



Miftaah Online Nahw Workbook (2nd Edition)

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Review

Kinds of words:

In Arabic grammar there are 3 kinds of words.

إسم : Nouns, adjectives, adverbs, masdrs, pronouns and more.

فعل : words that can have a past, present or future tense.

حرف : Prepositions.

Isms: have 4 different properties:

I'raab: status such as Raf, Nasb and Jarr

A'dad: Number such as singular, dual or plural

Jins: Gender such as masculine or feminine

Ma'rifah wa nakirah: Type such as proper or common

Fi'l: Past tense, Present tense, Passive tenses, Commanding tense and forbidding tense

Harf: Harf jarr, Inna wa akhawaatuha, harf nasiba and harf jaazimah.

Additional Notes:

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Arabic words

Ism

I'raab

Number

Gender

Type

Fi'l

Past

Present

Past passive

Present passive

Harf

Harf Jarr

Inna wa
akhawaatuha

Harf Nasiba

Harf Jaazima

Jaar majroor

Mausoof Siffah

Fragments

Idhafah

Harf Nasb wa
ismu haa

Drill 1

Look at the end of each word and identify the status, number, gender and type for each word:

	Word	Status	Number	Gender	Type
1	شَيْءٍ				
2	كَنَدَا				
3	مَرِيئُ				
4	أَمْرِيكَ				
5	يَا صَالِحُ!				
6	كِتَابٍ				
7	ظُلُمَاتٍ				
8	صَالِحَاتٍ				
9	السَّمَاءِ				
10	مَا كَثِيرٌ				
11	مُؤْمِنَانِ				
12	مُصْلِحَةٌ				
13	سَمَاوَاتٍ				
14	سَوَاءٌ				
15	قَلَمَيْنِ				

جَارِ مَجْرُور: Harf Jarr

Harf jarr are prepositions that come before Isms and change their status into jarr. The harf jarr and its majroor will be immediately next to each other. They must appear together. Below is a list of all the commonly occurring harf jarr in the Quran.

بِ	تَ	كَ	لَ	وَ	مِنْ
With	swear	like	for/have	oath	from
فِي	عَنْ	عَلَى	حَتَّى	إِلَى	
in	about/away	upon/against	until	towards/to	

إِنَّ وَ أَخَوَاتُهَا

إِنَّ وَ أَخَوَاتُهَا are prepositions that come before Isms and change their status into Nasb. These words and its mansoob appear next to each other but are allowed to come apart as well. Below is a list of all the commonly occurring harf nasb in the Quran.

إِنَّ	أَنَّ	كَأَنَّ	لِأَنَّ	لَيْتَ	لَا كِنَّ	لَعَلَّ
Indeed/no doubt	that	as if	because	regrets (feeling)	however	hopefully

مَوْصُوف صِفَّة: Noun-Adjective

For Mawsoof Siffah to exist, both words in the fragment must match in all 4 properties.

- The Mawsoof comes first always. The Siffah can be found a couple words after. One Mawsoof can have multiple siffahs.

مُضَافٌ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

An Idhafah fragment requires 2 words. The Mudhaf always comes first and the mudhaf ilaih comes second. They have a possessive relationship between the words and they generally have an “of” in translation. The 2 words have to fulfil certain requirements in order to qualify as an idhafah fragment.

Drill 2

Identify the type of fragment

		Type of fragment
1	آيَاتِ اللَّهِ	
2	سِحْرٌ مُبِينٌ	
3	سُرُرٌ مَرْفُوعَةٌ	
4	كُلِّ مَثَلٍ	
5	أَنَّ زُصْحَابَ الْجَنَّةِ	
6	كَلِمَةً طَيِّبَةً	
7	مَنْعَ النَّاسِ	
8	أَنَّ وَعْدَ اللَّهِ	
9	بَيَّتُ اللَّهَ	
10	قُرْءَانًا عَرَبِيَّةً	
11	يَوْمَ الْحَجِّ	
12	مِنْ اللَّهِ	
13	إِلَى اللَّهِ	
14	مَثَلًا رَجُلَيْنِ	
15	مَعَ اللَّهِ	

Declinable and Indclinable words: معرب و مبني

Words in Arabic can have differing endings, this depends on what type of word you are working with. اعراب is shown by the ending harakah. The different harakaat you will find are: Fatha, Dhammah, Kesra and Jazm.

