

Arabic Grammar

- Introduction Set for Beginners
Grammar Lessons
- Summary of Introduction Rules
- Review set with some advanced
Grammar Concepts

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Goal:

Goal of this book is to learn the grammar basics in order to understand Quran Arabic. Intended use of this book is to help understanding Quran.

When a student starts translating verses from Quran, they must verify their translation with an approved and widely available “meaning of the translation of Quran” such as Sahih International or Darussalam (Dr Muhsin Khan).

This book is simply an aid to help the student learning Arabic in an easier and hands-on style.

Important Information:

Mistakes are unintentional – Please report them at myunus@mnia.org so we can improve them in next edition

Verses are copied from www.quran.com

Please remember us in your dua as we only seek pleasure of Allah (swt)

Special thanks to all who have helped putting book together

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If you have any questions or concerns, please write to myunus@mnia.org

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Unit 1

Parts of Speech (أَنْوَاعُ الْكَلِمَةِ)

Isem (Noun)
F'el (Verb)
Harf (Particle)

Parts of Speech/Sentence (أَنْوَاعُ الْكَلِمَةِ) and its three types (categories) in Arabic language

Isem (Noun) - Plural (Asmaa)

Words which are name of a person, place, thing or idea

إِسْمٌ

F'el (Verb) - Plural (Af'aal)

Words depicting an action of any sort

فِعْلٌ

Harf (Particle) - Plural (Huroof)

Words which are not Nouns or Verbs belong to this category

حَرْفٌ

First, we will learn about a particular and widely used kind of Particle (Harf). These are called Haroof Jar (حُرُوفِ جَر) and translated as **Prepositions**.

They are divided in two groups for better understanding.

Single lettered Prepositions, which always join with a word in the beginning . Examples...	Multiple lettered Prepositions which may not join like the single lettered ones and act like stand alone words in a sentence. Examples....
With بِ	مِنْ (From)
For لِ or لَ	عَلَى , عَنْ (On , Upon)
So فَ	فِي (In)
Like كَ	حَتَّى (Until)
وَ and تَ [A special case for oath]	إِلَى (Towards)

Note: Noun words following a preposition get a kasrah on the last letter. Only exception is **فَ**.

Please remember, All prepositions are part of category “particles”. All particles are NOT prepositions

Rest of the Particles are a combination of Prepositions, Conjunctions and Articles. Some Examples of other particles are listed below. **These are NOT prepositions**

Particles are meaningless on their own. They need nouns or verbs to become meaningful

(No) لَا , لَمْ	(Verily) إِنَّ , أَنَّ	(That) أَنَّ
(Never) لَنْ	(If) إِنْ , لَوْ	(Then) ثُمَّ
(Or) أَوْ	(That, What, No) مَا	(وَعُوْثُف)
(When) إِذَا , إِذْ	(Beware) أَلَا	Very Soon سَ [A special case]

Exercise - Attached prepositions

Circle the Preposition and noun whose harakah on last letter has been changed to Kasrah

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ①

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ②

فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ ④

فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ ⑤

فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَأَسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا ③

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ ②

الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ ⑤

الَّذِينَ أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِّنْ جُوعٍ وَءَامَنَهُمْ مِّنْ خَوْفٍ ④

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ⑤

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ⑥

وَيَلِّ لِكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةً ①

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ④

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا

بِالصَّبْرِ ③

WORKSHEET

Circle the prepositions in following words. We will translate these words in the class

كَمَا

لَذَهَبَ

بِاللَّهِ

فَهُمْ

لِلَّهِ

بِهِمْ

بِسْمِ

فَزَادَهُمْ

كَمَثَلِ

بِالْغَيْبِ

بِالْيَوْمِ

فَلَمَّا

كَصَيْبِ

بِنُورِهِمْ

لَهُمْ

فَأَخْرَجَ

Isem Dhameer (Pronouns – They are part of Fixed nouns vocabulary)

We will start with first and most important kind of Nouns.

They are called Isem Dhameer (**اسم ضمير**) or Pronouns in English.

They replace a “Standard noun” in a sentences. They must be memorized by heart.

There are, further, two kinds of Pronouns / Dhameer.

Dhameer-e-Munfasil: Separate Pronouns (**ضمير مُنفصل**)

They **never** join a word and they come in the beginning. A sentence often start with them

The examples of these are “I”, “you” and “we”.

Dhameer-e-Muttasil: Attached Pronouns (**ضمير مُتّصل**)

They **always** join a word at the end.

They join any preposition, noun or a verb hence most important concept to learn in Arabic Grammar.

The examples of these are “my”, “your” and “our”. Let us see the use of these the Dhameer / Dhamaa’ir

Unit 2

Types of Isem

Pronouns

ضَمِيرٌ مُنْفَصِلٌ
ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ

Examples and Analysis

Dhameer Muttasil (Attached Pronouns)

Plural جمع	Dual ثنائية	Singular مفرد	
نا Our, Us	نا Our, Us	ي Me, my, mine	1 st person مُتَكَلِّم
كُم Yours (all)	كُما Yours (both)	كَ Your	2 nd person مُخَاطَب
هُم Them, Their	هُما Them, Their (b)	هُ His, him, it	3 rd person غَائِب

Dhameer Munfasil (Separate Pronouns)

