

The Arabicology Book

An easy to learn Arabic language course for beginners

By

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إن الحمد لله نحمده ونستعينه ونستغفره، ونعوذ بالله من شرور أنفسنا ومن سيئات أعمالنا، من يهده الله فلا مضل له، ومن يضل فلا هادي له

All praise is due to Allaah, whom we seek His help and forgiveness. We seek refuge with Allaah from whatever evil our hearts conceal and from the consequences of our evil deeds. Whosoever Allaah grants guidance will never be led astray. Whosoever He leads astray will never find guidance.

أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله وحده لا شريك له

I attest that none is worthy of worship except Allaah, who has no partners

وأشهد أن محمداً عبد الله ورسوله

And I attest that Muhammad is the final slave and Messenger of Allaah

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Unit 1

Introduction to Arabic Language

- **The Arabic Alphabets**

Lesson #1

Introduction to Arabic Language

1) What are the Fundamentals of Arabic?

- **Arabic Alphabet.**
 - Arabic Word Structure.
 - Parts of Speech.
 - Sentence Structure.
-

The 1st Fundamental

- **Arabic Alphabet:**
 - The Arabic language uses an alphabet of 28 consonants and diacritical marks, written and read from right to left. Some letters are identical except for the addition of dots above, below or in the middle of the letter.
 - The diacritical marks indicate vowel sounds. The Arabic language is written in cursive, and most letters change form depending on their position in the word.
 - The diacritical marks are placed above and below the consonants but will not be joined to a consonant. The Arabic alphabet has several letters that have no exact English equivalent, and there are three English letters that do not correspond with any Arabic letter.

Each Letter has 4 forms

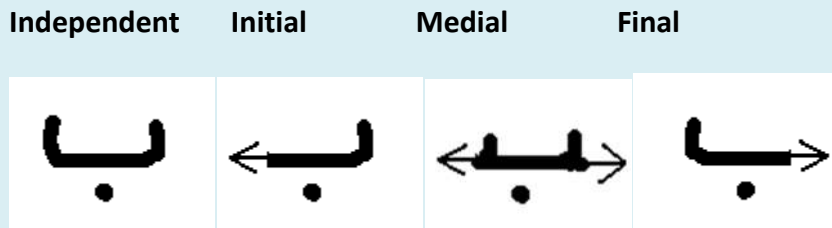
Independent – When the letter is written by itself

Initial – When the letter appears at the beginning of a word

Medial – When the letter appears between two other letters (middle of a word)

Final – When the letter appears at the end of a word

Example for letter Ba – B:



- The shape of this letter is common to several others in Arabic
- The dot is called a **“nukta”**, which literally means “point”
- Not all letters connect on both sides; we’ll see exceptions a bit later



Several letters use this same shape and connect the same way; the only difference is where the nukta lays.

Now, let's look at these letters as they form words (keep in mind, we're reading right-to-left):



"Beyt" - House



"Bent" – Girl

Notice that the vowel "e" isn't actually written here; we'll go into that next.

**** LONG VOWELS ****

As mentioned, Arabic rarely uses vowels; there are only 3 written or "long" vowels in the whole language:



"Alif" – 'A'

"Ye" – 'E'

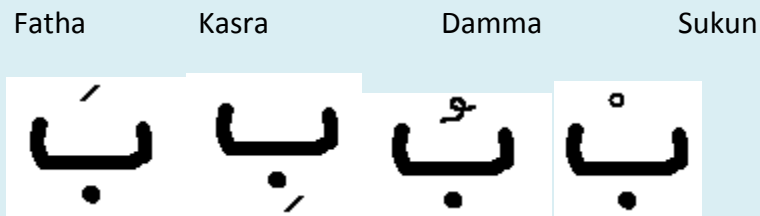
"Wāw" – 'W', 'U', or 'O'

The rest are short vowels, which are usually not written, except as a guide for students learning the language, or in the Koran.

**** SHORT VOWELS****

- These are the same three sounds as the long vowels (A, E/I, W/U/O)
- They are pronounced the same, but shorter (hence the name)
- The 'sukun' signifies NO short vowel.
- They are signified by diacritical marks:

Again, using the letter 'Ba' (B) as an example:



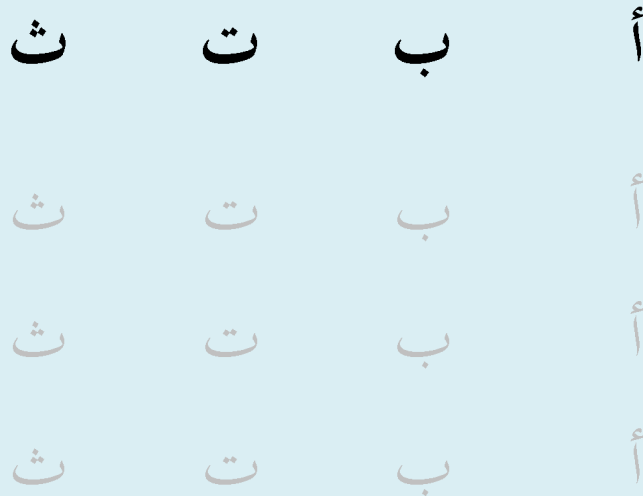
- Though not always written, short vowels are ALWAYS pronounced.
- They can change the meaning of verb conjugations or even make completely different words.
- With practice, you will learn which short vowels go where, without having to see them.

