

Last minute preparation guide
for Arabic language

Sem - i

Prepared by:

Mohammad Muhiuddin Hashim,

Arabic faculty,

St joseph's degree college,

Deluxe colony, Towli chowki , Hyd.

Section – A

Answer any four questions.

Each question carries 5 marks. (4× 5 = 20)

Q.1 Translate and explain the following verses and give the reference

:

Surah Al Inshirah : سورة الانشراح :

أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ

Have we not broadened your chest for you.

وَوَضَعْنَا عَنْكَ وِزْرَكَ

And we have removed the burden from you.

الَّذِي انْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ

(The burden) which was growing heavier on your (holy) back.

وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ

And we have exalted for you your remembrance .

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

And indeed there is ease after hardship.

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

Indeed ease comes after hardship.

فَإِذَا فَرَغْتَ فَانصَبْ

And when you get (free from your duties) stand to worship (Allah).

وَإِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ

And turn to your lord (earnestly).

Surah Al Teen:

سورة التين:

وَالتِّينِ وَالزَّيْتُونِ

By the Fig and the Olive

وَطُورِ سَيْنِينَ

And the Mount of Sinai

وَهَذَا الْبَلَدِ الْأَمِينِ

And this secured/peaceful City

لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ

Indeed we have created the human in the best form

ثُمَّ رَدَدْنَاهُ أَسْفَلَ سَافِلِينَ

Then do We abase him (to be) the lowest of the low

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ

Except those who believe and do righteous deeds: for they shall have an unending reward

فَمَا يُكَذِّبُكَ بَعْدُ بِالذِّينِ

So who would deny you about the retribution

أَلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِأَحْكَمِ الْحَكَمِينَ

Is not Allah the fairest of all Judges?

Reference: هذه الآية من سورة

Translation of Surah Al-Asr :

وَالْعَصْرُ

Translation: By the time!

إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ

Indeed humans are in loss.

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَّصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَّصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ

Except those who believe (in oneness of Allah) and perform righteous deeds and urge on another to truth and urge one another to patience.

Reference: هذه الآية من سورة

Q.2. Answer the following question.

Q.كم آية في سورة الإنشراح؟

الجواب: في سورة الإنشراح ثمانى آيات.

Q.من المراد ب {وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ}؟

الجواب: المراد ورفعنا لك ذكرك محمد ﷺ

Q.ما يأتي بعد العسر؟

الجواب: اليسر يأتي بعد العسر.

Q. لمن خاطبه الله تعالى في هذه السورة؟

الجواب: خاطبه الله تعالى محمدًا ﷺ في هذه السورة.

Q. في أي تقويم خلق الله الإنسان؟

الجواب: خلق الله الإنسان في أحسن تقويم.

Q. أي بلد أمين؟

الجواب: مكة بلد أمين.

Q. ما هو المراد بأسفل سافلين؟

الجواب: المراد بأسفل سافلين النار

Q. كم آية في سورة التين؟

الجواب: ثماني آيات في سورة التين.

Q. من اي مدينة هو ؟

الجواب: هو من مدينة نيويورك.

Q. مَنْ أَطْوَلُ طَالِبٍ فِي فَصْلِ أَحْمَدَ؟

الجواب : إِبْرَاهِيمُ طَوَّلُ طَالِبٍ فِي فَصْلِ أَحْمَدَ

Q. مَنْ أَطْوَلُ طَالِبٍ فِي فَصْلِ عَلِيٍّ؟

الجواب : حَامِدٌ أَطْوَلُ طَالِبٍ فِي فَصْلِ عَلِيٍّ.

Q. أَيْنَ ذَهَبَ أَبُو إِبْرَاهِيمَ؟

الجواب : ذَهَبَ أَبُو إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِلَى السُّوقِ

Q. وَأَيْنَ ذَهَبَتْ أُمُّهُ؟

الجواب : ذَهَبَتْ أُمُّهُ إِلَى زَيْنَبَ.

Q. كَمْ طَالِبًا فِي فَصْلِ أَحْمَدَ؟

الجواب : أَرْبَعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا.

Q. كَمْ طَالِبًا فِي فَصْلِ عَلِيٍّ؟

الجواب: تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا فِي فَصْلِ أَحْمَدَ.