Plural جمع	Dual ثنائية	Singular مفرد	
نَحْنُ We (all)	نَحْنُ We (both)	أنا I	1 st person مُتَكَلِّم
أَنْتُمْ You (all)	أَنْتُمَا You (both)	أَنْتَ you	2 nd person مُخَاطَب
هُم They (all)	هُمَا They (both)	هُوَ He, It	3 rd person غَائِب

Plural جمع	Dual ثنائية	Singular مفرد	رب
رَبَّنَا Our (All) Rab	رَبَّنَا Our (b) Rab	رَبِّي My Rab	1 st person مُتَكَلِّم
رَبُّكُمْ Your (all) Rab	رَبُّكُمَا Your (b) Rab	رَبُّكَ Your Rab	2 nd person مُخَاطَب
رَبُّهُمْ Their (all) Rab	رَبُّهُمَا Their (b) Rab	رَبُّهُ، رَبِّهِ His Rab	3 rd person غَائِب

Plural جمع	Dual ثنائية	Singular مفرد	من
			1 st person مُتَكَلِّم
			2 nd person مُخَاطَب
			3 rd person غَائِب

Exercise - Separate Pronouns

Circle the separate pronouns in following verses

فَقَالَ أَنَا رَبُّكُمُ الْأَعْلَى ﴿٢٤﴾

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٣﴾

وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ ﴿٤﴾

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿١﴾

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ﴿٣﴾

الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَآؤُونَ ﴿٦﴾

وَقَالُوا إِن هِيَ إِلَّا حَيَاتُنَا الدُّنْيَا وَمَا نَحْنُ بِمَبْعُوثِينَ ﴿٢٩﴾

قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ

الْحَكِيمُ ﴿٣٢﴾

وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ لَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ قَالُوا إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ

مُصْلِحُونَ ﴿١١﴾

Exercises - Attached Pronouns

Make your own words with attached pronouns. You can use the words of your choice

Plural جمع	Dual ثنائية	Singular مفرد	
			1 st person مُتَكَلِّم
			2 nd person مُخَاطَب
			3 rd person غَائِب

Plural جمع	Dual ثنائية	Singular مفرد	
			1 st person مُتَكَلِّم
			2 nd person مُخَاطَب
			3 rd person غَائِب

Plural جمع	Dual ثنائية	Singular مفرد	
			1 st person مُتَكَلِّم
			2 nd person مُخَاطَب
			3 rd person غَائِب

Plural جمع	Dual ثنائية	Singular مفرد	
			1 st person مُتَكَلِّم
			2 nd person مُخَاطَب
			3 rd person غَائِب

Attached Pronouns connected to a noun

They always convey the meaning of possession. Such as “my book, ”your lord”, “our house” ...

Plural جمع	Dual ثنائية	Singular مفرد	
			1 st person مُتَكَلِّم
			2 nd person مُخَاطَب
			3 rd person غَائِب

Plural جمع	Dual ثنائية	Singular مفرد	
			1 st person مُتَكَلِّم
			2 nd person مُخَاطَب
			3 rd person غَائِب

Exercise

1. Circle the attached pronouns in following verses
2. Find Nouns (of all types)
3. Teacher should discuss the meanings of these circled words only since
4. students are not fully aware of whole verse and its vocabulary

فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَأَسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا ﴿٣﴾

وَمِنْهُمْ مَّنْ يَقُولُ رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي

الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ ﴿٢٠١﴾

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ ﴿٢﴾

قُلْ إِنَّ صَلَاتِي وَنُسُكِي وَمَحْيَايَ وَمَمَاتِي لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١٦٢﴾

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ﴿٥﴾

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ﴿٦﴾

مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ ﴿٢﴾

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ﴿١﴾

فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَّرَضٌ فَزَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ مَرَضًا وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ بِمَا كَانُوا

يَكْذِبُونَ ﴿١٠﴾

Exercise

#1 - Please complete the pronoun forms for this sentence

Allah is Rab, Quran is book, Muhammad (pbuh) is nabi,
Islam is Deen and Ka'bah is Kiblah

اللَّهُ رَبِّي ، قرآنُ كتابي ، مُحَمَّدٌ نَبِيِّي ، إِسلامُ ديني ، كعبةُ قبلتي
اللَّهُ رَبِّي ، قرآنُ كتابي ، مُحَمَّدٌ نَبِيِّي ، إِسلامُ ديني ، كعبةُ قبلتي

#2 - Review of short Suraat for following grammar concepts

Go thru 7 short Suraat, Surah Faatihah and review lessons of alMadinah book

- Any kind of nouns (male, female, plural, common/indefinite, specific/definite)
- Attached prepositions
- Attached pronouns
- Stand-alone prepositions
- Separate Pronouns

#3 - Let us form short sentences such as

1. For Rab
2. My book
3. For my book
4. In your book
5. From their book

WORKSHEET

Circle the attached pronouns in following words. We will translate these words in the class

تَرَكَتُهُمْ

جَنَّتِكَ

مِنْ لَدُنكَ

لِصَاحِبِهِ

مِنْ أَفْوَاهِهِمْ

بِوَرَقِكُمْ

لِأَبَائِهِمْ

رَبُّكُمْ

مِنْ أَمْرِنَا

لَكُمْ

مِنْ ءَايَاتِنَا

وَكَلْبُهُمْ

بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ

كَنَزَهُمَا

ءَاثَارِهِمَا

سَفَرِنَا

بِثَمَرَةٍ

حُوتَهُمَا

مَاؤُهَا

لِفَتْنَةٍ

F'el (Verb - فِعْل) – Verbs are the final category of words in Arabic

These are the “action” words. We will learn about 3 tenses in Arabic.