Arabic letters usage in Literary Arabic				
Name	Contextual forms			Isolated
	End	Middle	Beginning	
'alif	ﺍ	ﺍ	ﺍ	ﺍ
bā'	ﺏ	ﺏ	ﺏ	ﺏ
tā'	ﺕ	ﺕ	ﺕ	ﺕ
thā'	ﺙ	ﺙ	ﺙ	ﺙ
jīm	ﺝ	ﺝ	ﺝ	ﺝ
ḥā'	ﺡ	ﺡ	ﺡ	ﺡ
khā'	ﺦ	ﺦ	ﺦ	ﺦ
dāl	ﺩ	ﺩ	ﺩ	ﺩ
dhāl	ﺬ	ﺬ	ﺬ	ﺬ
rā'	ﺭ	ﺭ	ﺭ	ﺭ
zayn / zāy	ﺯ	ﺯ	ﺯ	ﺯ
sīn	ﺲ	ﺲ	ﺲ	ﺲ
shīn	ﺶ	ﺶ	ﺶ	ﺶ
ṣād	ﺺ	ﺺ	ﺺ	ﺺ
ḍād	ﺾ	ﺾ	ﺾ	ﺾ
ṭā'	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ	ﻁ
ẓā'	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ

‘ayn	ع	ع	ع	ع
ghayn	غ	غ	غ	غ
fā’	ف	ف	ف	ف
qāf	ق	ق	ق	ق
kāf	ك	ك	ك	ك
lām	ل	ل	ل	ل
mīm	م	م	م	م
nūn	ن	ن	ن	ن
hā’	ه	ه	ه	ه
wāw	و	و	و	و
yā’	ي	ي	ي	ي

Writing the Letters

Plain Letters:



أ ب ت ث

أ ب ت ث

ج ح خ د

ج ح خ د

ج ح خ د

ج ح خ د

ج ح خ د

ج ح خ د

ذ ر ز س

ذ ر ز س

ذ ر ز س

ذ ر ز س

ذ ر ز س

ذ ر ز س

ش ص ض ط

ش ص ض ط

ش ص ض ط

ش ص ض ط

ش ص ض ط

ش ص ض ط

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ	ع	غ	ف
ظ	ع	غ	ف
ظ	ع	غ	ف

ق	ك	ل	م
ق	ك	ل	م
ق	ك	ل	م
ق	ك	ل	م
ق	ك	ل	م
ق	ك	ل	م

ن	هـ	و	ي
ن	هـ	و	ي
ن	هـ	و	ي

ن	هـ	و	ي
ن	هـ	و	ي
ن	هـ	و	ي

Same letters, but moving to the left:

أ	ب	ت	ث
أ	ب	ت	ث
أ	ب	ت	ث
أ	ب	ت	ث
أ	ب	ت	ث

جـ	حـ	خـ
جـ	حـ	خـ
جـ	حـ	خـ

ج ح خ

ج ح خ

ج ح خ

س ش ص ض ط

س ش ص ض ط

س ش ص ض ط

س ش ص ض ط

س ش ص ض ط

س ش ص ض ط

س ش ص ض ط

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ	ع	غ	ف
ظ	ع	غ	ف
ظ	ع	غ	ف
ظ	ع	غ	ف

قا	كا	لا	ما
قا	كا	لا	ما
قا	كا	لا	ما
قا	كا	لا	ما
قا	كا	لا	ما
قا	كا	لا	ما

ن	هـ	يـ
ن	هـ	يـ

ن	هـ	يـ
ن	هـ	يـ
ن	هـ	يـ
ن	هـ	يـ

Same letter, but preceding right:

أ	ب	ت	ث
أ	ب	ت	ث
أ	ب	ت	ث
أ	ب	ت	ث
أ	ب	ت	ث
أ	ب	ت	ث

ج ح خ د

ج ح خ د

ج ح خ د

ج ح خ د

ج ح خ د

ج ح خ د

ذ ر ز س

ذ ر ز س

ذ ر ز س

ذ ر ز س

ذ ر ز س

ذ ر ز س

ش ص ض ط

ش ص ض ط

ش ص ض ط

ش ص ض ط

ش ص ض ط

ش ص ض ط

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ق ك ل م

ق ك ل م

ق ك ل م

ق ك ل م

ق ك ل م

ن ه و ي

ن ه و ي

ن ه و ي

ن ه و ي

ن ه و ي

ن ه و ي

Same letters, but in the middle:



ط ض ص ش س

ط ض ص ش س

ط ض ص ش س

ط ض ص ش س

ط ض ص ش س

ط ض ص ش س

ف غ ع ظ

ف غ ع ظ

ف غ ع ظ

ف غ ع ظ

ف غ ع ظ

ف غ ع ظ

م ل ك ق

م ل ك ق

م ل ك ق

م ل ك ق

م ل ك ق

م ل ك ق

ي و ه ن

ي و ه ن

ي و ه ن

ي و ه ن

ي و ه ن

ي و ه ن

Short Vowels

Fatha

أَ بَ تَ ثَ

أَ بَ تَ ثَ

أَ بَ تَ ثَ

أَ بَ تَ ثَ

أَ بَ تَ ثَ

أَ بَ تَ ثَ

جَ حَ خَ دَ

جَ حَ خَ دَ

جَ حَ خَ دَ

جَ حَ خَ دَ

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نَ	هَـ	وَ	يَ
نَ	هَـ	وَ	يَ
نَ	هَـ	وَ	يَ
نَ	هَـ	وَ	يَ
نَ	هَـ	وَ	يَ
نَ	هَـ	وَ	يَ

