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الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي وَالْعِشْرُونَ - Lesson 22

إِعْرَابُ الْمَمْنُوعِ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ - Cases of Diptotes

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مُقَدِّمَةٌ - Introduction

- In this lesson, we will learn the cases of the Diptotes In-Shā'-Allāh (God Willing) i.e.,
إِعْرَابُ الْأَسْمَاءِ الْمَمْنُوعَةِ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ:
- Unlike the ordinary nouns, "The Diptotes" do not take the double vowel mark. Similarly, Diptotes do not take the genitive case /Kasrah/.
- In the previous lessons we learnt the situations when a noun is in Genitive Case i.e.:
 - When it is /Maġrūr/ مَجْرُورٌ, i.e., when it is preceded by a preposition ([Lesson No. 4 section 3](#)), and
 - When it is a possessed (annexed) noun مُصَافٍ إِلَيْهِ of the Possessive (Annexation) Expression ([Lesson No. 5 section 2](#))
- In these situations the noun takes genitive case i.e., Single /Kasrah/ if it is definite مِنْ الْبَيْتِ and double /Kasrah/ if it is indefinite فِي مَسْجِدٍ.
- However diptotes إِعْرَابُ الْمَمْنُوعِ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ are the nouns which take /fatĥah/ instead of a /Kasrah/ if in genitive case. We have already learnt in the previous lesson i.e., ([Lesson 20 section 4](#)) that Diptotes are those nouns or adjectives which never take /tanwīn/ i.e., Double Vowel Mark. So whenever a diptote noun is preceded by a preposition or is /Muḍāf Ilaihi/ it will take a /fatĥah/ instead of a /Kasrah/ so if we say for example Ahmad's book i.e., كِتَابُ أَحْمَدَ
- Previously we have learnt only one situation when a noun takes the accusative case ([Lesson 15 section 6](#)) and that is:
 - When the noun is object of a verbal sentence أَكَلَ خَالِدٌ تَفَّاحًا i.e., مَفْعُولٌ
- However, since the diptote does not take /tanwīn/, if it is used as the object of a verbal sentence it

will take a single /fathah/ instead of double vowels e.g., زَارَ طَاهِرٌ مَسَاجِدَ كَثِيرَةً

- We will learn these rules in more detail in the next sections In-Shā'-Allâh (God willing)

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إِعْرَابُ الْمَمْنُوعِ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ - Cases of Diptotes

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إِعْرَابُ الْمَمْنُوعِ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ - Cases of Diptotes

- In this part of the lesson, we will learn the cases of the Diptotes In-Shā'-Allāh (God Willing) i.e.,

إِعْرَابُ الْأَسْمَاءِ الْمَمْنُوعَةِ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ

- Unlike the ordinary nouns, "The Diptotes" do not take double vowel mark. Similarly, Diptotes do not take /Kasrah/ in the genitive case.
- We know that the noun takes the genitive case i.e., single /Kasrah/ if it is definite - e.g. **مِنَ الْجَامِعَةِ** and double /Kasrah/ if it is indefinite e.g. **فِي مَسْجِدٍ**, when it is in the possessive expression (annexation) or when it is preceded by a preposition.
- However diptotes **الْمَمْنُوعُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ** take /fathah/ instead of a /Kasrah/ if in genitive case. We have already learnt in the previous lesson i.e., ([Lesson 20 section 4](#)) that Diptotes are those nouns or adjectives which never take /tanwīn/ i.e., Double Vowel Mark. So whenever a diptote noun is preceded by a preposition or is /Muḍâf Ilaihi/ it will take a /fathah/ instead of a /Kasrah/ - for example - Ahmad's book i.e., **كِتَابُ أَحْمَدَ**
- The same is the case with all the other groups of diptotes we have learnt so far.
- Let's take some examples for this rule:

English	Transliteration	Arabic
Where are you from?	/Min aina Anta/?	مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ؟

I am from Pakistan	/Ana min Bakistan/	أَنَا مِنْ بَاكِسْتَانٍ.
What is your name?	/Mas muka/?	مَا اسْمُكَ؟
My name is Anwar	/Ismi Anwaro/	اسْمِي أَنُورٌ.
With whom did you return?	/Maḡa man rajaḡta/?	مَعَ مَنْ رَجَعْتُ؟
I returned with Athar, he is my friend	/Rajaḡtu maḡa Athar, huwa ṡadīqī/	رَجَعْتُ مَعَ أَطْهَرَ، وَهُوَ صَدِيقِي.
What did you eat in the meal?	/Mādhā akalta fil ghadā'i/?	مَاذَا أَكَلْتَ فِي الْعَدَاءِ؟
I ate a fish	/Akaltu samakatan/	أَكَلْتُ سَمَكَةً.
Talha neither drinks in golden nor silver cups.	/ talḡatu lā yaṡrabua fi fanaḡīna dhahabiyyatin walā fi fanaḡīna fiḡḡiyyatin/	طَلْحَةُ لَا يَشْرَبُ فِي فَنَاجِينَ ذَهَبِيَّةٍ وَلَا فِي فَنَاجِينَ فَضِيَّةٍ.