F'el

Past Tense

فِعْل ماضِي

Present Tense

Future Tense

فِعْل مضارع

1. Past Tense is called “F'el Madhi” (فِعْل ماضِي)
2. Imperfect Tense (Present and Future Tense) “F'el Mudare” (فِعْل مضارع)
3. Past Tense is called “F'el Amr” (فِعْل أمر)

• Most of the verbs in Arabic consist of 3-lettered root words (مصدر).
• Once we know these root letters of a verb, it is quite easy to produce rest of the verbs following the charts below. There are also 4 or 5 lettered root verbs as well

Example and Analysis: In the charts below, three blank spaces are for 3-lettered root.

Past Tense (فِعْل ماضِي)

Plural جمع	Dual ثنائي	Singular مفرد or واحد	Example فعل
نا _____ فَعَلْنَا We (all) did	نا _____ فَعَلْنَا We (both) did	ت _____ فَعَلْتُ I did	1 st person مُتَكَلِّم
ثم _____ فَعَلْتُمْ You (all) did	ثما _____ فَعَلْتُمَا You (both) did	ت _____ فَعَلْتَ You did	2 nd person مُخَاطَب
وا _____ فَعَلُوا They (all) did	ا _____ فَعَلَا They (both) did	_____ فَعَلَ He did	3 rd person غَائِب

Present/Future Tense (فِعْل مضارع)

Plural جمع	Dual ثنائي	Singular مفرد or واحد	Example فعل
ن _____ نَفْعَلُ We (all) do	ن _____ نَفْعَلُ We (both) do	أ _____ أَفْعَلُ I do or will do	1 st person مُتَكَلِّم
ت _____ تَفْعَلُونَ You (all) do	ت _____ تَفْعَلَانِ You (both) do	ت _____ تَفْعَلُ You do	2 nd person مُخَاطَب
ي _____ يَفْعَلُونَ They (all) do	ي _____ يَفْعَلَانِ They (both) do	ي _____ يَفْعَلُ He does	3 rd person غَائِب

Subject and Object in the verb

In Arabic, the **subject** (doer) of the verb is built in the verb itself. So For example, “I eat” has the subject “I” in it. Each of the verbs build from the charts in previous page has a subject in it

Make past and present tense chart for the verb “تَرَكَ” (to leave) and mention its subject

Past Tense

Plural جمع	Dual ثنائية	Singular مفرد	
x			1 st person مُتَكَلِّم
			2 nd person مُخَاطَب
			3 rd person غَائِب

Present Tense

Plural جمع	Dual ثنائية	Singular مفرد	
			1 st person مُتَكَلِّم
			2 nd person مُخَاطَب
			3 rd person غَائِب

Attached Pronouns connected to a verb

It always plays the role of the object of the verb. **Object** means the noun, on which an action is performed by a subject.

Attached pronouns will be translated as “me”, “you”, “him”, “them”, “you all”, “us” For example, in sentence “Allah created the world”, the word “Allah” is subject and word “World” is oobject

Exercise - Basic form of verbs

#1 - Look at some verbs from short Suraat and figure out their subjects. If possible, look for objects too

#2 - Circle the verbs in following verses. Teacher should discuss the meaning of these verses

الَّذِي خَلَقَ فَسَوَّىٰ ۝٢

مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ، وَمَا كَسَبَ ۝٢

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ۝١

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ۝٥

وَكَذَّبَ بِالْحُسْنَىٰ ۝١

عَبَسَ وَتَوَلَّىٰ ۝١

وَصَدَّقَ بِالْحُسْنَىٰ ۝٦

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِعَادٍ ۝٦

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ۝٣

وَخَسَفَ الْقَمَرُ ۝٨

WORKSHEET (basic form of verb)

1. Circle the prepositions and pronouns in following words.
2. Figure out the 3-letter verb (most basic form).
3. Use the literal meaning of the verb to translate the full phrase.

1 قَطَعَهُ
cut

6 لَوَعَدَهُمَا
promise

2 لَذَبَحَهُمْ
slaughter

7 لَجَاءَكُمْ
come

3 فَعَلِمَكَ
know

8 لَأَخَذَهُمْ
take

4 لَذَهَبَ
go

9 فَبَعَثَهُمْ
raise

5 فَجَمَعَهُمَا
gather

10 فَعَرَفَهُ
recognize

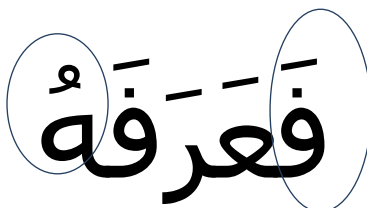
Summary

So far you have learnt the most important rules regarding the construction of a word in Arabic. A standard rule is to

1. Detach the attaching preposition from the beginning of the word and translate it
2. Detach the attaching pronouns from the end of the word and translate it
3. Figure out rest of the (left over) word

a. If rest of the word fits a verb pattern, recognize it and translate it

Example



So he knew it

b. If rest of the word does not fit a verb pattern, then it might be a noun or a bigger preposition

Example



With their light

Attached Pronouns connected to a noun

They always convey the meaning of possession. Such as “my book,” “your lord”, “our house” ...

