

I'raab in Detail — The Three Declension Types

Munsarif · Ghayru Munsarif · Mabni · RICE framework

The Language of Quran · Book One · Lesson L07-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.

- False** — mabni words have fixed endings — هَذِهِ always ends in kasra whatever its i'raab. Check the category first.
- True** — and never kasra in jarr — nasab and jarr share a single fatha.
- False** — broken plurals take tanween too: رِجَالٌ، أَقْلَامٌ. Never judge number from tanween.
- b) A single fatha** — إِبْرَاهِيمُ → rafa' -u, nasab -a, jarr -a — the u/a/a pattern.
- a) and c)** — non-Arabic prophet names and Arabic female names decline partly. نُوحٌ and مُحَمَّدٌ are among the six munsarif prophet names (with tanween).
- كِتَابًا** — nasab tanween requires a written alif · جَنَّةٌ — NO alif, because the word ends in taa' marbuuta (the other exception is سَمَاءٌ — alif + hamza).
- It becomes fully declining: الْمَسَاجِدِ with kasra. Taking ال (or becoming mudaaf) restores full declension.
- Role: after the preposition بِ → I'raab: jarr → Category: munsarif (with ال, so no tanween) → Expression: a single kasra.
- Ghayru munsarif (a non-Arabic prophet name). The six munsarif names: مُحَمَّدٌ، شُعَيْبٌ، صَالِحٌ، هُودٌ، لُوطٌ، نُوحٌ.
- From context — their role in the sentence — not from the ending. Nouns ending in alif carry "hidden" i'raab, like all mabni-type words: the ending is fixed, the role still exists.

Marking: points shown beside each question

Total = 25 pts