Kasra

اَ اِ اُ اِ اِ اِ
 اَ اِ اُ اِ اِ اِ
 اَ اِ اُ اِ اِ اِ
 اَ اِ اُ اِ اِ اِ
 اَ اِ اُ اِ اِ اِ
 اَ اِ اُ اِ اِ اِ

اَ اِ اُ اِ اِ اِ
 اَ اِ اُ اِ اِ اِ
 اَ اِ اُ اِ اِ اِ
 اَ اِ اُ اِ اِ اِ
 اَ اِ اُ اِ اِ اِ
 اَ اِ اُ اِ اِ اِ

ذِ	رِ	زِ	سِ
ذِ	رِ	زِ	سِ
ذِ	رِ	زِ	سِ
ذِ	رِ	زِ	سِ
ذِ	رِ	زِ	سِ
ذِ	رِ	زِ	سِ

شِ	صِ	ضِ	طِ
شِ	صِ	ضِ	طِ
شِ	صِ	ضِ	طِ
شِ	صِ	ضِ	طِ
شِ	صِ	ضِ	طِ
شِ	صِ	ضِ	طِ

ظِ

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نِ	هـِ	وِ	يِ
نِ	هـِ	وِ	يِ
نِ	هـِ	وِ	يِ
نِ	هـِ	وِ	يِ
نِ	هـِ	وِ	يِ
نِ	هـِ	وِ	يِ

Damma

أ	ب	ت	ث
أ	ب	ت	ث
أ	ب	ت	ث
أ	ب	ت	ث
أ	ب	ت	ث
أ	ب	ت	ث

ج	ح	خ	د
ج	ح	خ	د
ج	ح	خ	د
ج	ح	خ	د
ج	ح	خ	د

ذُ	رُ	زُ	سُ
ذُ	رُ	زُ	سُ
ذُ	رُ	زُ	سُ
ذُ	رُ	زُ	سُ
ذُ	رُ	زُ	سُ
ذُ	رُ	زُ	سُ

شُ	صُ	ضُ	طُ
شُ	صُ	ضُ	طُ
شُ	صُ	ضُ	طُ
شُ	صُ	ضُ	طُ
شُ	صُ	ضُ	طُ

ظُ

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يُ	وُ	هُ	نُ
يُ	وُ	هُ	نُ
يُ	وُ	هُ	نُ
يُ	وُ	هُ	نُ
يُ	وُ	هُ	نُ
يُ	وُ	هُ	نُ

Lesson #2

1st Fundamental: Arabic Alphabets (Continuance)

Hamza










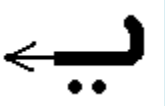







This character, placed on top of a long vowel, represents a glottal stop. It can also be placed underneath an alif to turn that alif into an 'i' sound with a glottal stop.



Sounds like: A'a I'i E'e U'u

Example words: لؤلؤ – شاطئ – ابراهيم – أرنب

Meaning of words: **Rabbit – Abraham – Beach - Pearl**

Vowel	Independent	Initial	Medial	Final
Alif 				
Ye 				
Wāw 				

- As you can see, the ‘alif’ and ‘wāw’ can both connect to the letter before it (to the right) but never to the letter after (to the left)
- Although the ‘ye’ shares a shape with the ‘bā’/‘ta’/etc., notice that it looks slightly different in the final form

Practice

Now that you have 7 letters to practice with, try your hand at putting them together in the following combinations:

Transliterations	Place Arabic letters here	Pronunciations	Meanings
Alif-Ba		Ab	Father
Alif-Wāw		Aw	or
Ba-Ya-Noon		Bayn	between

Write each letter as it connects to itself (AAA, YeYeYe, WawWawWaw, etc.) so you can see its different shapes

Arabic flows from right to left; your pen strokes should flow accordingly

(Alif) 3 times

(Wāw) 3 times

(Yā) 3 times

Lesson #3

Shadda & Alif Mudd

Shadda

When we pronounce an English word with a stressed letter like (Bullet or Mission) we always double that stressed letter to make it sound strong.

BUL+ (L) ET = Bullet. (Here we doubled the L)

MIS + (S) ION = Mission. (Here we doubled the S)

In Arabic Language we do not do the same. Instead of doubling the consonant we add a Shadda (which looks like a very small (w)) this Shadda gets added to only the letter that is pressed on.

جَنَّة Janna (Here the ن letter is stressed, and to it we added a Shadda).

رَبُّكَ Rabbuka (Here the ب letter is stressed, and to it we added a Shadda).

مَكَّة Makkah (Here the ك letter is stressed, and to it we added a Shadda).