Attached Pronouns connected to a verb

It always plays the role of the object of the verb. **Object** means the noun, on which an action is performed by a subject. Attached pronoun will be translated as “me”, “you”, “him”, “them”, “you all”, “us”

WORKSHEET (PAST TENSE)

1. Circle the prepositions and pronouns in following words.
2. Figure out the past tense verb pattern as we learnt in the class
3. Use the literal meaning of the verb to translate the full phrase.

1

قَطَعَاهُ

cut

6

لَوَعَدْتُهُمَا

promise

2

لَذَبَحُوهُمْ

slaughter

7

لَوَجَدْتُكُمْ

find

3

فَعَلِمْتُمَاهُمْ

know

8

لَاخَذْنَاكَ

take

4

لَذَهَبُوا

go

9

فَبَعَثْتُهُمَا

raise

5

فَجَمَعْنَاهُمَا

gather

10

فَعَرَفْتُمَهُ

recognize

WORKSHEET (PRESENT TENSE)

1. Circle the prepositions and pronouns in following words.
2. Figure out the present tense verb pattern as we learnt in the class
3. Use the literal meaning of the verb to translate the full phrase.

1

نَقَطَعُهُمْ

cut

7

لَا تُرَكُّكُمْ

leave

2

لَتَذْبَحَانَهُ

slaughter

8

فَتَعْرِفُونَهُمَا

know

3

فَيَعْمَلُونَهُ

act

9

فَيَبْعَثُونَهُمْ

raise

4

لَيَذْهَبُونَ

go

10

سَتَعْلَمُونَهُ

Have knowledge of

5

فَيَجْمَعُكَ

11

فَتَجْمَعُنَا

gather

6

فَيَعْرِفُونَهُ

12

لَيَعْلَمُونَهُمَا

WORKSHEET (Verb, Subject, Object)

Try to translate following sentences. Write your verbs, subjects & objects in Arabic & and its meaning for each sentences in the space given below the sentence.

Translate in English			تَرَكُّكُمْ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
Verb:	Subject:	Object:	

Translate in English			أَتَرَكُوهَا
Verb:	Subject:	Object:	

Translate in English			يَتَرَكُونَهُمْ
Verb:	Subject:	Object:	

Translate in English			تَتَرَكُهُ
Verb:	Subject:	Object:	

Translate in English			تَرَكْتَكُمْ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
Verb:	Subject:	Object:	

Translate in English			تَرَكْتُهُمَا فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
Verb:	Subject:	Object:	

Translate in English			تَرَكْتَنَا فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
Verb:	Subject:	Object:	

Translate in English			تَرَكَّاكُمْ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
Verb:	Subject:	Object:	

Standard Nouns and all what you need to know about them

Standard Nouns have plenty of additional information to learn. They are different than FIXED nouns because most of them can be modified following the rules below.

For these nouns, We need to pay close attention to figure out following info about them

1. Type
2. Gender
3. Quantity (جمع / تنبيه)
4. Case

Unit 4

Details about Standard Nouns

Type
Gender
Quantity
Case

Example and Analysis:

Two Books (Book is a <u>male</u> word in arabic language)	كِتَاب + ان = كِتَابَان
Many teachers (male)	مُدَرِّس + ون = مُدَرِّسُون
Many teachers (female)	مُدَرِّسَة + ات = مُدَرِّسَات

Nouns are of two types

Common Nouns (Nakirah):

1. They are names of person, place or thing.
2. Common nouns usually have a Tanween on them. Any of the 3 types of Tanween will do.
3. Tanween is only used for common nouns.

In meaning, Tanween usually conveys “a” or “an”

Examples: كِتَابٌ مُدَرِّسٌ بَيْتٌ
A teacher A house A Book

Proper Nouns (Ma'arifah - specific nouns)

1. They are specific kind of nouns and point to a specific thing.
2. They can be names of people or they can have “ال” or an attached pronoun to convey their specification. “ال” conveys the meaning of “The”.
3. They CANNOT have tanween on them

In meaning, this usually conveys “The”.

Examples: الْمُدَرِّسُ الْبَيْتُ الْكِتَابُ
The teacher The house The Book

Gender of Nouns

1. Most nouns are usually male by default. Female nouns are made in a very simple way.
2. Having or adding “ta Marbootah” ة at the end of a noun identifies it as a female noun.
3. Female noun words also use Tanween for common and “The” for proper nouns

A male Teacher مُدَرِّسٌ مُدَرِّسِي

A female Teacher مُدَرِّسَةٌ مُدَرِّسَةٍ مُدَرِّسَاتٍ

The male Teacher الْمُدَرِّسُ , الْمُدَرِّسِ , الْمُدَرِّسِ

The female Teacher الْمُدَرِّسَةُ , الْمُدَرِّسَةِ , الْمُدَرِّسَاتِ

Attached pronouns work the same way as usual.

My (male) teacher مُدَرِّسِي

My (female) teacher مُدَرِّسَتِي

Quantity in Nouns

In Arabic, a noun can be singular, dual or plural 3+

1 - Plural for Male Nouns are made by adding “ون” at the end

Many (male) teachers مُدَرِّسُونَ

2 - Remove “ة” and Add “ات” to a make a female Plural Noun

Many (female) teachers مُدَرِّسَات

3 - Dual for a noun is formed by adding a “ان” to a male or female Noun.

