

I'raab Special Types — Beyond the Standard Endings

Duals · Sound plurals · Five special nouns · Haraka vs letter-based i'raab

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

1. **False** — duals, sound plurals and the five special nouns express i'raab through letter suffixes — مُسْلِمَانِ / مُسْلِمَيْنِ, not a haraka change.
2. **True** — only rafa' differs: نَاتٌ.
3. **False** — the final alif cannot carry a haraka — عَصَا is identical in all three. The i'raab is hidden.
4. **b) Mudaaf** — أَبُو حَامِدٍ (rafa') / أَبَا حَامِدٍ (nasab) / أَبِي حَامِدٍ (jarr) — extremely common in Quran and hadith.
5. **a) and c)** — duals and sound masculine plurals share one ending for nasab and jarr — only rafa' is distinct.
6. Rafa' حَامِدٍ · nasab حَامِدٍ · jarr حَامِدٍ — waw, alif, ya as full letters.
7. قَاضِيَا — the ya reappears with a fatha in nasab. In indefinite rafa' and jarr it hides: قَاضٍ for both. With ال the ya is always visible.
8. Ghayru munsarif (the af'al scale). Its ROLE here is khabar of a nominal sentence → rafa' → expressed as a single damma (no tanween, because the category forbids it). Role decides the i'raab; category decides the expression.
9. It follows the harf of jarr مِنْ — the most common of the only two causes of jarr. Prepositions appear ~13,000 times in the Quran, which is why Lessons 8–9 are devoted to them.
10. Because the category must be checked first: هَذِهِ (mabni) always ends in kasra in any case; مُسْلِمَانِ ends with a kasra on the nun yet is rafa'; مَسَاجِدَ shows fatha even in jarr. Any one example earns the mark.

Marking: points shown beside each question

Total = 25 pts