in the second person, one must use the pronoun أَنتُنَّ which means 'you all (f)'. To conjugate a verb using this pronoun, one must add تُنَّ to the end.
  - Examples:

You all (f) helped	نَصَرْتُنَّ
You all (f) wrote	كَتَبْتُنَّ
You all (f) found	وَجَدْتُنَّ

- **The following conjugations represent the first person.**
- The pronoun أَنا means 'I'. To conjugate a verb using this pronoun, one must add a تُ to the end.
  - Examples:

I helped	نَصَرْتُ
I wrote	كَتَبْتُ
I found	وَجَدْتُ

- The pronoun نَحْنُ means 'we'. To conjugate a verb using this pronoun, one must add a نَا to the end.
  - Examples:

We helped	نَصَرْنَا
We wrote	كَتَبْنَا
We found	وَجَدْنَا

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