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إِعْرَابُ الْمَمْنُوعِ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ - Cases of Diptotes

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تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). To answer the questions:
 - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and using the on-screen keyboard or your actual keyboard.
 - o Use the Shift key to enter characters on the upper portions of the letters and use full diacritics in your answers – e.g. fathah, kasrah, sukūn etc.
 - o Do not use diacritics in the following cases:
 - § The Alif followed by laam **ال** (while the laam itself can be signed with a vowel)
 - § The laam followed by alif **لا** (while the Alif itself can be signed when it comes with hamzah).
 - § Do not put the small Alif on words like **هذا**.
 - § Do not put diacritics on long vowels.
 - o Upon completion of all questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and to get your mark.

For more instructions click [here](#).

كِرْرُ كِتَابَةِ الْفِقْرَةِ التَّالِيَةِ مَعَ ضَبْطِ أَوَاخِرِ الْكَلِمَاتِ

- The Arabic sentence above means "Rewrite the following paragraph including the vowel endings of the words". In each of the words below simply type the word again using the keyboard (as above) with the vowel-marks and punctuation.

Mark Reset

ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى أَمَاكِنَ كَثِيرَةٍ. قَبْلَ شَهْرٍ ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى بَارِيسَ، وَبَعْدَهُ ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى لَنْدَنَ.
 زُرْتُ بَغْدَادَ قَبْلَ ثَلَاثَةِ أَشْهُرٍ، وَجُدَّةَ قَبْلَ ثَمَانِيَةِ أَشْهُرٍ. زُرْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ فِي
 مَكَّةَ وَالْمَسْجِدَ النَّبَوِيِّ فِي الْمَدِينَةِ الْمُنَوَّرَةِ. عِنْدِي أَشْيَاءٌ كَثِيرَةٌ. عِنْدِي أَقْلَامٌ
 وَمَنَادِيلٌ وَمَفَاتِيحٌ وَفَنَاجِينٌ. عِنْدِي خَمْسَةُ أَقْلَامٍ، وَتِسْعَةُ مَنَادِيلٍ، وَأَرْبَعَةُ مَفَاتِيحٍ،
 وَثَلَاثَةُ فَنَاجِينٍ

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إِعْرَابُ الْمَمْنُوعِ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ - Cases of Diptotes

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إِعْرَابُ الْمَمْنُوعِ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ - Cases of Diptotes

- In this section, we will learn the accusative case of diptotes In-Shā'-Allâh (God Willing):
- Previously we have learnt only one situation when a noun takes the accusative case and that is:
 - When the noun is the object of a verbal sentence **أَكَلَ خَالِدٌ تَفَّاحًا** مَفْعُولٌ i.e.,
 - However, since the diptote does not take a /tanwīn/, if it is used as the object of a verbal sentence it will take a single /fathah/ instead of double vowels e.g., **زَارَ طَاهِرٌ مَسَاجِدَ كَثِيرَةً**
- Let's review some examples to understand this rule:

Picture	Translation	Arabic
	Yusuf entered buildings	دَخَلَ يُوسُفٌ مَنَازِلَ.
	The guests went out of hotels	خَرَجَ الضُّيُوفُ مِنْ فَنَادِقَ.



I bought wooden desks

اِشْتَرَيْتُ مَكَاتِبَ خَشَبِيَّةً.



Nasir took the keys of the
house

أَخَذَ نَاصِرٌ مَفَاتِيحَ الْبَيْتِ.



The boy bought a black pen

اِشْتَرَى الْوَلَدُ قَلَمًا أَسْوَدًا.

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تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this section, we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). To answer the questions:
 - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and using the on-screen keyboard or your actual keyboard.
 - o Use the Shift key to enter characters on the upper portions of the letters and use full diacritics in your answers – e.g. fathah, kasrah, sukūn etc.
 - o Do not use diacritics in the following cases:
 - § The Alif followed by laam **ال** (while the laam itself can be signed with a vowel)
 - § The laam followed by alif **لا** (while the Alif itself can be signed when it comes with hamzah).
 - § Do not put the small Alif on words like **هذا**.
 - § Do not put diacritics on long vowels.
 - o Upon completion of all questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and to get your mark.

