



## حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ Accusative Case

1. You have learnt how to represent the nominative case in singular words and duals.
2. There is a total of three cases:

3	2	1
حَالَةُ الْجَرِّ Genitive Case	حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ Accusative Case	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ Nominative Case

3. We will now look at how to represent the accusative case in singular words and duals.
4. Note the following examples (different probabilities) and see how the accusative case is represented. The focus is the predicate of كَانَ.

Reminder:

خَبْرٌ (Fatha)	إِسْمٌ (Dhamma)	كَانَ
The predicate of كَانَ = Accusative Case	The noun of كَانَ = Nominative Case	
كَانَ الْبَيْتُ جَدِيدًا .		

Example 1:

Which one is correct?	Dual <i>All probabilities.</i>	Singular
<input type="checkbox"/>	كَانَ الْبَيْتَانِ جَدِيدَانِ .	كَانَ الْبَيْتُ جَدِيدًا .
<input type="checkbox"/>	كَانَ الْبَيْتَيْنِ جَدِيدَيْنِ .	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	كَانَ الْبَيْتَانِ جَدِيدَيْنِ .	
<input type="checkbox"/>	كَانَ الْبَيْتَيْنِ جَدِيدَانِ .	

Example 2:

Which one is correct?	Dual <i>All probabilities.</i>	Singular
<input type="checkbox"/>	كَانَ الرَّجُلَانِ مَسْرُورَانِ .	كَانَ الرَّجُلُ مَسْرُورًا .
<input type="checkbox"/>	كَانَ الرَّجُلَيْنِ مَسْرُورَيْنِ .	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	كَانَ الرَّجُلَانِ مَسْرُورَيْنِ .	
<input type="checkbox"/>	كَانَ الرَّجُلَيْنِ مَسْرُورَانِ .	

Example 3:

Which one is correct?	Dual <i>All probabilities.</i>	Singular
<input type="checkbox"/>	مَا كَانَ الْبَيْتَانِ مَفْتُوحَانِ .	مَا كَانَ الْبَيْتُ مَفْتُوحًا .
<input type="checkbox"/>	مَا كَانَ الْبَيْتَيْنِ مَفْتُوحَيْنِ .	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	مَا كَانَ الْبَيْتَانِ مَفْتُوحَيْنِ .	
<input type="checkbox"/>	مَا كَانَ الْبَيْتَيْنِ مَفْتُوحَانِ .	

From the above examples, it is clear that:

**Rule:** The predicate of كَانَ is always in the accusative case.

**Rule:** The accusative case is represented in **most singular** words<sup>1</sup> by a FATHA.

**Rule:** The accusative case is represented in **DUALS** by يُن.

Hence, only that Dual will be used in the predicate of كَانَ that has the يُن.

Now note the following examples (different probabilities) and see how the accusative case is represented. The focus is the noun of إِنَّ.

Reminder:

خَبَر	إِسْم	إِنَّ
(Dhamma)	(Fatha)	
The predicate of إِنَّ = Nominative Case	The noun of إِنَّ = Accusative Case	
إِنَّ السَّمَكَ كَبِيرًا.		

<sup>1</sup> And most broken plurals.

Example 1:

Which one is correct?	Dual <i>All probabilities.</i>	Singular
<input type="checkbox"/>	إِنَّ السَّمَكَانَ كَبِيرَانِ .	إِنَّ السَّمَكَ كَبِيرٌ .
<input type="checkbox"/>	إِنَّ السَّمَكَيْنِ كَبِيرَيْنِ .	
<input type="checkbox"/>	إِنَّ السَّمَكَانَ كَبِيرَيْنِ .	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	إِنَّ السَّمَكَيْنِ كَبِيرَانِ .	

Example 2:

Which one is correct?	Dual <i>All probabilities.</i>	Singular
<input type="checkbox"/>	إِنَّ الطَّالِبَانَ غَائِبَانِ .	إِنَّ الطَّالِبَ غَائِبٌ .
<input type="checkbox"/>	إِنَّ الطَّالِبَيْنِ غَائِبَيْنِ .	
<input type="checkbox"/>	إِنَّ الطَّالِبَانَ غَائِبَيْنِ .	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	إِنَّ الطَّالِبَيْنِ غَائِبَانِ .	

