

Introduction to Arabic Grammar

Lesson 2



tasneeminstitute
ENRICHING THE SOUL

علامات الإسم Signs of a Noun

علامات الإسم – Signs of an ism:

1. It is preceded by an ال. e.g. الرَّجُلُ the man
2. It accepts جَرُّ. e.g. فِي بَيْتِ زَيْدِ الْجَدِيدِ in Zayd's new house
3. There is تَنْوِينٌ on the last letter. e.g. رَجُلٌ a man
4. It ends with a round ة. e.g. كَلِمَةٌ a word
5. It is a dual (تَشْبِيهُ).⁸ e.g. رَجُلَانِ two men
6. It is a plural (جَمْعٌ). e.g. رِجَالٌ men
7. It is a مُسْنَدٌ إِلَيْهِ (مُبْتَدَأٌ or فَاعِلٌ). e.g. الرَّجُلُ قَوِيٌّ The man is strong.
e.g. جَلَسَ زَيْدٌ Zayd sat.

علامات الإسم Signs of a Noun

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|-----|------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 8. | It is مُضَافٌ. | e.g. كِتَابُ زَيْدٍ | book of Zayd |
| 9. | It is مَوْصُوفٌ. | e.g. رَجُلٌ طَوِيلٌ | tall man |
| 10. | It is مُنَادِيٌ. | e.g. يَا رَجُلُ | O man! |
| 11. | It is مُصَغَّرٌ. | e.g. رُجَيْلٌ | a little man |
| 12. | It is مَنَسُوبٌ. | e.g. مَكِّيٌّ | a Makkan |

علامات الفعل Signs of a Verb

علامات الفعل – Signs of a fi'l:

1. It is preceded by قَدْ. e.g. قَدْ خَرَجَ He has gone out.
2. It is preceded by سَ. e.g. سَيَخْرُجُ He will soon go out.
3. It is preceded by سَوْفَ. e.g. سَوْفَ يَخْرُجُ He will go out after a while.
4. It is preceded by حَرْفُ جَزْمٍ. e.g. لَمْ يَخْرُجْ He did not go out.
5. It is preceded by حَرْفُ نَصْبٍ. e.g. لَنْ يَخْرُجَ He will never go out.
6. It has a hidden ضَمِيرٌ. e.g. خَرَجَ He went out.
7. It is an imperative (أَمْرٌ). e.g. اُخْرُجْ Go out.
8. It is a prohibitive (نَهْيٌ). e.g. لَا تَخْرُجْ Do not go out.
9. It has *taa saakin* (ت) at the end. e.g. أَكَلَتْ She ate.

علامات الحرف Signs of a Particle

عَلَامَةُ الْحَرْفِ – Sign of a particle:

That word which has no sign of an **إِسْمٌ** or a **فِعْلٌ** is a particle (a particle has no sign of its own).

General Notes

1. The indefiniteness of an **إِسْمٌ** is indicated by a **تَنْوِينٌ**. Such an **إِسْمٌ** is called **نَكْرَةٌ**.

e.g. **بَيْتٌ** a house (any house)

2. The definiteness of an **إِسْمٌ** is indicated by an **ال**. Such an **إِسْمٌ** is called **مَعْرِفَةٌ**.

e.g. **الْبَيْتُ** the house (a specific house)

3. An **إِسْمٌ** can never have a **تَنْوِينٌ** and an **ال** at the same time.

e.g. **الْبَيْتُ** is incorrect.

General Notes

4. When the last letter of a word and the first letter of the following word have سُكُونٌ (◌ْ), it is called اِجْتِمَاعُ السَّاكِنَيْنِ (the meeting of two *sukoons*). In this case, the first *sukoon* is generally changed to a *kasrah*.

e.g. ضَرَبَتْ الْبِنْتُ will become ضَرَبَتْ الْبِنْتُ. The هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ before the ل is not pronounced.