2 (male) teachers مُدَرِّسَان

2 (female) teachers مُدَرِّسَتَان

Attached pronouns work the same way as usual.

My (male) teachers مُدَرِّسُونِي

My (female) teachers مُدَرِّسَاتِي

my 2 (female) teachers مُدَرِّسَتَانِي

Cases of Nouns

There are 3 cases for NOUNS in Arabic language. Cases do not apply to verbs or prepositions.

1. Marfoo' (nominative) case is shown with *Dammah* on the last letter of the noun. This is the Most common case
2. Majroor (genitive) case is shown with *Kasrah* on the last letter of the noun
3. Mansoob (accusative) case is shown with *Fathah* on the last letter of the noun

Examples

مَدْرَسَةٌ مَدْرَسَةٌ مَدْرَسَةٌ مَدْرَسَةٌ

General Rule:

A noun following a “preposition” is always in majroor case

فِي الْمَسْجِدِ بِاللَّهِ

Exercise [Use the Noun “Muslim”]

A male teacher	A male teacher
A female teacher	A female teacher
Two male teachers	Two male teachers
Two female teachers	Two female teachers
The male teacher	The male teacher
The female teacher	The female teacher
Female teachers	Female teachers
Male Teachers	Male Teachers
My male teachers	My male teachers
Our female teachers	Our female teachers

Isem Ishaarah (They are part of Fixed nouns vocabulary)
Isem Mawsool (They are part of Fixed nouns vocabulary)

Unit 5

Isem-Ishaarah
 Isem-Mawsool

اسم اشاره
 اسم موصول

Isem Ishaarah are used to point to living and non living things. In english, we have words like “this”, “that”, “these”, “those” to accomplish the same.

Isem Mawsool are used to take the reference of a noun to another part of the sentence or to a new sentence. In english, words such as “which”, “that” achieve this purpose.

Example and Analysis

This is the book **which** I bought for you last week

In this sentence, “This” is the pointing noun (Isem Ishaarah) while “which” is the referring noun (Isem Mawsool)

Here are the Arabic equivalents. **These words are important to memorize.** Since these are fixed nouns, No rules apply to these and these cannot be subjected to the analysis of attached prepositions and pronouns.

Plural جمع	Dual ثنیه	Singular مفرد or واحد	Full Chart
These هَؤُلَاءِ	هَٰذَا	This هذا - هَٰذَا	Male
	هَٰتَانِ	This هَٰذِهِ	Female
Those أُولَٰئِكَ	ذَٰلِكَ	That ذَٰلِكَ	Male
	تَٰئِكَ	That تَٰئِكَ	Female
Following words are considered Isem Mawsool			
Those (which) الَّذِينَ	الَّذَانِ	That (which) الَّذِي	Male
By reference الَّتِي	الَّتَانِ	(by reference) الَّتِي	Female

Note: Arabic language doesn't have any words for auxiliary words such as “is”, “Are” & “am”. When translating Arabic to English, learner has to add these words to accommodate the needs of English Language.

Exercise -

#1 - Find “Isem Mawsool” and “Isem Ishaarah”

أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يَنْهَى ١

الَّذِي يُوسَّوْسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ٥

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ ٦

أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالْإِيمَانِ ١

الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ ٥

الَّذِي خَلَقَكَ فَسَوَّاكَ فَعَدَلَكَ ٧

الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ وَءَامَنَهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ ٤

الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاءُونَ ٦

أَقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ١

الَّتِي تَطْلُعُ عَلَى الْأَفْئِدَةِ ٧

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا

بِالصَّبْرِ ٣

قُلْ هَذِهِ سَبِيلِي أَدْعُو إِلَى اللَّهِ عَلَى بَصِيرَةٍ أَنَا وَمَنِ اتَّبَعَنِي وَسُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ ﴿١٠٨﴾

ذَٰلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ ﴿٢﴾

أُولَٰئِكَ عَلَىٰ هُدًى مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ وَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٥﴾

إِنَّ هَذِهِ تَذْكِرَةٌ فَمَن شَاءَ اخْتِذْ إِلَىٰ رَبِّهِ سَبِيلًا ﴿٢٩﴾

إِن كُنتُمْ هَٰؤُلَاءِ تُحِبُّونَ الْعَاجِلَةَ وَيَذَرُونَ وَرَاءَهُمْ يَوْمًا ثَقِيلًا ﴿٢٧﴾

تِلْكَ ءَايَاتُ اللَّهِ نَتْلُوهَا عَلَيْكَ بِالْحَقِّ وَإِنَّكَ لَمِنَ

الرَّسُولِينَ ﴿٢٥٢﴾

قَالُوا إِن هَٰذَانِ لَسَاحِرَانِ يُرِيدَانِ أَنْ يُخْرِجَاكُم مِّنْ أَرْضِكُمْ بِسِحْرِهِمَا

وَيَذْهَبَا بِطَرِيقَتِكُمُ الْمُثْلَىٰ ﴿٦٣﴾

#2 - Let us form short sentences such as

1. This is a book
2. That is the house
3. This is For Rab
4. That is My book
5. This is for my book
6. That is in your book
7. Those are From their book
8. These are my (all) female teachers
9. Those are his Two books
10. They are my male teachers
11. Those are you female teachers
12. That is my flower
13. Your book is in my table
14. Their cow is in our house
15. This is my house and your table is in it

#3 - Short sentences with verbs

1. You gathered them in that house
2. He finds it in the masjid
3. They promised you all in the school
4. They (2) gather us in your house
5. I found it on that chair in your room
6. They know them from those cities
7. You drank it from these glasses

Interrogative Pronouns (They are part of Fixed nouns vocabulary)
Following words are used for asking questions (interrogation)!