Example 3:

Which one is correct?	Dual <i>All probabilities.</i>	Singular
<input type="checkbox"/>	إِنَّ الْبَابَانَ مُغْلَقَانِ .	إِنَّ الْبَابَ مُغْلَقٌ .
<input type="checkbox"/>	إِنَّ الْبَابَيْنِ مُغْلَقَيْنِ .	
<input type="checkbox"/>	إِنَّ الْبَابَانَ مُغْلَقَيْنِ .	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	إِنَّ الْبَابَيْنِ مُغْلَقَانِ .	

## حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ

### Using the Accusative Case with the Object

- Look at these examples where the sentence contains an object.
- Change the object to a dual.
- Ensure you use the correct dual and are able to explain confidently.
- Do not forget to translate.

Change the object to a Dual.	Singular <i>Verb + Doer + Object</i>	
سَمِعَ الْوَلَدُ الْمُدْرِسِينَ . .....	سَمِعَ الْوَلَدُ الْمُدْرِسِينَ . .....	1
..... .....	أَكَلَ الرَّجُلُ مَوْزًا . .....	2
..... .....	مَا فَتَحَتِ الْمُدِيرَةُ بَابًا . .....	3
..... .....	لَا يَأْكُلُ الْجَزَّاءُ الْخُبْزَ . .....	4
..... .....	تَكْتُبُ الطَّالِبَةُ الدَّرْسَ . .....	5

To practice further, change both the *Doer and Object* to a Dual in the above sentences.

Example:

سَمِعَ الْوَلَدَانِ الْمُدْرِسِينَ .

## Exercise 1

1. Change the following sentences into dual form.
2. Remember gender and number coordination.
3. Analyse each sentence and also determine why *ان* or *يُن* has been used.
4. Do not forget to translate.

Dual	Singular	
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>الْبَقَرَةُ سَمِيئَةٌ.</p>	1
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>الْهَدِيَّةُ ثَمِيئَةٌ.</p>	2
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>إِنَّ السِّكِّينَ حَادٌّ.</p>	3
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>إِنَّ الشَّارِعَ نَظِيفٌ.</p>	4
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>كَانَ الْحَدَّادُ مَسْرُورًا.</p>	5
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>كَانَتِ الْبِنْتُ مُجْتَهِدَةً.</p>	6
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>جَلَسَ الْجَمَارُ.</p>	7

## Exercise 2

1. Change the doer / object to Dual form.
2. Remember gender and number coordination.
3. Analyse each sentence. Do not forget to translate.

Dual	Singular	
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>شَكَرَ الطَّبَّاحُ.</p>	1
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>لَا يَدْخُلُ التَّاجِرُ.</p>	2
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>مَا أَمَرَتِ الْمُدَرِّسَةُ.</p>	3
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>يَقْطَعُونَ اللَّحْمَ .</p>	4
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>لَا نَمْضَعُ الْبُرْتُقَالَ.</p>	5
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>لَا يَسْأَلُونَ الطَّيْبَةَ.</p>	6
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>يَفْهَمَنَّ الْكِتَابَ.</p>	7

## Exercise 3

### Consolidation

Answer the following questions:

	Question	Answer
1	Name three things that are always in the nominative case.	
2	How is the nominative case represented in singular nouns?	
3	How is the accusative case represented in singular nouns?	
4	How can a noun be converted from singular to dual? Give an example as well.	
5	Mention any 3 broken plurals.	
6	What is the “opposite” of a broken plural?	
8	What is an active participle? Give two examples.	
9	What two things will a possessed never contain?	
10	How can a nominal sentence be placed in the past tense?	
11	What is a passive participle? Give two examples.	
12	What is a verbal sentence? Give two different examples.	
13	Name any five commonly used prepositions?	
14	Name three nouns that are regarded as feminine (but may not “look” feminine).	
15	Is the $\text{š}$ always a sign of femininity?	
16	How is a past tense verb made negative?	
17	How can emphasis be created in a past tense verb?	