Examples

(declinable) معرب	(indeclinable) مبني	Semi-declinable
كِتَابٌ كِتَابًا كِتَابٍ	مُوسَى مُوسَى مُوسَى	إِبْرَاهِيمُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
قَلَمٌ قَلَمًا قَلَمٍ	هُدًى هُدًى هُدًى	يُوسُفُ يُوسُفَ يُوسُفَ
رَسُولٌ رَسُولًا رَسُولٍ	الَّذِينَ الَّذِينَ الَّذِينَ	مَكَّةُ مَكَّةُ مَكَّةُ
مُسْلِمٌ مُسْلِمًا مُسْلِمٍ	دُنْيَا دُنْيَا دُنْيَا	أَكْبَرُ أَكْبَرُ أَكْبَرُ
نَاصِرٌ نَاصِرًا نَاصِرٍ	عِيسَى عِيسَى عِيسَى	أَحْمَرُ أَحْمَرُ أَحْمَرُ

NOTE:

Categories of words that are Semi Flexible:

- Names of Places
- Non Arab names
- Comparatives
- Names of colours

These are a few categories to get you started.

What do you notice about each category and their change in harakah?

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Drill 3

Determine if the following words are declinable, indeclinable or semi declinable:

	Word	Flexibility		Word	Flexibility
1	بُشْرَى		16	زَيْدٌ	
2	دُنْيَا		17	رَسُولُ	
3	يُوسُفُ		18	آدَمُ	
4	نِسَاءٌ		19	الَّذِينَ	
5	مَدِينَةٌ		20	الْمَوْتَى	
6	أَحْمَرُ		21	الله	
7	صَالِحٌ		22	تِلْكَ	
8	بَيضَادُ		23	فِرْعَوْنُ	
9	هُدَى		24	مَكَّةَ	
10	نَارٌ		25	عَذَابٍ	
11	مَدْرَسَةٌ		26	الْإِنْسَانُ	
12	غَفُورًا		27	حَقٍّ	
13	مُحَمَّدٌ		28	هُودٌ	
14	قَوْمٌ		29	مِسْكٌ	
15	جَنَّةٌ		30	ظَالِمٌ	

Drill 4

Identify the flexibility of the underlined word in each ayaah:

1	إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا <u>سَوَاءٌ</u> 2:6	
2	وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ <u>عَظِيمٌ</u> - 2:7	
3	2:16 أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ اشْتَرُوا الضَّلَالَةَ <u>بِالْهُدَى</u>	
4	<u>صُمُّكُمْ</u> عُمِّي فَهُمْ لَا يَرِجُعُونَ - 2:18	
5	وَأَثَرُ الْحَيَاةِ <u>الدُّنْيَا</u> - 79:38	
6	إِنَّ أَوَّلَ بَيْتٍ وُضِعَ لِلنَّاسِ لَلَّذِي <u>بِبَكَّةٍ</u> مُبَارَكًا وَهُدًى لِّلْعَالَمِينَ - 3:96	
7	لِّلَّذِينَ أَحْسَنُوا <u>الْحُسْنَى</u> وَزِيَادَةٌ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ - 10:26	
8	إِنَّ اللَّهَ اصْطَفَى آدَمَ وَنُوحًا وَآلَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَآلَ عِمْرَانَ عَلَى الْعَالَمِينَ - 3:33	
9	إِنَّ مَثَلَ عِيسَىٰ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ كَمَثَلِ <u>آدَمَ</u>	
10	قَالَ يَا بَشْرَىٰ هَذَا غُلَامٌ وَأَسَرُّهُ <u>بِضَاعَةً</u> وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ بِمَا يَعْمَلُونَ - 12:19	

عَلَامَاتُ الْإِسْمِ وَالْفِعْلِ: Signs of Isms and Fi'l:

Signs of an Ism:

An ism is preceded by an ال	الرَّجُلُ	The man
It accepts جر	إِلَى الرَّجُلِ	Towards the man
It can end with a tanween on the last letter	رَجُلٌ	A man
It can end with a round ة	كَلِمَةٌ	A word
It can have a dual (تثنية)	رَجُلَانِ	2 men
It can have a plural (جمع)	مُسْلِمُونَ	muslims
It can be a musnad ilaih (مبتدأ / فاعل)	الرَّجُلُ قَوِيٌّ	The man is strong
It can be مضاف	كِتَابُ رَجُلٍ	Book of the man
It can be موصوف	رَجُلٌ طَوِيلٌ	A tall man
It can be منادى	يَا رَجُلُ	Oh man!