For more instructions click [here](#).

اُكْتُبْ حَالَةَ الْجَرِّ لِلْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةِ:

- The Arabic sentence above means "Write the genitive case for the following words". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below and include the vowel marks.

Mark Reset

	<p>الفنادق</p> <p>(The Hotels)</p>		<p>المسلمون</p> <p>(The Muslims)</p>
	<p>مساجد</p> <p>Mosques</p>		<p>كُتُب</p> <p>(Books)</p>
	<p>مصايح</p> <p>(Lamps)</p>		<p>أقلام</p> <p>(Pens)</p>
	<p>المعلمون</p> <p>(The Teachers)</p>		<p>الجامعات</p> <p>(The Universities)</p>

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تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). To answer the questions:
 - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and using the on-screen keyboard or your actual keyboard.
 - o Use the Shift key to enter characters on the upper portions of the letters and use full diacritics in your answers – e.g. fathah, kasrah, sukūn etc.
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 - § Do not put the small Alif on words like **هذا**.
 - § Do not put diacritics on long vowels.
 - o Upon completion of all questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and to get your mark.

For more instructions click [here](#).

• اُكْتُبْ هَذِهِ الْفَقْرَةَ مَعَ ضَبْطِ أَوْ آخِرِ الْكَلِمَاتِ ثُمَّ تَرْجِمَهَا إِلَى الْإِنْجِلِيزِيَّةِ •

- The Arabic sentence above means "Write this paragraph including the vowel marks of the words and then translate it into English". Please write the translation on a paper before checking your answer. This will be followed by vocabulary. To hear the pronunciation of any of the words or vocabulary, click on the word/ sentence.

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حَامِدٌ طَيِّبٌ. زَوْجَتُهُ مُدْرِّسَةٌ. اسْمُهَا آمَنَةٌ. حَامِدٌ لَهُ أَرْبَعَةُ أَبْنَاءٍ. هُمْ: حَمْرَةٌ وَطَلْحَةُ وَأَحْمَدُ وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ. أَحْمَدُ وَحَمْرَةٌ طَالِبَانِ. أَحْمَدُ طَالِبٌ مُجْتَهِدٌ وَحَمْرَةٌ طَالِبَةٌ كَسْلَانٌ

قَالَ يُوسُفُ: عِنْدِي خَمْسَةُ أَقْلَامٍ: هَذَا قَلَمٌ أَحْمَرٌ، وَهَذَا قَلَمٌ أَزْرَقٌ، وَهَذَا قَلَمٌ أَخْضَرٌ، وَهَذَا قَلَمٌ أَسْوَدٌ، وَهَذَا قَلَمٌ أَبْيَضٌ

قَالَ طَلْحَةُ: عِنْدِي مِفْتَاحِ كَثِيرَةٌ. هَذَا مِفْتَاحُ الْعُرْفَةِ، وَهَذَا مِفْتَاحُ الْحَقِيَّةِ، وَهَذَا مِفْتَاحُ السَّيَّارَةِ

قَالَ سُفْيَانٌ: فِي بَلَدِنَا مَسَاجِدٌ وَمَدَارِسٌ كَثِيرَةٌ، وَفَنَادِقٌ قَلِيلَةٌ

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مُرَاجَعَةٌ - Revision

- In this lesson we have learnt the following things:
 - The declension of the diptotes in the accusative case (as a direct object of the nominal sentence)
 - The declension of the diptotes in the genitive case (after a preposition or in Idâfa expression (annexation))

مُرَاجَعَةُ الْمَفْرَدَاتِ - Vocabulary Revision

Fish	سَمَكَةٌ	The meal	الْعَدَاءُ
Golden	الذَّهَبِيَّةُ	Paris	بَارِيسٌ
London	لَنْدُنُ	Jeddah	جِدَّةٌ
The guests	الضُّيُوفُ	Wooden	خَشَبِيَّةٌ

- Now that you have covered this lesson, please also try some of the additional features we have including:

- o [Discussion Forum](#)– Discuss the grammatical topics learnt and any areas of confusion.
 - o [Vocabulary Flashcards](#)– Practice your vocabulary by category.
 - o [Questions Flashcards](#)– Practice questions related to the grammatical topics covered in the lessons.
- We will be updating the features above to help you throughout the course In-Shā’-Allâh (God willing).

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