

Arabic Sound Plurals – Masculine and Feminine

How to form and recognise the two standard plural types in the Quran

The Language of Quran · Book One · Lesson L04-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** — the singular is preserved intact — only a suffix is added. It is the broken plural (Lesson 6) that restructures the word.
- True** — with a few Quranic exceptions such as **سِنِينَ** and **عَالَمِينَ**.
- False** — rafa' is **يُنُون** serves nasab and jarr.
- b) Remove the taa' marbuuta** — then fatha on the base and add the suffix: **مُسْلِمَاتٌ → مُسْلِمَةٌ**.
- a) and c)** — both carry the SFP ending **نَاتٌ** **مُسْلِمُونَ** is an SMP; **مُسْلِمَانِ** is a dual.
- مُؤْمِنُونَ · كَافِرِينَ · آيَاتٌ** (taa' marbuuta removed first).
- "The female believers are truthful" — a nominal sentence: definite SFP subject, indefinite SFP predicate, both rafa', matching in gender and number.
- إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ** — sound masculine plural; **الْمُسْلِمَاتِ** — sound feminine plural. Both are in nasab after the particle **إِنَّ** (the SMP shows **يُنِينَ**; the SFP shows **نَاتٍ**).
- A sound masculine plural in the jarr case — notable because the SMP is normally reserved for rational beings, and "worlds/realms" is one of the few Quranic exceptions. Recited at least 17 times a day in prayer.
- By the fixed endings alone: **يُنُون** (SMP rafa'), **يُنِينَ** (SMP nasab/jarr), **نَاتٌ** (SFP rafa'), **نَاتٍ** (SFP nasab/jarr) — the word's shape is otherwise unchanged.

Marking: points shown beside each question

Total = 25 pts