Interrogative pronouns are nouns used to ask questions such as

Why	لِمَاذَا
Who	مَنْ
What	مَا
How	كَيْفَ
Where	أَيْنَ

Unit 6

Interrogative
Pointing

اسم
استفهام

They always starts the sentences, just like in english!

Pointing to a living thing using Interrogative Pronouns

We use the appropriate gender **such as in** english, we say

Who is he?	مَنْ هُوَ؟
Who is she?	مَنْ هِيَ؟

Pointing to a non-living thing using Interrogative Pronouns

We use the appropriate gender **such unlike** english, we say

What is this? (for something male)	مَا هَذَا؟
------------------------------------	------------

Some composite sentences

How are you? (female)	كَيْفَ أَنْتِ؟
Where am I?	أَيْنَ أَنَا؟

This word is used for interrogation and confirmation!!

It always starts the sentencem, just like in english!

هَلْ

Is this my book?	هَلْ هَذَا كِتَابِي؟
Are you in my house?	هَلْ أَنْتَ فِي بَيْتِي؟
Are these (male) teachers?	هَلْ هَؤُلَاءِ مُدْرَسُونَ؟

Exercise -

#1 - Review of short Suraat for following grammar concepts

Go thru 7 short Suraat, Surah Faatihah and review lessons of lMadinah book to look for

- Any kind of nouns (male, female, plural, common/indefinite, specific/definite)
- Attached & separate/stand-alone prepositions
- Attached & separate pronouns
- Tenses of Verbs
- Isem Ishaarah & Isem Mawsool
- Interrogative pronouns

#2 - Let us form short sentences

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Where is my book? | 10. How are you? |
| 2. Where is it in my book? | 11. Where is my books? |
| 3. What is in your book? | 12. Where are my male teachers? |
| 4. Who are these? | 13. Who are my female teachers? |
| 5. Where is this book? | 14. Are they in your house? |
| 6. What is this? | 15. Is that his book? |
| 7. Who is that? | |
| 8. Where are they? | |
| 9. What are those? | |

#3 - Short sentences with verbs

1. How did you gather them in our house?
2. Where did he find it in the masjid?
3. How did they recognize you too in the school?
4. Did you go to his house?
5. Do they go to that masjid?
6. Did I drink it?

Working with Fixed & Standard NOUNS

USING STANDARD NOUN مُسْلِمٌ

MALE STANDARD NOUN			FEMALE STANDARD NOUN		
FINAL NOUN	RULE	GOAL	FINAL NOUN	RULE	GOAL
اَلْمُسْلِمُ	Add اَلْ or add a pronoun or ..	convert standard noun to specific noun	مُسْلِمَةٌ	Simply add ة	Make a female Noun
مُسْلِمَان	Add ان	Make dual male Noun	مُسْلِمَتَان	Add ان	Make dual female Noun
مُسْلِمُونَ	Add ون	Make plural male Noun	مُسْلِمَات	Remove ة and Add ات	Make plural female Noun
مُسْلِمُونِي	Add اَلْ or add a pronoun or ... My (male) Muslims	Make plural male Noun with a pronoun	مُسْلِمَاتِي	Add اَلْ or add a pronoun or ...	Make plural female Noun with a pronoun

VERBS – what do you notice?

3 LETTER ROOT	PERSON	TENSE	QUANTITY	GENDER	VERB
دَخَلَ	2nd	PAST	S	M	دَخَلْتَ
خَرَجَ	3rd	PAST	P	M	خَرَجُوا
شَرَبَ	3rd	Present	S	M	يَشْرَبُ
كَتَبَ	3rd	Present	P	M	يَكْتُمُونَ

Making Phrases using Units 2, 4, 5 & 6

1. This is a Muslim	هاذا
2. This is a (female) Muslim	هاذه
3. These are Muslims	هاؤلاء
4. These are two Muslim	
5. Those are (female) Muslim	اولاءك
6. This is the Muslim who entered the Masjid	الذى
7. She is a (female) Muslim	هي

Standard NOUNS Guidelines

USING STANDARD NOUN

عَابِدٌ (worshipper)

FINAL NOUN	RULE	GOAL	FINAL NOUN	RULE	GOAL
	Add آلَ or add a pronoun or	convert standard noun to specific noun		Simply add ة	Make a female Noun
	Add ان	Make dual male Noun		Add ان	Make dual female Noun
	Add ون	Make plural male Noun		Remove ة and Add ات	Make plural female Noun
	Add آلَ or add a pronoun or ...	Make plural male Noun with a pronoun		Add آلَ or add a pronoun or ...	Make plural female Noun with a pronoun

Make some VERBS using the verb عَابَدَ

GENDER & TENSE	PERSON & QUANTITY	VERB	GENDER & TENSE	PERSON & QUANTITY	VERB

Making PHRASES using Units 2, 4, 5, 6 together

1. This is a <i>Worshipper</i>	We Worship Him
2. This is the (female) <i>Worshipper</i>	
3. These are the <i>Worshippers</i>	
4. Those are two <i>Worshippers</i>	
5. Those are (female) <i>Worshippers</i>	
6. This is the <i>Worshipper</i> who entered the Masjid	
7. She is a (female) <i>Worshipper</i>	You (all) <i>Worshipped</i>
8. These are my <i>Worshippers</i>	
9. Who is that <i>Worshipper</i>	They <i>Worshipped</i>

