

Memo 7

State adjectives are formed using the فَعِيل pattern. Example: جَمِيل (beautiful) or حَزِين (sad).

The فُعْلَان pattern is used for temporary and intense states. Example: غَضَبَان (angry).

Passive participles are formed using the مَفْعُول pattern. Example: مَنصُور (rescued, saved).

Active participles are most often formed using the فَاعِل pattern. Example: ناصِر (helping).

The common **intensive adjectives** are فَعَال and فُعُول.

In the dual form, adjectives always agree.

فِيهِمَا عَيْنَانِ نَضَّاحَتَانِ	There are two gushing springs there. (55,66)
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In the plural, adjectives agree in number for “rational beings”; the others agree with the feminine singular.

مَا سَمِعْنَا بِهَذَا فِي آبَائِنَا الْأُولَى	We have never heard of this among our most distant ancestors. (28,36)
وَجَعَلْنَا قُلُوبَهُمْ قَاسِيَةً	We have hardened their hearts. (5:13)

The two terms of the apposition are inseparable. Pay attention to the position of the adjective.

نَارُ اللَّهِ الْمَوْقَدَةُ	The kindled Fire of God. (104:6)
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Rule of agreement in the dual. When the verb is placed **before** the subject, it agrees in gender **but not in number**.

فَلَمَّا تَرَأَى الْجَمْعَانَ	And when the two groups came into view of one another [...] (26:61)
فَلَمَّا تَرَأَتِ الْفِئْتَانِ	And when the two troops came into view of one another [...] (8:48)

When the verb is placed **after the subject**, it agrees in gender and number.

فَوَجَدَ فِيهَا رَجُلَيْنِ يُقَاتِلَانِ	And he found there two men fighting each other. (28:15)
وَوَجَدَ مِنْ دُونِهِمُ امْرَأَتَيْنِ تَذُودَانِ	And he found two women standing aside and holding back [their animals]. (28:23)

Rule for plural agreement 1. When the verb precedes a subject “**rational**”, it agrees in gender but not in number (as in the dual).

وَيَوْمَئِذٍ يَفْرَحُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ	On that day the believers (or the faithful) will rejoice. (30:4)
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When the verb follows a subject “**rational**”, it agrees in gender and number.

وَهُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِ غَلَبِهِمْ سَيَغْلِبُونَ	And they themselves, after having been defeated, will prevail. (30:3)
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Rule of plural agreement 2. When a verb refers to a plural subject that is “**non-rational**” it agrees with the feminine singular **regardless of its position**.

وَجَعَلْنَا الْأَنْهَارَ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهِمْ	We caused rivers to flow beneath them. (6:6)
جَنَّاتٍ عَدْنٍ يَدْخُلُونَهَا تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ	Gardens of Eden into which they will enter, beneath which rivers flow. (16:31)

When the noun being counted is masculine, the number is feminine, and vice versa.

From 3 to 10, the object being counted is in the plural, in the indefinite indirect case.

آيَتِكَ إِلَّا تُكَلِّمَ النَّاسَ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ	Your sign is that you will not be able to speak to people for three days. (3:41)
آيَتِكَ إِلَّا تُكَلِّمَ النَّاسَ ثَلَاثَ لَيَالٍ	Your sign is that you will not be able to speak to people for three nights. (19:10)

Dual	Plural (masc.)	Pluriel (fem.)
Nominative: انِ Accusative and genitive: يِنِ	Nominative: وَنِ Accusative and genitive: يِنِ	Indefinite nominative: اُنَّ / definite nominative: اُنَّ Indefinite accusative and genitive: اُنَّ / Definite accusative and genitive: اُنَّ