Signs of an Fi'l:

It can be preceded by a قد	قَدْ خَرَجَ	He has gone out
It can be preceded by a سَ	سَيَخْرُجُ	He will go out soon
It can be preceded by a سوف	سَوْفَ يَخْرُجُ	He will go out after a while
It can be preceded by a حرف جزم	لَمْ يَخْرُجْ	He will never go out
It can be preceded by a حرف نصب	لَنْ يَخْرُجَ	He went out

It has a hidden ضمير	خَرَجَ	Go out
It can be an imperative أمر	اُخْرُجْ	Do not go out
It can be a prohibitive نهي	أَكَلَتْ	She ate

Drill 5

Identify the following words as either Ism or Fi'l based on the signs:

	Word	Reason	Word	Reason
1	النَّاسُ		رَبِّ	
2	كِتَابُ		آخِرَةِ	
3	مُؤْمِنِينَ		ظَالِمُونَ	
4	يَا مُوسَى		شَيْءٍ	
5	مُسْلِمَانِ		الْمَسْجِدُ	
6	رَسُولِ		قَدْ دَخَلَ	
7	سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ		يَا أَخِي	
8	اللهِ		الرَّحْمَةِ	
9	دَخَلْتُ		أَكَلْنَا	
10	سَيَعْلَمُونَ		سَيَقُولُ	
11	عَلِمَ		عَذَابُ	
12	مُسْلِمِينَ		كَافِرَانِ	
13	عَلَّمْتُ		لَمْ يَدْخُلْ	
14	بُشْرَى		لَنْ يَقْتُلَ	
15	الَّذِينَ		تَعْلِيمًا	

جملة إسمية: Jumlah Ismiyyah

Definition: Nominal sentences

- A sentence that begins with an ism.
- Second part of the sentence can be an ism or a fi'l
- First part of the sentence is called a Mubtada مبتدة (subject). This is the topic of the sentence.
- Second part of the sentence is called Khabr خبر (predicate). This is the part that gives us more information about the subject.
- Some Jumlah Ismiyyah can have a third part called Muta'lliq bil khabr متعلق بالخبر
- The Mubtada مبتدة is generally ma'rifah معرفة and the khabar خبر is generally nakirah نكرة.
- Both parts are marfoo' مرفوع in status.
- One Mubtada can have multiple khabrs in the sentence.

Examples:

الْبَيْتُ نَظِيفٌ

Khabr Mubtada

الرَّجُلُ طَوِيلٌ

الرَّجُلُ طَوِيلٌ قَوِيٌّ

Additional Notes:

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Drill 5
Identify the Mubtada and the khabr in each of these ayaat:

1	ذَٰلِكَ مِنْ آيَاتِ اللَّهِ
2	الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ
3	أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ
4	هُوَ اللَّهُ
5	أَنَا أَكْثَرُ مِنْكَ مَالًا
6	أَنَا رَبُّكَ
7	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

8	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
9	فَلَمَّا لَكَ بِأَجْعٍ نَفْسَكَ
10	وَهُوَ الْعَفُورُ الْوَدُودُ
11	إِنَّ هَازِهِ تَذَكِّرُهُ
12	إِلَهُكُمْ إِلَهٌ وَاحِدٌ
13	ذَلِكَ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ
14	وَاللَّهُ مِنْ وَرَائِهِمْ مُحِيطٌ

15	أَنْ لَكُمْ أَجْرًا حَسَنًا
16	إِنَّهُمْ فِيهِ
17	إِنَّكَ عَلَى الْحَقِّ الْمُبِينِ
18	أَنْتُمْ الْفُقَرَاءُ إِلَى اللَّهِ
19	هَذَا مِنْ فَضْلِ رَبِّي
20	هُوَ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ
21	رَبُّنَا رَبُّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ

Drill 6

Grammatically analyze the first half of Surah Fatiha: Label types of words, fragments, sentences.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ - 1:1