Q. مَنْ أَطْوَلُ طَالِبٍ فِي فَصْلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ؟

الجواب: إِبْرَاهِيمُ أَطْوَلُ طَالِبٍ إِبْرَاهِيمُ.

Q. مَنْ أَطْوَلُ طَالِبٍ فِي فَصْلِ أَحْمَدَ؟

الجواب: حَامِدٌ أَطْوَلُ طَالِبٍ أَحْمَدَ.

Q. أَيْنَ ذَهَبَ أَبُو إِبْرَاهِيمَ؟

الجواب: ذَهَبَ أَبُو إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِلَى السُّوقِ.

Q. وَأَيْنَ ذَهَبَتْ أُمُّهُ؟

الجواب: ذَهَبَتْ أُمُّهُ إِلَى زَيْنَبَ.

Q. أَيُّ سُورَةٍ حَفِظَ سَعِيدٌ؟

الجواب: حَفِظَ سَعِيدٌ سُورَةَ الرَّحْمَنِ.

Q. أَفَهُمْ طَلْحَةُ الدَّرْسِ؟

الجواب: نَعَمْ، فَهُمُ طَلْحَةُ الدَّرْسِ.

Q. أَشْرَبَ حَامِدٌ الْقَهْوَةَ؟

الجواب: نَعَمْ! أَشْرَبَ حَامِدٌ الْقَهْوَةَ

Q3. Convert the following singulars into plurals.

صَدْرٌ + صُدُورٌ

ظَهْرٌ + ظُهُورٌ

بَلَدٌ + بِلَادٌ

عَصْرٌ + عَصُورٌ

صَالِحَةٌ + صَالِحَاتٌ

حَقٌّ + حُقُوقٌ

نَكِيٌّ + أَذْكِيَاءٌ

عَبِيٌّ + أَغْبِيَاءٌ

خُلُقٌ + أَخْلَاقٌ

عَرَبٌ + أَعْرَابٌ

مُعْجَمٌ + مَعَاجِمٌ

دَوْلَانٌ + دَوْلَانَاتٌ

صَفْحَةٌ + صَفْحَاتٌ

نَاجِحٌ + نَاجِحُونَ

بَرَقِيَّةٌ + بَرَقِيَّاتٌ

جَيْبٌ + جُيُوبٌ

مَصْرَفٌ + مَصَارِفُ

أَخٌ + إِخْوَانٌ

أُخْتُ + أَخَوَاتٌ

بِنْتُ + بَنَاتٌ

مَهْجَعٌ + مَهَاجِعُ

كَوْكَبٌ + كَوَاكِبُ

شَهْرٌ + شُهُورٌ

تَاجِرٌ + تُجَّارٌ

عِنَبٌ + أَعْنَابٌ

دَرْسٌ + دُرُوسٌ

كَلِمَةٌ + كَلِمَاتٌ

خَبْرٌ + أَخْبَارٌ

جَوَابٌ + جَوَابَاتٌ

رَاكِبٌ + رَاكِبُونَ

بَابٌ + أَبْوَابٌ

دَفْتَرٌ + دَفَاتِرٌ

سُوقٌ + أُسْوَاقٌ

Q4. Write about Masculine & feminine / Definite & Indefinite / Singular & Plural.

A. Refer to LAQ no: 9

Q5 . Write briefly about Arabic literature / Seven Mu'allaqat.

A. Refer to LAQ no: 10

Section b

Q.6 Write the explanation of surah Al Inshirah

Surah Tul Inshirah Explanation:

Surah-Tul-Inshirah was revealed at Makkah and it has eight verses. The Surah states the great & dignified position of the messenger peace be upon him with Allah.

As it is mentioned in the surah that Allah SWT has bestowed great bounties and rewards upon the prophet peace and blessings be upon him. Some of these many bounties are: opening the heart of prophet peace be upon him and broadening the chest , enlightening his heart with wisdom , knowledge and making him the final & last messenger of Allah.

In the surah Allah SWT has mentioned the dignified position of prophet Muhammad peace be upon him in the sight of Allah. And he also mentioned that he has exalted his name and remembrance and attached the name of prophet Muhammad peace be upon him with his name. Like whenever a muazzin goes to call for prayer, he mentions the name of prophet peace be upon him with the name of

Allah. Likewise the name of prophet peace be upon him comes with the name of Allah in sermons of Jumu'ah and Eidain.