Rules

The (Shadda) looks like a very small w; it appears only above the doubled consonant letter & never below. **If the consonant is not doubled then the Shadda shouldn't appear.**

The Shadda may be attached to the short vowels (Fatha-Kasra-Damma).

If the Shadda is attached to the Fatha, then the Shadda will be below the Fatha.

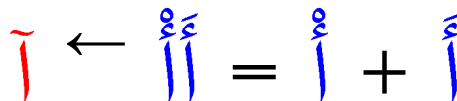
If the Shadda is attached to the Damma, then it will also be below the Damma.

If the Shadda is attached to the Kasra, then the Shadda will be above the Kasra.

Alif Mudd

As we have mentioned, in Arabic Language we do not double the consonant when the letter is stressed. The Alif Mudd is a sign that we sometimes attach to the letter (أ) Alif, it is a sign of a glottal stop, and we add this sign to the Alif (ا) to avoid the conjunction of two Alifs.

آية Aaya (The Alif Mudd is the sign attached to the Alif ا and this sign was attached to the Alif in order to avoid doubling the Alifs.



Explanation

Unlike the English language in Arabic the letters shouldn't be doubled. We either use a Shadda as mentioned already, or Alif Mudd. Alif Mudd is a sign attached above the Alif that lengthens the Alif letter at the beginning of a word.

Rules

If the Mudd appears on the Alif, then there shouldn't be a Hamza on that same alif.

The Alif Mudd can only appear at the beginning of the word, and in the middle. But never at the end.

Vocabulary

Example words of Alif Mudd	Pronunciation	Meaning
كآبة	K'aaba	Depression
مرآة	Mir'aa	Mirror

Lesson #4

Alif Maqsura & Ta' Marbuta

The Alif Maqsura

It appears only word finally, it is written like a ي (ya), and it is pronounced like a lengthening alif, as in المعنى (Al-Ma'na) & رمى (Rama).

Explanation

You will see that some Arabic words look like they end with the letter ي but without the nukta "dots" which looks like this ى
This is what we call (Alif Maqsoora) or (Alif bi-suratil ya).
Alif bi Suratil ya means in English = (Alif) shaped as (Ya).

Rules

- Alif Maqsura only occurs at the end of a word.
- If an enclitic suffix is added to the Alif Maqsoora it becomes tall as shown below.

Example words of Alif Maqsoora

رمى - معنى - اجتبي - أعمى - بشرى

The first row is examples of the word رمى complete the rest of the rows using the other words.

Female	Male
رماها	رماه

***Write these examples over and over on a piece of paper & use them while speaking to friends and family.**

Ta' Marbuta

The Ta Marbuta appears word finally only. It is written like a (هـ) "ha" with two dots. It is pronounced exactly like a (t) except in pausal form, it is generally a sign of feminization, although not all words that end in it are feminine. Since Ta Marbuta appears word finally only, when any suffix is added to it the Ta Marbuta is written as an ordinary ت

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
حياة	Haya	Life

When we add a suffix to the word حياة it turns into (see below)

حياتي	Hayati	My life
-------	--------	---------

As mentioned above, when anything gets added to the ta Marbuta هـ take away the ta Marbuta and replace it with a ت

Above we added تي after removing the هـ because the ي means (my).

Rules for هـ

- Ta Marbuta only occurs at the end of a word.
- When any suffix is added to it, it should be written as an ordinary ت

Example words

word	pronunciation	meaning
صَلَاة	Sala	Prayer
مَلَائِكَة	Mala'ika	Angels
تَوْبَة	Touba	Repentance
مُؤْمِنَة	Mu'mina	Female believer
مُشْرِكَة	Mushrika	Female polytheist
شَجَرَة	Shajara	Tree
سَكِينَة	Sakina	Tranquility
حَيَاة	Hayaa	Life
قُوَّة	Quwwa	Strength / Power
جَنَّة	Janna	Heaven

Give it a shot, remove the ة and add تي to each word given on the left.

Word	Suffix added ي	Meaning
صَلَاة	صلاتي	My Prayer
مَلَائِكَة		My Angels
تَوْبَة		My Repentance
حَيَاة		My Life
قُوَّة		My Strength / Power
جَنَّة		My Heaven

Lesson #5

THE INDEFINITE INFLECTIONAL ENDINGS "TANWEEN"

We previously introduced the Arabic short vowels which are (Fatha-Kasra-Damma), & we mentioned that the Fatha gives a short (a) sound, the Kasra gives a short (e) sound, and the Damma gives a short (u) sound.

In this lesson, Tanween, or (Nunation) we will learn the indefinite inflectional Endings, and how they look & sound.

The indefinite nominative ending (un) is written by doubling the (damma) of the definite ending:

- Fill in the blank boxes.

Tanween Damma		
	Rajul-un	• رَجُلٌ
	Afu-un	
	Kareem-un	
	Sabr-un	

***Please write these words down on paper with their meanings.*

The indefinite genitive ending (in) is written by doubling the (kasra) of the definite ending:

- Fill in the blank boxes.

Tanween Kasra

Rajul-in	
Madeenat-in	• مدينة
Azzez-in	
Bayt-in	• بيت

***Please write these words down on paper with their meanings.*

The indefinite accusative ending (an) is written by doubling the (fatha) of the definite ending and adding alif to all words except those that end in:

Ta Marbuta ة – alif Maqsura ي – and alif hamza ا

The double fatha is placed on top of the alif.