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ - 1:2

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ - 1:3

مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ - 1:4

Drill:7

Construct your own Jumlah Ismiyyah using the words from the word bank on the next page:

الرَّجُلُ طَوِيلٌ قَوِيٌّ		
khabr 2 قَوِيٌّ	khabr 1 طَوِيلٌ	mubtada الرَّجُلُ

Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word
School	المَدْرَسَة	Great	عَظِيمٌ	War	حَرْبٌ
Chair	كُرْسِيٌّ	Clear proof	بَيِّنَةٌ	Sun	شَمْسٌ
Phone	حَاتِحٌ	After	بَعْدَ	Sky	سَمَاءٌ
Boy	وَلَدٌ	After	خَلْفَ	Soul	نَفْسٌ
Girl	بِنْتٌ	especially from	لَدُنْ	House	دَارٌ
Book	كِتَابٌ	some	بَعْضَ	Bucket	دَلْوٌ
Masjid	مَسْجِدٌ	besides, other than	دُونِ	Wind	رِيحٌ
The father	الْأَبُ	under	تَحْتَ	Earth	أَرْضٌ
Messenger	رَسُولٌ	front	أَمَامَ	Path	سَبِيلٌ
Student	طَالِبٌ	Behind	وَرَاءَ	Fire	نَارٌ
The Teacher	مُعَلِّمٌ	around	حَوْلَ	Well	بَيْتْرٌ
Night	لَيْلٌ	with	مَعَ	Hell	جَهَنَّمَ
Slept	نَامَ	above	فَوْقَ	Drink/ alcohol	خَمْرٌ
Morning	صُبْحٌ	before	قَبْلَ	Cup	كَأْسٌ
pen	قَلَمٌ	between	بَيْنَ	Staff/stick	عَصَا
Women	نِسَاءٌ	other than	غَيْرَ	Merciful	رَحِيمٌ
Mountains	جِبَالٌ	near	عِنْدَ	King	مَالِكٌ

Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word
Scholars	عُلَمَاءُ	all	كُلَّ	Day	يَوْمٌ
City	مَدِينَةٌ	Star	نَجْمٌ	Painful	أَلِيمٌ
Elephant	الفِيلِ	Moon	قَمَرٌ	Warner	نَذِيرٌ

جملة فعلية: Jumlah Fi'liyyah

Definition: Verbal sentences.

- A sentence that begins with a Fi'l.
- Second part of the sentence has the فاعل. This word is always in Raf' status. Sometimes the فاعل can be imbedded within the fi'l itself.
- The sentence can also have one or multiple مفعول. These are details that describe the Fi'l more. There are 5 types of Maf'ool.

Different types of مفعول

- مفعول به: Who or what was the action done to?
- مفعول فيه: Where or when did the action take place?
- مفعول له: Why did the action take place?
- مفعول حال: How did the action take place?
- مفعول مطلق: When a masdar is used to describe the action.

Examples:

جَلَسَ زَيْدٌ

خَلَقَ اللهُ السَّمَاءَ

ذَهَبَ مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ

Additional Notes:

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Drill 8

1	ذَهَبَ إِلَى السُّوقِ
2	قَالَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ شَيْءٌ
3	خَلَقْنَاهُمْ
4	فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ
5	يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ
6	زُلْزِلَتِ الْأَرْضُ
7	فَقَالَ لَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

8	عَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ
9	نَصَرَ اللَّهُ
10	وَهَنَ الْعَظْمُ مِنِّي
11	وَأَشْتَعَلَ الرَّأْسُ شَيْبًا
12	فَأَجَاءَهَا الْمَخَاضُ إِلَى جِذْعِ النَّخْلَةِ
13	نَذَرْتُ لِلرَّحْمَنِ صَوْمًا
14	فَأَشَارَتْ إِلَيْهِ

15	خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ
16	فَحَمَلَتْهُ
17	خَرَجَ عَلَى قَوْمِهِ مِنَ الْمِحْرَابِ
18	تَنَزَّلُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَالرُّوحُ فِيهَا
19	وَجَعَلَنِي نَبِيًّا
20	فَأَتَّبَعْتُ بِهِمَّكَ آثًا قَصِيًّا
21	فَأَرْسَلْنَا إِلَيْهَا رُوحَنَا

Drill 9

Grammatically analyze the first half of Surah Fatiha: Label types of words, fragments, sentences.