Allah SWT has mentioned all these bounties and rewards to console the prophet peace be upon him. Because he was severely opposed by non-believers. They spared no effort in making troubles for him and even conspired to kill him. Therefore Allah SWT reminded prophet peace be upon him the bounties he has bestowed upon him. He also mentioned 'Indeed ease comes after hardship'. And he repeated it two times. This promise served to remind the Prophet peace be upon him that the current troubles are temporary. So all the troubles you are facing for now will soon come to an end and ease will come to you. As the bright day comes after a dark night.

After mentioning the prophet's peace be upon him status, position in the sight of Allah SWT and how much Allah cares for him and consoling him, he says as a token of gratitude you should stand to worship him when he gets free from his duties. And turn to Allah earnestly.

B) Summary of Surah Al-Asr

Surah Al-Asr is a meccan surah. It has three-verses. It is the 103rd chapter of the Holy Quran. It is often considered a complete summary of the path to the human salvation and success. The Surah begins with a solemn oath, "By time, (Wal-'asr)," immediately stressing the immense, finite value of our existence.

The central message of surah Al-Aar is a stark warning: "Indeed, mankind is in great loss, (Innal-insāna lafī khusr)." Time is presented as a "melting capital," diminishing with every moment, leading everyone towards the ruin unless they embody a clear exception.

This exception is defined by four essential, interconnected principles, acting as the formula for a meaningful life:

Faith (Iman): The foundational belief in Allah and certainty in divine truths. This serves as the necessary starting point, giving purpose to all actions.

Righteous Deeds (Amal us-Salih): Faith must be active and demonstrated through good and correct conduct. This includes all beneficial actions aligned with divine guidance, from prayer and charity to everyday kindness and self-improvement.

Advising Each Other to Truth (Tawāsaw bil-Haqq): This principle establishes a communal responsibility. Believers must actively encourage one another to uphold justice, share knowledge, and sincerely guide others to the right path.

Advising Each Other to Patience (Tawāsaw bis-Sabr): Recognizing that life is full of challenges, this quality requires active perseverance, steadfastness in obeying divine commands, and refraining from despair or complaint during trials.

Q.7 make the Arabic sentences using the following words:

1. الْمَاءُ نَظِيفٌ .
2. الدَّرْسُ جَدِيدٌ
3. الطِّفْلُ ذَكِيٌّ .
4. الْمَسْجِدُ قَرِيبٌ
5. الْبَابُ طَوِيلٌ
6. الْأَخُ ذَكِيٌّ .
7. الْفَصْلُ نَظِيفٌ .
8. الْوَلَدُ جَمِيلٌ
9. التُّفَّاحُ لَذِيذٌ .-

10. سَمِعَ الْقُرْآنَ.
11. جَلَسَ جَالِسٌ.
12. الطَّالِبُ كَتَبَ.
13. جَاءَ الرَّجُلُ.
14. رَجَعَ رَاكِبٌ.
15. أَخَذَ النَّفَّاحُ .
16. التاجر شهير.
17. المصرف قريب.
18. اللاعب جديد.

Q8 . Write the opposite of the following words:

ذَكِيٌّ × غَنِيٌّ

مُجْتَهِدٌ × كَسْلَانٌ

صَعْبٌ × سَهْلٌ

غَنِيٌّ × فَقِيرٌ

غَالِيَةٌ × رَخِيصَةٌ

أَبٌ × أُمٌّ

قَرِيبٌ × بَعِيدٌ

كَبِيرٌ × صَغِيرٌ

جَدِيدٌ × قَدِيمٌ

مَسْرُورٌ × مَحْزُونٌ

وَاسِعٌ × ضَيِّقٌ

طَوِيلٌ × قَصِيرٌ

أَخٌ × أُخْتٌ

صَبَاحٌ × مَسَاءٌ

أَبْيَضٌ × أَسْوَدٌ

ذَهَبٌ × جَاءَ

لَيْلٌ × نَهَارٌ

جَنَّةٌ × جَهَنَّمَ

حَارٌّ × بَارِدٌ

سُؤَالٌ × جَوَابٌ

شَمْسٌ × قَمَرٌ

تَحْتَ × فَوْقَ

عَالِمٌ × جَاهِلٌ

قَوِيٌّ × ضَعِيفٌ

مَشْرِقٌ × مَغْرِبٌ

حُلُوٌّ × مُرٌّ

كَامِلٌ × نَاقِصٌ

أَخَذَ × تَرَكَ

وَجَدَ × فَقَدَ

نَاجِحٌ × رَاسِبٌ

Q.9 Write about “الكلمة و اقسامها”

تعريف الكلمة :

الكلمة : اللفظ الموضوع لمعنى مفرد

Definition of Kalimah/word:

Kalimah is a word which is constructed to give the meaning by itself.