Command Tense: Make all “Tenses” of a verb for Singular subject

Unit 7

Verbs –
Commanding
Negation
Female

فعل أمر
فعل نهى

Command/Request (أمر)	Present Tense (مضارع)	Past Tense (ماضي)
<p>أَفْعَلْ</p> <p>Do!</p> <p>Please Do!</p>	<p>أَفْعَلُ</p> <p>I do</p>	<p>فَعَلْتُ</p> <p>I did</p>
<p>لَا تَفْعَلْ</p> <p>Please do!</p> <p>Please don't</p>	<p>تَفْعَلُ</p> <p>You do</p>	<p>فَعَلْتَ , فَعَلْتِ</p> <p>You did</p>
	<p>يَفْعَلُ</p> <p>He does</p>	<p>فَعَلَ</p> <p>He did</p>
	<p>تَفْعَلُ</p> <p>She does</p>	<p>فَعَلَتْ</p> <p>She did</p>

There are at least 3 patterns for command verbs

1. The most common one is mentioned above and should be sufficient for now. First letter of this pattern should be “أ” with a kasrah but it might have a fathah and dammah sometimes as well.
2. The second pattern is mostly for the irregular verbs.
3. Third pattern adds a shaddah on second letter
4. All patterns require last letter to have a sukoon in singular form
5. All patterns add a “ا” for the dual form
6. All patterns add a “وا” for the plural form
7. For female singular simply add a “ي” at the end

Full Verb Chart for common practice [All Tenses]

Command/Request (امر)	Present Tense (مضارع)	Past Tense (ماضي)
<p>اِفْعَلْ</p> <p>Do! Please Do!</p>	<p>اَفْعَلُ</p> <p>I do</p>	<p>فَعَلْتُ</p> <p>I did</p>
<p>لَا تَفْعَلْ</p> <p>Don't do! Please don't do!</p>	<p>تَفْعَلُ</p> <p>You do</p>	<p>فَعَلْتَ</p> <p>You did</p>
<p>اَفْعَلِي (Do)</p> <p>لَا تَفْعَلِي (Don't Do)</p>	<p>يَفْعَلُ</p> <p>He does</p>	<p>فَعَلَ</p> <p>He did</p>

Single Male

Command/Request (امر)	Present Tense (مضارع)	Past Tense (ماضي)
<p>اِفْعَلَا</p> <p>Do! [both of you] Please Do! [both of you]</p>	<p>نَفْعَلُ</p> <p>We (both) do</p>	<p>فَعَلْنَا</p> <p>We (both) did</p>
<p>لَا تَفْعَلَا</p> <p>Don't do! [both of you] Please don't do! [both of you]</p>	<p>تَفْعَلَانِ</p> <p>You (both) do</p>	<p>فَعَلْتُمَا</p> <p>You (both) did</p>
	<p>يَفْعَلَانِ</p> <p>They (both) do</p>	<p>فَعَلَا</p> <p>They (both) did</p>

Dual Male

Command/Request (امر)	Present Tense (مضارع)	Past Tense (ماضي)
<p>اِفْعَلُوا</p> <p>Do! [all of you] Please Do! [all of you]</p>	<p>نَفْعَلُ</p> <p>We (all) do</p>	<p>فَعَلْنَا</p> <p>We (all) did</p>
<p>لَا تَفْعَلُوا</p> <p>Don't do! [all of you] Please don't do! [all of you]</p>	<p>تَفْعَلُونَ</p> <p>You (all) do</p>	<p>فَعَلْتُمْ</p> <p>You (all) did</p>
<p>اَفْعَلْنَ (Do)</p> <p>لَا تَفْعَلْنَ (Don't Do)</p>	<p>يَفْعَلُونَ</p> <p>They (all) do</p>	<p>فَعَلُوا</p> <p>They (all) did</p>

Plural Male

Exercise -

#1 - Find verbs in following verses

	أَقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ﴿١﴾
	خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ﴿٢﴾
	أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يَنْهَى ﴿٩﴾
	بَلِ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا يَكْذِبُونَ ﴿٢٢﴾
	يَوْمَ يَقُومُ النَّاسُ لِرَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٦﴾
	وَأَذْنَتْ لِرَبِّهَا وَحُقَّتْ ﴿٥﴾
	كَأَلَّا بَلَّ رَأْنَ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ مَا كَانُوا يَكْسِبُونَ ﴿١٤﴾
	الَّذِينَ يَكْذِبُونَ بَيَّوْمِ الدِّينِ ﴿١١﴾

#2 - Review of short Suraat for Verbs only

1. Go thru each short suraah as much as we can
2. Look for any tenses of the verb
3. Find out the tenses and subjects of the verb
4. Figure out the gender and quantity of the verb
5. Finally translate

Nominal Sentence (جُمْلَه إِسْمِيَّه)

A sentence with no verbs in it and generally made up of Nouns is called a Nominal sentence

First noun – generally starting the sentence – is the subject of the sentence.
This nouns is called مُبْتَدَا

Rest of the sentence could be a single word or a whole phrase by itself.
This whole portion of the sentence is usually called خَبَر

You will learn in next Unit that مُبْتَدَا is generally in Marfoo' (nominative) case.