General Notes

5. When an ال appears before an اِسْمٌ which begins with a letter from اَلْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ (sun letters) then the ل of ال must not be pronounced. The ل of ال does not receive a *sukoon*. Instead the حَرْفٌ شَمْسِيٌّ receives a *tashdeed*.

e.g. اَلشَّجَرَةُ the tree اَلشَّمْسُ the sun

اَلْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ = ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ل ن

General Notes

6. The remaining letters are known as **أَحْرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةِ** (moon letters). In these, the **ل** of **ال** receives a *sukoon* and is pronounced. The **حَرْفُ قَمَرِيٍّ** does not receive a *tashdeed*.

e.g. **الْقَلَمُ** the pen **الْقَمَرُ** the moon

7. Generally, an **إِسْمٌ** ending with a round **ة** (**التَّاءُ الْمَرْبُوطَةُ**) is a feminine (**مُؤَنَّثٌ**).

General Notes

8. The صِفَةٌ - إِشَارَةٌ - إِسْمُ - فِعْلٌ - الْمَوْصُولُ - خَبْرٌ etc. of a غَيْرُ الْعَاقِلِ (non-human) plural is generally وَاحِدٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ .

e.g. $\text{أَصْنَامٌ كَثِيرَةٌ}$ many idols

$\text{هَذِهِ الْأَصْنَامُ}$ these idols

$\text{كَانَتِ الْبُيُوتُ كَثِيرَةً}$

$\text{الْأَصْنَامُ لَا تَنْفَعُ}$

$\text{الْكِلَابُ الْحَارِسَةُ جَالِسَةٌ}$

The houses were many.

The idols do not benefit.

The guard dogs are sitting.

General Notes

9. When writing an **إِسْمٌ** ending with two *fathahs* (ـَـَ), an *alif* (ا) must be added at the end.

e.g. زَيْدًا

However, If there is a round **ة** (الْتَّاءُ الْمَرْبُوطَةُ) at the end of such a word, *alif* should not be added.

e.g. رِسَالَةٌ

Personal Pronouns الضمائر

Definition: ضَمَائِرُ (singular: ضَمِيرٌ) are those words which are used in place of names and refer to the speaker (مُتَكَلِّمٌ) or the second person (حَاضِرٌ) or the third person (غَائِبٌ).

Personal Pronouns الضمائر

الضمائر – Personal pronouns

Unattached form (مُنْفَصِلٌ)		Attached form (مُتَّصِلٌ)			
هُوَ	He (one male), it	هُ	his, its, him	وَاحِدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ غَائِبٌ (Singular)	3 rd Person Masculine
هُمَا	They (two males)	هُمَا	their, them	تَثْنِيَّةٌ مُذَكَّرٌ غَائِبٌ (Dual)	
هُم	They (many males)	هُم	their, them	جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ غَائِبٌ (Plural)	
هِيَ	She (one female), it	هَا	her, its	وَاحِدَةٌ مُؤَنَّثَةٌ غَائِبَةٌ (Singular)	3 rd Person Feminine
هُمَا	They (two females)	هُمَا	their, them	تَثْنِيَّةٌ مُؤَنَّثَةٌ غَائِبَةٌ (Dual)	
هُنَّ	They (many females)	هُنَّ	their, them	جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثَةٌ غَائِبَةٌ (Plural)	

Personal Pronouns الضمائر

أَنْتَ	You (one male)	كَ	your	وَاحِدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ حَاضِرٌ (Singular)	2 nd Person Masculine
أَنْتُمَا	You (two males)	كُمَا	your	تَثْنِيَّةٌ مُذَكَّرٌ حَاضِرٌ (Dual)	
أَنْتُمْ	You (many males)	كُم	your	جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ حَاضِرٌ (Plural)	
أَنْتِ	You (one female)	كِ	your	وَاحِدٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ حَاضِرٌ (Singular)	2 nd Person Feminine
أَنْتُمَا	You (two females)	كُمَا	your	تَثْنِيَّةٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ حَاضِرٌ (Dual)	
أَنْتُنَّ	You (many females)	كُنَّ	your	جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ حَاضِرٌ (Plural)	
أَنَا	I (one male or female)	ـي، ـي ^ة	my, mine, me	وَاحِدٌ مُتَكَلِّمٌ (مُذَكَّرٌ وَمُؤَنَّثٌ) (Singular)	1 st Person Masc. & Fem.
نَحْنُ	We (many males or females)	نَا	our	(مُذَكَّرٌ وَمُؤَنَّثٌ) تَثْنِيَّةٌ وَجَمْعٌ مُتَكَلِّمٌ (Dual & Plural)	