Examples: house : بَيْتٌ , cloth : ثَوْبٌ

أقسام الكلمة:

ولها ثلاثة أقسام :

1. الأسمُ ، 2. الفعلُ ، 3. الحرفُ

Types of Word :

It is divided into three types:

1.Noun (الأسمُ) 2. Verb (الفعلُ) 3.Letter/Particle(الحرفُ)

« تعريف الاسم :

الاسمُ هو ما دلَّ على معنى في نفسه ولم يقترن بزمانٍ

➤ Definition of Noun (الاسمُ) :

Noun (الإِسْمُ) is a word which gives the meaning by itself and does not link to any tense.

Examples : A home بَيْتٌ , A student طَالِبٌ ,

Mosque : مَسْجِدٌ

Noun (الإِسْمُ) is a word which gives the meaning by itself and does not link to any tense.

Examples : A home , بَيْتٌ A student طَالِبٌ

< تَعْرِيفُ الْفِعْلِ :

الْفِعْلُ هُوَ مَا دَلَّ عَلَى مَعْنَى فِي نَفْسِهِ وَ يَقْتَرِنُ بِزَمَانٍ

➤ Definition of Verb (الْفِعْلُ) :

Verb (الْفِعْلُ) is a word which gives the meaning by itself and does link to any tense.

Examples: He went (ذَهَبَ) , He entered (دَخَلَ)

< تَعْرِيفُ الْحَرْفِ :

الْحَرْفُ هُوَ مَا دَلَّ عَلَى مَعْنَى فِي غَيْرِهِ

➤ Definition of Letter/Particle (الْحَرْفُ) :

Letter (الْحَرْفُ) is a word which gives the meaning by connecting with either noun (الإِسْمُ) or verb (الْفِعْلُ).

Examples : In the house : فِي الْبَيْتِ ,

On the bench : عَلَى الطَّاوِلَةِ

Q9. B. Write about noun and it's kinda?

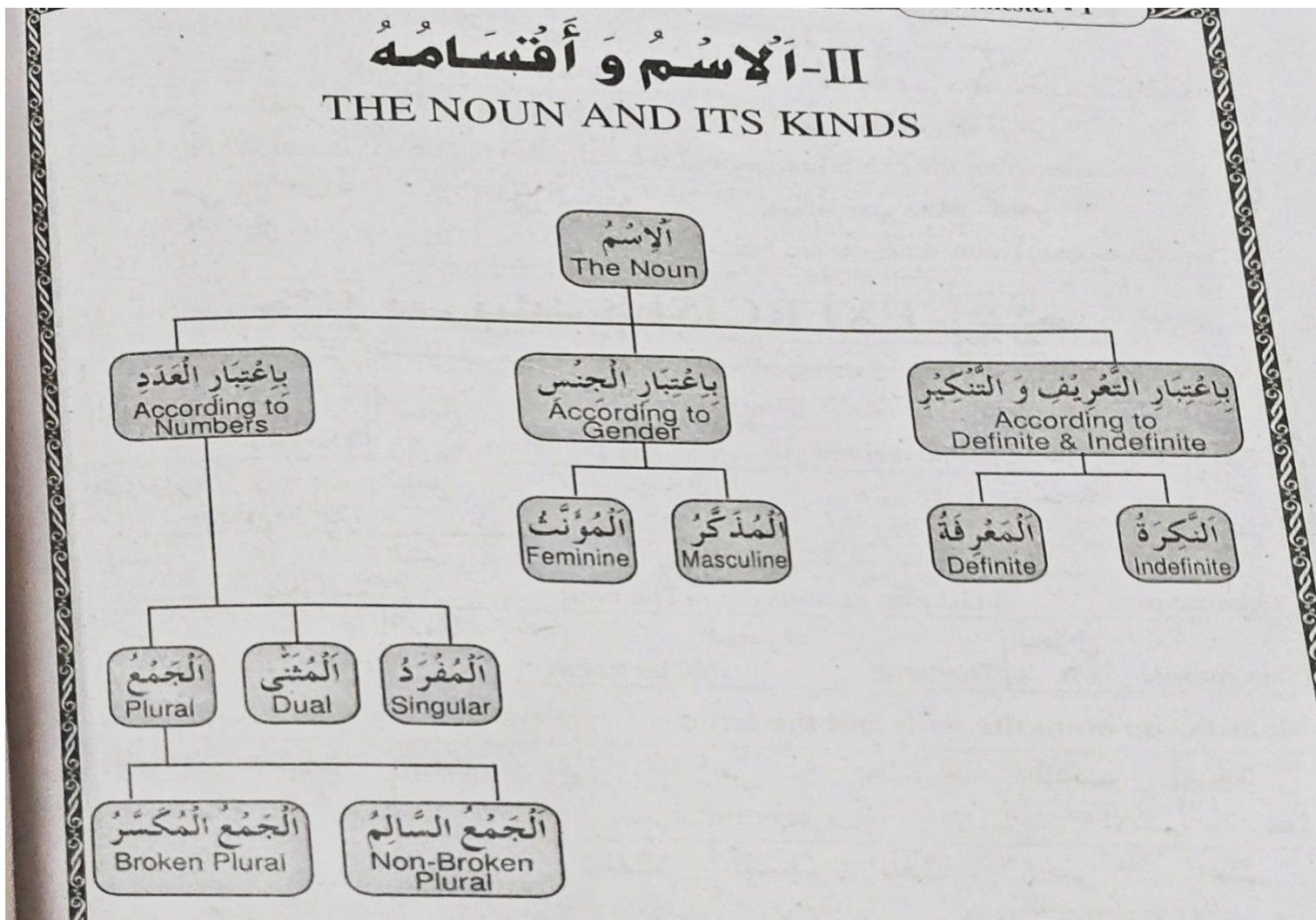
تعريف الإسم :