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ - 1:5

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ - 1:6

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ - 1:7

Drill: 10

Construct your own Jumlah Fi'liyyah using the words from the word bank on the next page:
You must have at least one fi'l, a doer and one or more details.

إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ	مُحَمَّدٌ	ذَهَبَ
Mafool fihi إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ	Faai'l: مُحَمَّدٌ	Fi'l madhi ذَهَبَ

Past tense	Meaning	Past tense	Meaning	Past tense	Meaning
خَرَجَ	To go out	عَلَّمَ	To teach	مَنَعَ	To prevent
كَتَبَ	To write	مَكَّنَ	To establish	ظَلَمَ	To wrong
نَصَرَ	To help	نَزَلَ	To send down (slowly)	كَفَرَ	To disbelieve
فَسَقَ	To sin/exceed	سَلَّمَ	to keep safe	جَعَلَ	To make
قَتَلَ	To kill	بَدَّلَ	To change	نَذَرَ	To warn
أَمَرَ	To command	قَدَّمَ	To proceed/ advance	خَلَقَ	To create
صَبَرَ	To be patient	جَاهَدَ	To struggle	كَسَبَ	To earn
بَلَغَ	To reach	مَارَسَ	To practice	ذَهَبَ	To go
جَلَسَ	To sit	شَاهَدَ	To witness	فَعَلَ	To do
ذَكَرَ	To remember	حَاوَلَ	To try	رَفَعَ	To raise
أَخَذَ	To take/seize	إِسْتَغْفَرَ	To seek forgiveness	سَأَلَ	To question
إِسْتَكْتَرَى	To gather	إِسْتَضْعَفَ	To be weak	ضَرَبَ	To hit
سَمِعَ	To listen	كَرَّمَ	To honor	قَالَ	To say
رَكِبَ	To ride	طَعِمَ	To eat		

Past tense	Meaning	Past tense	Meaning	Past tense	Meaning
يَخْرُجُ	To go out	يُعَلِّمُ	To teach	يَمْنَعُ	To prevent
يَكْتُبُ	To write	يُمْكِّنُ	To establish	يَظْلِمُ	To wrong
يَنْصُرُ	To help	يُنْزِلُ	To send down (slowly)	يَكْفُرُ	To disbelieve
يَفْسُقُ	To sin/exceed	يُسَلِّمُ	to keep safe	يَجْعَلُ	To make
يَقْتُلُ	To kill	يُبَدِّلُ	To change	يَنْذُرُ	To warn
يَأْمُرُ	To command	يُقَدِّمُ	To proceed/ advance	يَخْلُقُ	To create
يَصْبِرُ	To be patient	يُجَاهِدُ	To struggle	يَكْسِبُ	To earn
يَبْلُغُ	To reach	يُمَارِسُ	To practice	يَذْهَبُ	To go
يَجْلِسُ	To sit	يُشَاهِدُ	To witness	يَفْعَلُ	To do
يَذْكُرُ	To remember	يُحَاوِلُ	To try	يَرْفَعُ	To raise
يَأْخُذُ	To take/seize	يَسْتَغْفِرُ	To seek forgiveness	يَسْأَلُ	To question
يَسْتَكْتَرُ	To gather	يَسْتَضْعِفُ	To be weak	يَضْرِبُ	To hit
يَسْمَعُ	To listen	يَكْرُمُ	To honour	يَقُولُ	To say
يَرْكَبُ	To ride	يَطْعَمُ	To eat		

جملة فعلية Versus جملة اسمية

ذَهَبَ مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ	مُحَمَّدٌ ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ
Jumalah Fi'liyyah is the normal way to say this sentence	Jumlah Ismiyyah also conveys the same meaning but has more nuance.
Muhammed went to the masjid	Muhammed! He went to the masjid
	The Jumlah Ismiyyah is more emphasized because the faail is repeated twice.