Personal Pronouns الضمائر

In the unattached form, these *dameers* can appear as *mubtada*, *faa'il*, etc. In the attached form, they can appear as *maf'ool* or *mudaaf ilayhi*.

e.g.	هُوَ زَيْدٌ	He is Zayd.	قَلَمُكَ	your pen
	أَنَا طَالِبٌ	I am a student.	نَصَرْتُهَا	I helped her.

Prepositions حروف الجر

الحروف الجارة – Prepositions

حَرْفُ جَرٍّ	Meaning		Example
1. بِ	with	كَتَبْتُ بِالْقَلَمِ	I wrote with the pen.
2. ت	by (for oath)	تَاللَّهِ	By Allah!
3. كَ	like	زَيْدٌ كَالْأَسَدِ	Zayd is like a lion.
4. لِ	for	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ	All praise is for Allah.
5. وَ	by (oath)	وَاللَّهِ	By Allah!
6. مُنْذُ	since	مَا رَأَيْتُهُ مُنْذُ يَوْمِ الْأَحَدِ	I have not seen him since Sunday.
7. مُذْ	since/for	مَا رَأَيْتُهُ مُذْ أَرْبَعَةِ أَيَّامٍ	I have not see him for four days.
8. خَلَا	besides, except	جَاءَ النَّاسُ خَلَا زَيْدٍ	The people came except Zayd.
9. رَبَّ	many a...	رُبَّ عَالِمٍ يَعْمَلُ بِعِلْمِهِ	Many a learned person acts on his knowledge.

Prepositions حروف الجر

10.	حَاشَا	besides, except	جَاءَ النَّاسُ حَاشَا زَيْدٍ	The people came except Zayd.
11.	مِنْ	from	رَجَعْتُ مِنَ السَّفَرِ	I returned from the journey.
12.	عَدَا	besides, except	جَاءَ النَّاسُ عَدَا زَيْدٍ	The people came except Zayd.
13.	فِي	in, regarding	زَيْدٌ فِي الْبَيْتِ	Zayd is in the house.
14.	عَنْ	regarding	سَأَلَ الطَّبِيبُ عَنِ الْمَرِيضِ	The doctor asked about the patient.
15.	عَلَى	on	الثَّوْبُ عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ	The cloth/clothes is/are on the chair.
16.	حَتَّى	up to, until	نَمْتُ حَتَّى الصُّبْحِ	I slept till dawn.
17.	إِلَى	up to, towards	سَافَرْتُ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ	I travelled to Madinah.

Prepositions حروف الجر

Example 1: النَّحْوُ فِي الْكَلَامِ كَالْمِلْحِ فِي الطَّعَامِ Grammar in speech is like salt in food.

Example 2 with sentence analysis:

كَتَبْتُ بِالْقَلَمِ I wrote with the pen.
حَرْفٌ جَرٌّ + مَجْرُورٌ
مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِالْفِعْلِ + فِعْلٌ + فَاعِلٌ
جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ حَرْبِيَّةٌ =

Note: Together, the حَرْفٌ جَرٌّ and مَجْرُورٌ are known as مُتَعَلِّقٌ (connected) of the حَبْرٌ in جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ in جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ حَرْبِيَّةٌ (there is more detail to this, and will be discussed later), and of the فِعْلٌ in جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ حَرْبِيَّةٌ.