18	How can emphasis be created in a nominal sentence?	
19	Which pronoun is hidden in the following verbs?	

يَشْرَبُونَ

نَفَّهَهُمْ

أَكْسَرُ

مَنْعُوا

20	Write down the English terms for the following:
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	تثنية
	اسم
	مذکر
	خبر
	فعل
	مضاف إليه
	جمع
	مؤنث
	اسم الفاعل
	الحرف الجرّ
	مرکب
	مضاف
	حرف
	واحد
	اسم المفعول
	ضمير

# The Genitive Case

## حَالَةُ الْجَرِّ

Important reminder: Only two things are in the genitive case:

2	1
مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ	مَجْرُورٌ

Let us now look at examples in the genitive case. We will start off by looking at the word that comes after a preposition. Ponder over the following:

Dual		Singular	
Incorrect ✘	Correct ✔		
عَلَى السَّبُورَتَانِ.	عَلَى السَّبُورَتَيْنِ.	عَلَى السَّبُورَةِ.	1

Dual		Singular	
Incorrect ✘	Correct ✔		
فِي الْمَطْعَمَانِ.	فِي الْمَطْعَمَيْنِ.	فِي الْمَطْعَمِ.	2

Dual		Singular	
Incorrect ✘	Correct ✔		
إِلَى السُّوقَانِ.	إِلَى السُّوقَيْنِ.	إِلَى السُّوقِ.	3

Dual		Singular	
Incorrect ✘	Correct ✔		
مِنَ الْبَيْتَانِ.	مِنَ الْبَيْتَيْنِ.	مِنَ الْبَيْتِ.	4

From the above examples, it is clear that:

**Rule:** The genitive case is represented in **most** *singular* words<sup>2</sup> by a KASRA.

**Rule:** The genitive case is represented in **DUALS** by **يُن**. Thus, **ONLY** that Dual will be used in the **مَجْرُور** that has **يُن**.

Look at these other examples.

The focus is the possessor.

Dual		Singular	
Incorrect ✘	Correct ✔		
قَلَمُ الْوَلَدَانِ	قَلَمُ الْوَلَدَيْنِ	قَلَمُ الْوَلَدِ	1

Dual		Singular	
Incorrect ✘	Correct ✔		
كِتَابُ الرَّجُلَانِ	كِتَابُ الرَّجُلَيْنِ	كِتَابُ الرَّجُلِ	2

Dual		Singular	
Incorrect ✘	Correct ✔		
حِصَانُ الْمُهَنْدِسَانِ	حِصَانُ الْمُهَنْدِسَيْنِ	حِصَانُ الْمُهَنْدِسِ	3

Now put the above three examples into a sentence.

<sup>2</sup> And most broken plurals.

# Conclusion 1

This is the conclusion of everything you have learnt so far.

No fixed case	حَالَةُ الْجَرِّ Genitive Case	حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ Accusative Case	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ Nominative Case		
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	مبتدأ	1
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	خبر	2
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	اسم كان	3
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	خبر إنَّ	4
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	فاعل	5
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		خبر كان	6
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		اسم إنَّ	7
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		مفعول به	8
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			مجرور	9
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			مضاف إليه	10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				مضاف	11

## Conclusion 2

حَالَةُ الْجَرِّ Genitive Case	حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ Accusative Case	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ Nominative Case	
Represented by: Kasra	Represented by: Fatha	Represented by: Dhamma	Singular Nouns <sup>3</sup>
Represented by: يُنِ	Represented by: يُنِ	Represented by: انِ	Dual Nouns

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<sup>3</sup> And most broken plurals.