- Fill in the blank boxes.

Tanween Fatha

	Rajul-an
	Madeenat-an
	Shukr-an
	Bayt-an • بيتاً

Be Familiar:

Verses from the Quran with Tanween words

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ أُنذِرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ

Innal-latheena-kafaru-sawa'a-un A'alayhim A'un thartahum am lum tunther hum la yu'uminoon

وَمَنْ أَظْلَمُ مِمَّنْ كَتَمَ شَهَادَةً عِنْدَهُ مِنَ اللَّهِ

WA man Athlamu mimman katama shahadat-an 3indahu min Allah

وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةٍ (١) الَّذِي جَمَعَ مَالًا وَعَدَّدَهُ (٢)

Wayl-un likulli humazat-in lumaza, Al-lathee jama'a mal-an wa 3addada

وَأَنْتَ حَلٌّ بِهَذَا الْبَلَدِ

Wa antan hill-un bihathal balad

Lesson #6

The Definite Article

In English Language, there are definite nouns which usually proceed by (The) & indefinite nouns as well which begin like this (a/an). Arabic also has definite and indefinite nouns. The Arabic Article joins with the word that it precedes.

<i>the</i>	الـ
<i>The word</i>	الكلمة

Nouns preceded by the definite article are definite as well as the names of cities, countries, regions, and people. Nouns without an article are usually indefinite.

كلمة

A word

How to pronounce the definite article depends on the letter that comes after it. In the case of the word below, it is pronounced as it is written- 'al'.

<i>the ball</i>	الكرة	<i>A ball</i>	كرة
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The letters that follow this pattern are known as moon letters (الحروف القمرية)

When ال is attached to words that begin with certain letters, the (ل) isn't pronounced at all. Instead the first letter of the word is either pronounced twice or stressed. This is the case in the example below.

the sun	الشمسُ	sun	شمس
---------	--------	-----	-----

The letters that follow this pattern are known as sun letters (الحروف الشمسية)

Moon letters

- 1 أ - الأرض.
- 2 ب - البرزخ.
- 3 ج - الجَمَل.
- 4 ح - الحُب.
- 5 خ - الخمر.
- 6 ع - العِلْم.
- 7 غ - الغُلام.
- 8 ف - الفائزون.
- 9 ق - القوَّة.
- 10 ك - الكلمة.
- 11 م - الموت.
- 12 و - الوقت.
- 13 هـ - الهداية.
- 14 ي - اليوم.

Sun letters

- 1 ت - التَّاجر.
- 2 ث - الثَّوب.
- 3 د - الدُّنيا.
- 4 ذ - الذِّكر.
- 5 ر - الرَّحمة.
- 6 ز - الزَّجاجة.
- 7 س - السَّماء.
- 8 ش - الشَّمْس.
- 9 ص - الصُّور.
- 10 ض - الضَّالِّين.
- 11 ط - الطَّبيب.
- 12 ظ - الطُّالم.
- 13 ل - اللَّيل.
- 14 ن - النَّهار.

** Try to memorize the Sun letters & moon letters so that when you speak Arabic you can pronounce them right. Practice while reading the Quran, it helps a lot.

Unit 2

A Touch of Grammar

- States and Cases of Nouns
- Plurals
- *Arabic Subject & Object*
Pronouns

Lesson #7

Notes on States & Cases of Nouns

Note 1

(ال) is added to a word to make it definite, and (ال) in English signifies (The). When (ال) is added to the noun we add a short vowel (Damma) to the last letter of the word; And when the noun is indefinite or unspecific we add (Tanween Damma) to the last letter. See examples below.

Definite الولدُ (The boy)

Indefinite ولدٌ (a boy)

Note 2

The Arabic Alphabet has 28 consonants. 14 of them are called حروف شمسية Sun Letters, and the other 14 are called حروف قمرية Moon Letters.

Note 3

When we add (ال) to the Arabic noun: if the first letter after (ال) is a moon letter, then we pronounce the word just as it is written.

الولد is pronounced Al-walad

Note 4

When we add (ال) to the Arabic noun: if the first letter after (ال) is a sun letter, then we do not pronounce the (ل) it becomes silent, and we press on the sun letter “the first letter after (ال)” and add a “Shadda” unto it.

A word with a Moon Letter – ال + قمر = (القمرُ) Pronounced Al-Qamaru.

A word with a Sun Letter – ال + شمس = (الشَّمْسُ) Pronounced Ash-shamsu.

Note 5

The nouns are only two states (Definite & Indefinite), and the cases are three: (Nominative, Genitive, Accusative).

Names of grammatical cases

Western Name	Arabic Name	
Nominative	Ar-raf'u = the raising	الرَّفْعُ
Accusative	An-nasbu = the erecting	النَّصْبُ
Genitive	Al-jarru = the dragging	الْجَرُّ

الرَّفْعُ

The nominative is used:

1) for the subject of a verb, which normally follows the verb directly.

جَلَسَ الرَّجُلُ (Jalasa ar-rajulu) The man sat down. (Definite Nom.)