الإِسْمُ هُوَ مَا دَلَّ عَلَى مَعْنَى فِي نَفْسِهِ وَلَمْ يَقْتَرِنْ بِزَمَانٍ.

Definition of Noun (الإِسْمُ)

Noun (الإِسْمُ) is a word which gives the meaning by itself and does not link to any tense.

Examples : A home بَيْتٌ , A student طَالِبٌ



Following is the chart of Noun (الأسم) and it's kinds :

➤ According to definite & indefinite noun (الأسم) is divided into two types :

The indefinite noun (النكرة) & The definite noun (المعرفة)

The indefinite noun :

The name of any unspecific person, thing or place is called **Indefinite/common noun**.

It ends with tanween " ءَ "

e.g:

- A pen : قَلَمٌ
- A book : كِتَابٌ

The definite noun:

The name of a particular / specific person, place or thing is called **definite / proper noun**.

e.g: Name of girl: Ayesha : عَائِشَةُ , Name of a city: Hyderabad : حيدر آباد

Note: Indefinite noun can be turned into definite noun by prefixing "ال" (Al) on Indefinite / common noun.

- A boy: وَلَدٌ to The boy: الْوَلَدُ
- A book: كِتَابٌ to The book: الْكِتَابُ

- According to gender noun (الإِسْمُ) is divided into two types:

The feminine noun (المؤنث) & The masculine noun (المذكر)

The feminine noun:

The names which are used for women, the nouns which end with "اء", "ة", and "ى" are feminine nouns.

e.g: صحراء ، بشرى ، عائشة

The masculine noun:

The names which are used for men and the nouns which don't end with "ى", "ة", and "اء" are masculine nouns.

Eg: حامد ، قلم

- According to numbers noun (الإِسْمُ) is divided into three types :
Singular (المفرد) Dual (المتني) & Plural (الجمع)

Singular noun:

A noun which indicates the meaning of one is called singular.

- eg: A pen : قَلَمٌ , A man : رَجُلٌ

Dual noun:

A noun which indicates the meaning of two is called dual noun. It ends with "ان" in marfu situation and "ين" in majroor or mansoob situation.

Eg: In majroor and mansoob situation: وَتَدَيْنِ (Two boys) ,

In marfu situation: وَلَدَانِ (Two boys)

Plural noun

It indicates the meaning of three or more.

eg: Teachers: أَسَاتِذَةٌ

Students: طَالِبُونَ

The plural is divided into two types:

1. Non broken plural (جَمْعُ سَالِمٍ)

The non broken plural ends with adding “ و ن / ي ن ” in the end of masculine singular and “ ات ” the end of feminine singular.