## Vocabulary Bank

	Singular	Meaning	Plural
1	بئر	Well	آبار
2	قلب	Heart	قلوب
3	ذئب	Wolf	ذئاب
4	لص	Thief	لصوص
5	لون	Colour	ألوان
6	دم	Blood	دماء
7	جيش	Army	جيوش
8	سياحي	Tourist	سياحيون / ين
9	دجاج	Chicken	دجاجات
10	فيل	Elephant	أفيال
11	قميص	Shirt / Garment	قمص
12	بنطلون	Trouser	بنطلونات
13	فلوس	Money	This word is a plural.
14	دجاج مشوي	Roasted chicken	
15	حسد	Jealousy	
16	شهوي	Delicious	
17	سياحة	Tourism	

## Modern Vocabulary – Shopping & Eating

### General Words (Shopping)

I would like (Imperfect Tense)	أُرِيدُ	1
We would like.	نُرِيدُ	2
I would like this.	أُرِيدُ هَذَا	3
I like ...	أُحِبُّ	4
I prefer...	أُفَضِّلُ	5
How much?	بِكَمْ؟	6
How much is this?	بِكَمْ هَذَا؟	7
Do you have?	هَلْ لَدَيْكَ؟	8
Please.	مِنْ فَضْلِكَ	9
Bag.	كَيْس	10
Closed for lunch.	مُغْلَقٌ لِلْعَدَاءِ	11
Shopping centre.	مَرْكَزُ التَّسْوِقِ	12
O.K.	حَسَنًا	13
I am going to the shop.	أَنَا رَائِحٌ إِلَى الدُّكَّانِ.	14
What is your opinion?	مَا رَأْيُكَ؟	15
Store	مَتْجَر	16
Quality	جَوْدَةٌ	17

## Exercise 1

- Ensure you determine the different parts of the sentence and type of sentence.
- Ensure the case ending of each word is correct and determine the reason as well.

English	Arabic	
	هَرَبَ الشُّرْطِيُّ .	1
	هَرَبَ الشُّرْطِيَّانِ .	2
	يَخْرُجُونَ مِنَ الْمَطْعَمِ .	3
	يَخْرُجْنَ مِنَ الْمَطْعَمَيْنِ .	4
	أَخَذْتُ الْجَائِزَةَ مِنَ الْمُعَلِّمِ .	5
	كَانَتِ الْجَائِزَةُ جَمِيلَةً .	6
	كَانَتِ الْجَائِزَتَانِ جَمِيلَتَيْنِ .	7
	إِنَّ الْجَائِزَتَيْنِ جَمِيلَتَانِ .	8
	أَخَذْتُ الْجَائِزَتَيْنِ مِنَ الْمُعَلِّمِ .	9
	الْجَائِزَتَانِ لِلْمُجْتَهِدِ .	10
	الْجَائِزَتَانِ لِلْمُجْتَهِدَيْنِ .	11
	قَلَمُ الْمُحَاسِبِ ثَمِينٌ .	12
	قَلَمُ الْمُحَاسِبَيْنِ ثَمِينٌ .	13
	الْأُسْتَاذُ مِنَ الْعِرَاقِ .	14
	الْأُسْتَاذَانِ مِنَ الْعِرَاقِ .	15
	إِنَّ الْأُسْتَاذَيْنِ مِنْ فَرَنْسَا .	16
	كَانَ الْأُسْتَاذَانِ مِنَ أَلْمَانِيَا .	17
	سَمِعُوا الْقِصَّةَ .	18
	سَمِعُوا الْقِصَّتَيْنِ .	19

## Exercise 2

- Ensure you determine the different parts of the sentence and type of sentence.
- Ensure the Harakah of each word is correct.
- These are either Ahadith or part of a Hadith.
- First carry out a strictly literal translation, then a slightly more figurative translation.

English	Arabic	
	الدُّعَاءُ سِلَاحُ الْمُؤْمِنِ .	1
	الْمُؤْمِنُ مِرَاةُ الْمُؤْمِنِ .	2
	الدُّنْيَا سِجْنُ الْمُؤْمِنِ وَجَنَّةُ الْكَافِرِ .	3
	الأَعْمَالُ بِالنَّوَاتِيحِ .	4
	مِفْتَاحُ الْجَنَّةِ الصَّلَاةُ .	5
	سَبَابُ الْمُؤْمِنِ فُسُوقٌ .	6
	طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيضَةٌ .	7

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