

Mapping Arabic — The Three Types of Words

A complete map of the Arabic language for Quranic study

The Language of Quran · Book One · Lesson L00-P2 · Watch the lesson at ilmhub.org

A gentle reminder: these model answers are for checking, not studying. Reading them before attempting the quiz is futile — nothing is learnt that way. Attempt the full quiz from memory first; the struggle to recall is where the learning happens. Then return here and mark your own work honestly.

- False** — Arabic has exactly three word types: ism, fi'l, and harf. Every word is one of the three.
- True** — no tense, no fi'l.
- False** — tanwiin is exclusive to the ism — as are taa' marbuuta and اَنَّ.
- c) في** — a short word whose meaning depends on context. كِتَابٌ and مُسْلِمٌ are isms (tanwiin); خَلَقَ is a fi'l (past tense).
- a) and c)** — tanwiin and taa' marbuuta never appear on a fi'l or harf (the third exclusive sign is اَنَّ). A tense marks a fi'l, not an ism.
- اَنَّ** ism — tanwiin and taa' marbuuta · خَلَقَ fi'l — past tense (he created) · مِنْ harf — short particle (from) · اَنَّ الرَّسُولُ ism — begins with اَنَّ.
- خَلَقَ اللهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ** — Jumla Ismiyya: it begins with an ism; two isms alone express "is". **مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللهِ** — Jumla Fi'liyya: it begins with the fi'l خَلَقَ.
- مُرَكَّبٌ تَوْصِيفِيّ** — the descriptive phrase: a noun followed by its adjective. الصِّرَاطُ (the path) comes first, المُسْتَقِيمُ (the straight) follows — the opposite of English order.
- Because the ism is far broader than the English noun: it includes nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbal nouns and more. Its defining feature is that it carries no tense.
- Descriptive (Murakkab Tawsifi), pointing (Ishari), prepositional (Jarri), possessive (Idafi), conjunctive ('Atfi). The prepositional phrase — Murakkab Jarri — occurs ~13,000 times.

Marking: points shown beside each question

Total = 25 pts