

The Four Properties of ISM

Definiteness · Gender · Number · I'raab

The Language of Quran · Book One · Lesson L01-P1 · 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.

1. **True** — you cannot read or form any Arabic sentence without knowing all four.
2. **True** — definiteness, gender and number feel familiar; only i'raab is genuinely new.
3. **False** — i'raab is unique to Arabic — English shows grammatical role by word order, not word endings.
4. **c) Tense** — tense belongs to the fi'l. The fourth property of an ism is i'raab.
5. **a) and c)** — the three i'raab states are rafa', nasb and jarr. Mufrad is a number; ma'rifah is definiteness.
6. D = definite · fg = feminine gender · d. = dual · J = jarr.
7. definite = مَعْرِفَةٌ · indefinite = نَكِيرَةٌ · dual = مُثَنَّى.
8. Definite (ال), masculine, singular, rafa' (the ة ending) — the subject of the sentence.
9. Jarr — it follows the harf of jarr بِ, which drags the ism into the jarr state (ِ ending).
10. Because the four properties determine the role of every ism — subject, object, possession — and how words connect into phrases and sentences. They are the foundation of every structure studied in this course.

Marking: points shown beside each question

Total = 25 pts