Eg: مُسَلِّمُونَ = مُسَلِّمٌ + ون

Eg: مُسَلِّمَاتٌ = مُسَلِّمَةٌ + ات

2. Broken plural (جَمْعُ مُكَسَّرٍ)

The broken plural doesn't have any particular and allocated method, but it comes in various forms, like :

- أَفْعَالٌ : أَفْلام
- فُعُلٌ : كُتُبٌ
- فُعَالٌ : طُلَّابٌ
- فِعَالٌ : بَحَارٌ

Q.10 Write about Arabic literature

Characteristic features of the Arabic language:

Arabic is one of the Semitic Languages. It is superior to other languages of the world in several aspects. Its phonology, morphology and syntax have remained unchanged from ancient times. The Arabic Language is deeply indebted to the Holy Qur'an for its development and it has been instrumental in flourishing as a living language and its survival even in odd situations.

Jurji Zayadan, a celebrated historian says:

“No religious book has such an impact on the language in which it was written as the Qur'an has on Arabic literature.”

This language is unlike other International Languages, is remained as a living form of communication for ages. It did not undergo any noticeable changes, so one cannot define it for an early or a late stage. It is the same today as it was when it first appeared.

Dr. Ahmed Hasan Zayyat says about its universality:

“After the advent of Islam, Arabic did not remain the monopoly of one nation but it became the language of all those who entered the faith.”

The characteristic features of Arabic are as follows:

Grammar:

One of the important properties of Arabic is its grammar.

The rules of numbers and genders of Arabic are so unique that this features is not shared by any other language.

All verbs have a three-lettered root. Several derivations are formulated from a single root.

Hundreds of meaningful words are formed from a single three lettered root.

When different prepositions are prefixed to these derivations, the same verbs give many more meanings.

Rich vocabulary of synonyms and antonyms:

Arabic has very rich vocabulary of synonyms and antonyms and it is another distinguishing feature of Arabic, which is not found in any other language.

Similarity of forms and rhymes of words:

The abundance of words having similar forms and rhymes in Arabic add to its melody and sweetness.

Vastness and ability for adaption:

Since the beginning, Arabic came in contact with any other nation and language. It borrowed phrases and terminology and formed new words of its own by way of adaption.

Arabic is a rich, powerful, and highly adaptive language with unique features that contribute to its longevity and global relevance.

Q.10 b, Write about “المعلقات السبع”

Summary of The Seven Mu'allaqat (Suspended / hanging Odes)

The Mu'allaqat are renowned as the finest specimens of ancient Arabic poetry, occupying the top rank among the odes of the pre-

Islamic era. They are still celebrated throughout the Arabic-speaking world as masterpieces of poetic composition.

Origin of the Name

The name Mu'allaqat is derived from the word 'Ilq', meaning hanging or a precious thing held in high esteem. There are two primary opinions regarding its meaning:

* **Literal Suspension** : A legend holds that the odes were so named because the prize-winning poems from the annual fair of Ukaaz were inscribed in golden letters and “suspended on the walls of the Ka’bah” due to their immense merit.

* **Figurative Suspension** : Another theory suggests they are called Mu'allaqat because they were such beautiful poems that they “hung longer in the minds of the people”.

Collection and Poets

The odes were collected and compiled during the 8th century A.D. by Hammad al Rawiyah, a famous rhapsodist of the Umayyad Dynasty. The first ode in the collection is attributed to Imru'u'l-Qays.

While the majority opinion recognizes seven poets of the Mu'allaqat, other authorities list ten.

The Seven Poets are:

- * Imru'ul - Qays
- * Antarah ibn Shaddad al-'Absi
- * Zuhayr ibn Abi Sulma al-Muzni
- * Tarafah ibn 'Abd al-Bakri

* Labid ibn Rabiah al-Amri

* Al-Harith ibn Hillizah al-Yashkuri

* Amr ibn Kulthum al-Taghlabi

Those who hold the number to be ten add Al-A'shaMaymun ibn Qays, Al-Nabighah al-Dhubyani, and Ubayd ibn al-Abras.

The Mu'allaqat collectively represent the celebrated poetic output of the pre-Islamic Arabs.