جَلَسَ رَجُلٌ (Jalasa Rajul-un) A man sat down. (Indefinite Nom.)

2) for both subject and predicate of nonverbal, equational sentences (definite + indefinite = Equational)

الرَّجُلُ مُسْلِمٌ (Ar-rajulu Muslim-un) The man is a Muslim. (Definite Nom.)

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولٌ (Muhammad-un Rasul-un) Muhammad is an apostle. (Indefinite Nom.)

3) If the subject is a person's name, we don't have to add (ال) in front of it. (The person's name is already definite – because you are **specifying** who you are talking about.

أَحْمَدُ فَقِيرٌ (Ahmadu Faqeer-un) Ahmad is poor (Definite nom.)

نُوحٌ رَسُولٌ (Nuh-un Rasul-un) Nuh is an apostle. (Definite nom.)

4) If the both parts of the sentence are definite, or indefinite (ie when they match) it becomes an adjective phrase.

الْوَلَدُ الصَّغِيرُ (Al-waladu as-sagheeru) The young boy. (Definite nom.)

الطَّالِبُ الْمُجْتَهِدُ (Al-talibu al-mujtahidu) The hardworking student. (Definite nom.)

Lesson #8

Cases of Nouns (Accusative & Genitive)

Western Name	Arabic Name	
Nominative	Ar-raf'u = the raising	الرَّفْعُ
Accusative	An-nasbu = the erecting	النَّصْبُ
Genitive	Al-jarru = the dragging	الْجَرُّ

النَّصْبُ

The Accusative is used:

- 1) For all verbal complements and direct objects. (Explanations next pg)

خَلَقَ الْأَرْضَ Khalaqa **Al-Arda** – He created **the Earth**. (Direct Object)

دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ Dakhala **Al-Jannata** – He entered **heaven**. (Direct Object)

كَانَ رَسُولًا Kana **Rasool-an** – He was an **apostle**. (Subject Complement)

- 2) Following the sentence-head particle ('inna) **إِنَّ**

إِنَّ السَّاعَةَ آتِيَةٌ Inna as-saata aatiyatun - Verily, the Hour is coming.

إِنَّ الْأَبْرَارَ لَفِي نَعِيمٍ Inna al-abrara lafi na'eem - Verily, the Abrar (righteous) will be in delight (Paradise).

3) For Adverbial expressions of time.	
اليَوْمَ Al-youm(a)- Today	
الليَّلةَ Al-laylat(a) - Tonight	
ليلاً Layl(an) – At night	
نهاراً Nahar(an) – During the day	
<p>Grammatical Notes on Accusative النَّصْبُ</p>	<p>Used for Direct Objects & Subject Complement</p>
	<p>What is a Direct Object? A direct object follows an action verb. Direct Objects can be nouns, pronouns, phrases, or clauses. Remember this! Subject + Verb + What or who? = Direct Object. Only action verbs can have direct objects.</p> <p>خَلَقَ الْأَرْضَ Khalaqa Al-Arda – He created the Earth. خَلَقَ Subject & verb. الْأَرْضَ Direct Object.</p>
	<p>What is a Subject Compliment? If the verb is linking, then the word that answers the what or who? Is a Subject Compliment.</p> <p>كَانَ رَسُولاً Kana Rasool-an – He was an apostle. كَانَ Subject & linking verb. رَسُولاً Subject Compliment.</p>
	<p>Continue on next page...</p> <p>Used Following the sentence-head</p>

Grammatical Notes on Accusative النَّصْبُ

particle (inna) إِنَّ & its sisters.

The word (inna) إِنَّ in English signifies (Verily, Indeed, etc.) it is used to draw attention to something.

To make things easier to understand look at the difference between:

السَّاعَةُ آتِيَةٌ (The hour is coming.)

And

إِنَّ السَّاعَةَ آتِيَةٌ (Verily, the hour is coming.)

The second one draws attention to the hour, while the first one is just a normal sentence.

Had the first sentence began with إِنَّ the word after it would have ended with a fatha like this السَّاعَةُ

The sisters of Inna all follow the same rule and they are:

لَكِنَّ - Lakinna - but

لِأَنَّ - Li'anna- because

كَأَنَّ - Ka'anna – like (resemblance)

أَنَّ - Anna – similar to inna (verily)

لَعَلَّ - La'ala – so that

لَيْتَ - wish

Examples from the Quran

Proof on لَكِنَّ – Lakinna – but
إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَذُو فَضْلٍ عَلَى النَّاسِ وَلَكِنَّ أَكْثَرَ النَّاسِ لَا يَشْكُرُونَ
Verily, Allaah is full of Bounty to mankind, but most men thank (him) not- Al-Baqara 243

Proof on أَنَّ – anna- similar to inna- Verily
اعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ
Know that Allaah is Severe in punishment and that Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful- Al-Ma'eda v. 98

Proof on كَأَنَّ – Ka'anna – like (resemblance)
كَأَنَّهُمْ يَوْمَ يَرَوْنَهَا لَمْ يَلْبَثُوا إِلَّا عَشِيَّةً أَوْ ضُحَاهَا
The Day they see it, (it will be) as if they had not tarried (in this world) except an afternoon or a morning- Al-Naziat v. 46