Examples from the Quran:	What type of sentence is it
أَأَنْتَ فَعَلْتَ هَذَا - 21:62	
عَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ	
وَاشْتَغَلَ الرَّأْسُ شَيْبًا	
نَحْنُ خَلَقْنَاهُمْ - 76:28	
وَهَنَ الْعَظْمُ مِنِّْي	
إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ - 97:1	

Additional Notes:

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جملة شرطية Jumlah Shartiyyah

Jumlah Shartiyyah are conditional sentences. Think of them as “if and then” statements in English. They have 2 parts. The condition and the answer to the condition. They are called: جواب الشرط and شرط

Sentence	شرط	جواب الشرط	Notes
If you leave the house, I will not let you back in.	If you leave the house	I will not let you back in	
If she comes home, then I will hide	If she comes home	then I will hide	
If you behave then I will give you candy	If you behave	then I will give you candy	
If you pass your exam then I will buy you a present	If you pass your exam	then I will buy you a present	
If my phone breaks then I will get a new one	If my phone breaks	then I will get a new one	

In Arabic the following words are used to create جملة شرطية

	شرط	Examples	Notes
لو	“if”, shows impossibility	لَوْ ذَهَبْتُ	
إذا	“If: shows possibly and likeliness	إِذَا ذَهَبْتُ	
إن	“If” , can be possible to not possible.	إِنْ دَرَسْنَا نَجَحْنَا	
	جواب الشرط		
ل	then	لَوْ ذَهَبْتُ لَرَأَيْتُهُ	
ف	then	وَإِذَا سَأَلَكَ عِبَادِي عَنِّي فَإِنِّي قَرِيبٌ	
جزم فعل	-	إِنْ أَذْهَبَ يَذْهَبْ	

Drill 11

Highlight or underline the condition and answer to the condition, use the translation to help yourself:

	Sentence	
1	وَإِنْ يُكَذِّبُوكَ فَقَدْ كُذِّبَتْ رُسُلٌ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ	And if they deny you, [O Muhammad] - already were messengers denied before you
2	وَلَوْ كَانَ مِنْ عِنْدِ غَيْرِ اللَّهِ لَوَجَدُوا فِيهِ اخْتِلَافًا كَثِيرًا	If it had been from [any] other than Allah, they would have found within it much contradiction.
3	لَوْ أَنَّ اللَّهَ هَدَانِي لَكُنْتُ مِنَ الْمُتَّقِينَ	If only Allah had guided me, I would have been among the righteous
4	إِنْ تَسْتَفْتِحُوا فَقَدْ جَاءَكُمْ الْفَتْحُ	If you [disbelievers] seek the victory - the defeat has come to you.
5	إِنْ تَكُونُوا صَالِحِينَ فَإِنَّهُ كَانَ لِلْأَوَّابِينَ غَفُورًا 5	If you should be righteous [in intention] - then indeed He is ever, to the often returning [to Him], Forgiving.
6	وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ فِي رَيْبٍ مِمَّا نَزَّلْنَا عَلَىٰ عَبْدِنَا فَأْتُوا بِسُورَةٍ مِثْلِهِ	And if you are in doubt about what We have sent down upon Our Servant [Muhammad], then produce a surah the like thereof
7	وَإِنْ جَنَحُوا لِلسَّلْمِ فَاجْنَحْ لَهَا وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ	And if they incline to peace, then incline to it [also] and rely upon Allah
8	لَوْ أَنزَلْنَاهَا هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ عَلَىٰ جَبَلٍ لَرَأَيْنَاهُ خَاشِعًا مُتَصَدِّعًا مِنْ خَشْيَةِ اللَّهِ وَتِلْكَ الْأَمْثَالُ نَضْرِبُهَا لِلنَّاسِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ - 59:21	If We had sent down this Qur'an upon a mountain, you would have seen it humbled and coming apart from fear of Allah . And these examples We present to the people that perhaps they will give thought.
9	وَلَيْسَ مَا شَرَوْا بِهِ أَنْفُسَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ - 2	And wretched is that for which they sold themselves, if they only knew.
10	قُلْ لَوْ كُنْتُمْ فِي بُيُوتِكُمْ لَبَرَزَ الَّذِينَ كُتِبَ عَلَيْهِمُ الْقَتْلُ إِلَىٰ مَضَاجِعِهِمْ وَلِيَبْتَلِيَ اللَّهُ مَا فِي صُدُورِكُمْ وَلِيُمَحِّصَ مَا فِي قُلُوبِكُمْ وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ - 3:154	"Even if you had been inside your houses, those decreed to be killed would have come out to their death beds." [It was] so that Allah might test what is in your breasts and purify what is in your hearts. And Allah is Knowing of that within the breasts.