The Mubtada (مُبْتَدَا) can be any of the types of the following words: In the examples below, Mubtada (مُبْتَدَا) has been underlined

1) **A Plain Noun**: The Mubtada can be a clear noun;

e.g. – مُحَمَّدٌ كَرِيمٌ = Mohammad is generous.

– الطَّالِبُ مُجْتَهِدٌ = The student is hard-working.

– الشَّجَرَةُ كَبِيرَةٌ = The tree is big.

2) **A Pronoun**: The Mubtada can be a (subject) pronoun;

e.g. – أَنَا مُسَافِرٌ = I am a traveler.

– هُوَ كَرِيمٌ = He is generous.

– هُمْ مُجْتَهِدُونَ = They are hard-working.

3) **A Demonstrative Noun (particle):**

e.g. – شجرة هذه = That is a tree.

– هؤلاء شعراء = These are poets

4) **A Relative Noun:**

e.g. ما قلته صحيح = What I said is right.

5) **An Interrogative Noun (Particle):**

e.g. – ما اسمك ؟ = What is your name?

....

There are couple more situations but being skipped for the scope of this class

(**Note 1** : In general, the Muftadaa should start the sentence, however in a few cases, it can be delayed and the predicate comes first)

(**Note 2** : The Muftada can be deleted from the sentence if it is understood or if there is an evidence that refers to it or makes it clear like when you give a short answer to a question.)

(**Note 3** : The general rule is that the Muftada is a definite noun. However, in some other cases it can be an indefinite noun.)

Exercise -

Use the verses of Quran or short sentences from past lessons and look for خبر & مبتدا

Cases of the Nouns

We have **3 cases** in Arabic and they are for **NOUNS** only.

This is second most important concept for this class.

Cases do not apply to verbs or prepositions.

1. Marfoo' (nominative) case is shown with *Dammah* on the last letter of the noun. This is the Most common case
2. Majroor (genitive) case is shown with *Kasrah* on the last letter of the noun
3. Mansoob (accusative) case is shown with *Fathah* on the last letter of the noun

Cases of a noun are very important in terms of deciding the role of noun in a sentence.

General Rule: Verbs always have a built in subject in past and present tense.

Subjects

- The general rule means that the subject of the verb is always **hidden** (e.g. # 1, 3, 4) with no marfoo'snoun following the verb immediately
- if a marfoo' noun follows the verb, it is considered the **clear** subject of the verb (e.g. # 2, 5, 6)

Objects

- If an attached pronoun joins a verb then it is **hidden** object of the verb (e.g. # 3, 5)
- if a mansoob noun follows the verb, it is considered the **clear** object of the verb (e.g. # 4, 6)

Examples

Object __ Hidden __ Clear	Subject __ Hidden __ Clear		
X	He (Hidden)	ذَهَبَ	1
<u>Final Translation:</u> He Went			
X	Allah (Clear)	ذَهَبَ اللَّهُ	2
<u>Final Translation:</u> Allah (swt) Went			
You (Hidden)	He (Hidden)	بَعَثَكَ	3
<u>Final Translation:</u> He raised you			
Allah (Clear)	He (Hidden)	وَجَدَ اللَّهُ	4
<u>Final Translation:</u> He found Allah (swt)			
You (Hidden)	Allah (Clear)	بَعَثَكَ اللَّهُ	5
<u>Final Translation:</u> Allah (swt) raised you			
Human (Clear)	Allah (Clear)	بَعَثَ اللَّهُ الْإِنْسَانَ	6
<u>Final Translation:</u> Allah (swt) raised the human			

Exercise -

Review of some short Suraat for Verbs and their subjects as well as objects

Use following sheets to list the practice the verbs, subjects and objects

Verb:	Subject: <input type="checkbox"/> hidden <input type="checkbox"/> clear	Object: <input type="checkbox"/> hidden <input type="checkbox"/> clear
Translate in English		

Verb:	Subject: <input type="checkbox"/> hidden <input type="checkbox"/> clear	Object: <input type="checkbox"/> hidden <input type="checkbox"/> clear
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Translate in English		

Student Name:

Date:

Label:

Find the verbs and their subjects in following verses.

Verses:

Use following sheets to list the practice the verbs, subjects and objects

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Quick Review of Arabic Grammar Rules

Some Quirks of Arabic Grammar

- This is the boy vs. This boy
- Nominal & Verbal Sentences: Verbs coming before Plural Nouns
- Female Nouns (and 5 categories), Female Pronouns and their types
- Review the list of handouts included

Future Lessons

1. Cases of the Dual and Plural Nouns
2. Making Nouns (Subject & Object) from Verbs
3. Mudaaf construction
4. Adjectives
5. Non Human Plurals
6. Irregular verbs - especially **قَالَ** and **كَانَ**
7. More about Nouns (plurals) - Types, Gender, Qunatity & Cases
8. Superlatives, Adjectives & Colors
9. Negation of the verbs and Nominal Sentences (**لَيْسَ**)
10. Inna and sisters
11. Role of Kaana and its sisters
12. Broken Plurals and their Patterns
13. Active and Passive Verbs
14. Derived Forms of Verbs [All 10 of them]
15. Getting ready for the big Quran Book - [by Hafidha Iffat Hasan](#)