Proof on لَعَلَّ – La'ala – so that
يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اصْبِرُوا وَصَابِرُوا وَرَابِطُوا وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ
O you who believe! Endure and be more patient (than your enemy), and guard your territory by stationing army units permanently at the places from where the enemy can attack you, and fear Allah, so that you may be successful- Al-Imran 200

Proof on لَيْتَ – layta- wish
قَالَ الَّذِينَ يُرِيدُونَ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا يَا لَيْتَ لَنَا مِثْلَ مَا أُوتِيَ قَارُونُ إِنَّهُ لَذُو حَظٍّ عَظِيمٍ
Those who were desirous of the life of the world, said: "Ah, would that we had the like of what Qaroon (Korah) has been given? Verily! He is the owner of a great fortune."- Al-Qasas-79

Grammatical Notes on Genitive الجرُّ

Used for Complements of all prepositions

What are Prepositional Complements?

The **name that is given to the noun** or noun phrase that follows a preposition. Such as: "In **town**" or "At **work**".

The complement is something which completes something else.

فِي الْمَدِينَةِ fi Al-Madinat(i) – In the City.

فِي Preposition

الْمَدِينَةِ Complement

What are the other Prepositions in Arabic?

First of all, they are called (Huroof Al-Jarr) حروف الجر , and they are as follows:

فِي Fee - in

إِلَى ila - to

عَلَى ala - on

مِنْ min - from

لِ li - for

مَعَ ma'a - with

بِ bi - with

حَتَّى hatta - until

مُنْذُ munthu - since

عَنْ an - about

كَ ka – like/as

Used For the second member of a construct state.

Grammatical Notes on Genitive

الْجَرُّ

The Construct State, consists of two nouns and indicates a possessive or limiting relationship between the two.

Such as: "Ahmad's pen"

Ahmad's – 1st member construct state.

Pen – 2nd member construct state.

's – possessive.

In Arabic the genitive is used for the 2nd member which is what the person or thing owns.

بَيْتُ اللَّهِ Baytu Allaah(i) - The house of Allaah.

بَيْتُ 1st member possessive noun

اللَّهُ 2nd member owner, always ends with kasra.

Lesson #9

Cases of Nouns (Genitive)

Western Name	Arabic Name	
Nominative	Ar-raf'u = the raising	الرَّفْعُ
Accusative	An-nasbu = the erecting	النَّصْبُ
Genitive	Al-jarru = the dragging	الْجَرُّ

الْجَرُّ

The Genitive case is used:

- 1) For complements of all **prepositions**. (List of prepositions next page)

فِي الْمَدِينَةِ fi Al-Madinat(i) – In the City.

مِنَ الْكِتَابِ Min Al-kitab(i) – from the book.

كَالْقَمَرِ KAl-Qamar(i) – As the moon.

- 2) For the second member of a **construct state**. (The Construct State, consists of two nouns and indicates a possessive or limiting relationship between the two.)

بَيْتُ اللَّهِ Baytu Allaah(i) - The house of Allaah.

نُورُ الْعِلْمِ Nuru Al-'ilm(i) – The light of knowledge.

قَلَمُ الْمَرْأَةِ Qalamu Al-Mar'at(i) – The woman's pen.

An Important note for all three cases

The Nominative is always (Marfoo'a) – meaning that a damma is attached to its last letter.

The Accusative is always (Mansoob) – meaning that a Fatha is attached to its last letter.

The Genitive is always (Majroor) – meaning that a kasra is attached to its last letter.

المضاف و المضاف اليه

Construct/Genitive

Note 1

For possessive nouns like **(Name of the boy)** we do not use the word (of) in Arabic Language when expressing a possession that belongs to something or someone.

Name of the boy

إِسْمُ الْوَلَدِ (ismu Al-waladi)

Note 2

The Arabic structure is called “Mudaaf-Mudaaf ilayhi.”

The first noun is called “Mudaaf” – Construct.

The second noun is called “Mudaaf ilayhi” – Genitive.

House of Allaah

بَيْتُ اللَّهِ (baytu Allaahi)

بَيْتُ is the Mudaaf, and اللَّهِ is the Mudaaf ilahi.

Note 3

When a noun occurs as a Mudaaf, **it will never be definite** (i.e. it will never begin with ال it will always be indefinite), and it can have any haraka (fatha-kasra-damma) depending on what precedes it.

Note 4

The Mudaaf ilayhi, the second noun, can be either definite or indefinite, depending on what precedes, and will only have a kasra or Tanween kasra no matter what precedes it.

The agonies of death

سَكَرَاتُ الْمَوْتِ (sakaratu al-mouti)

Mudaaf/Mudaaf ilahi (in the Quran)

وَدَّ كَثِيرٌ مِّنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ لَوْ يَرُدُّوكُم مِّنْ بَعْدِ إِيمَانِكُمْ كُفَّارًا حَسَدًا مِّنْ عِندِ أَنْفُسِهِمْ مِّنْ بَعْدِ مَا تَبَيَّنَ لَهُمُ الْحَقُّ فَاعْفُوا وَاصْفَحُوا حَتَّىٰ يَأْتِيَ اللَّهُ بِأَمْرِهِ

Many of the people of the Scripture (Jews and Christians) wish that if they could turn you away as disbelievers after you have believed, out of envy from their own selves, even, after the truth (that Muhammad Peace be upon him is Allaah's Messenger) has become manifest unto them. But forgive and overlook, till Allaah brings His Command- **Al-Baqara V. 109**

في Fiy – in (in the Quran)

وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ لَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ قَالُوا إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُونَ

And when it is said to them (the hypocrites): "Make not mischief on the earth," they say: "We are only Peacemakers." – **Al-Baqara v. 11**

both إلى ila – to / مِنْ min – from (in the Quran)

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي أَسْرَىٰ بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِّنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى

Glorified (and Exalted) be He (Allaah) (above all that (evil) they associate with Him), Who took His slave (Muhammad) for a journey by night from Al-Masjid-al-Haram (at Makkah) to the farthest mosque (in Jerusalem)- **Al-Isra'a V.1**

عَلَى ala – on (in the Quran)

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا

Verily, Allaah sends His Salat (Graces, Honours, Blessings, Mercy, etc.) on the Prophet (Muhammad SAW) and also His angels too (ask Allaah to bless him). O you who believe! Send your Salat on him, and (you should) greet (salute) him with the Islamic way of greeting – **Al-Ahzab V. 56** اللهم صلي على محمد و على آل محمد

كَ ka – like/as (in the Quran)

لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ

There is nothing like unto Him- **Ash-shura, V. 11**

Lesson #10

Arabic Plurals

In Arabic Language it is quite simple to make a plural. To get a plural from a noun in a singular we add a و and ن to the noun.

مُجْرِم Singular
مُجْرِمُونَ Plural

If it is a feminine noun with a ta Marbuta ة we remove the ة and add an ا and ا ت

عُرْفَة – جَنَّة Singular
عُرَفَات – جَنَّات Plural

A single noun, you may note, can appear in several plural forms.

كَافِر Singular
كَافِرُونَ – كُفَّار – كُفَرَة Plural

Some plurals always end with a single damma; this rule applies to all plurals that appear acquiring the following forms:

فَعِيلَة – أَفْعَاء – مَفَاعِل – فُعَلَاء

Example: شهيدٌ is singular, and when we make it plural it becomes شهداء in which the last consonant never carries Tanween. All plurals taking this form will always have one damma on the last consonant. When you add ال Definite Article it still has a single damma. This damma can be of course changed to kasra or fatha depending on what precedes the noun.

So now we understand that in Arabic, we indicate that there is only one of something by using the singular form of the noun, and we indicate that there is two of something by using the dual form. See below.

Male Student	One Student	Two Students
فاعل on the pattern ط، ل، ب	طالِب	طالبان

The discussion becomes more interesting when plurality is involved. There are two major forms of plural nouns:

- The sound.
- The broken.

The sound can be further divided into the sound **masculine** plural and the sound **feminine** plural.

Definitions

جمع التّكسير	The broken plural; a word that is pluralized by changing the noun's structure.
جمع المذكر السّالم	The sound masculine plural.
جمع المؤنّث السّالم	The sound feminine plural.

Let's begin with forming "sound plurals"

-Forming Sound Plurals

Rendering a noun plural using a sound plural is easy. The masculine and feminine versions have only one basic form each. And this form involves simply adding a suffix to the noun.

Note The form for the masculine plural changes depending upon the grammatical case of the noun. See chart on next page.

	Nominative Case		Accusative and Genitive Cases	
	Suffix	Example	Suffix	Example
Masculine	ونَ	راغبونَ	ينَ	راغبينَ
Feminine	اتُ	راغباتُ	اتِ	راغباتِ

Important Notes

- Two types of nouns can use this plural: **Static nouns & Derived nouns**.
- As for static nouns, only men's names that do not end in ة can pluralize this way.
- As for derived nouns, only those relating specifically to men, void of ة can pluralize this way.

Examples

Static nouns	بكرون	زيدون
Derived nouns	كاتبون	مسلمون

-Broken Plurals

There are many patterns on which we can place base letters in order to form broken plurals. For each new noun, students normally memorize the broken plural(s). **Broken Plurals change the internal structure of the singular.**

Broken plurals are often divided into those that indicate on a multitude of 3 to 9, and those that indicate on a multitude greater than 9.

The pattern of the plural tells us which of the two is the case, and typically we do not memorize which pattern is for which.

Definitions

جمع القلة	The lesser broken plural (indicates on something 3-9 in number)
جمع الكثرة	The greater plural (indicates on something greater than 9 in number)

Below is an example of a word that has many broken plurals, most of which are lesser plurals and some of which are greater:

Greater Broken Plural	Lesser Broken Plural	Singular
صُحْبَان	أَصْحَاب	صَاحِب

Practice makes perfect-

جمع المذكر السالم	The sound masculine plural	
Plural	Dual	Singular
مُجْرِمُونَ	مُجْرِمَان	مُجْرِمٌ
مُسْلِمُونَ		مُسْلِمٌ
	كَاذِبَان	كَاذِبٌ
صَادِقُونَ		

جمع المؤنث السالم	The sound feminine plural	
Plural	Dual	Singular
عُرْفَات	عُرْفَتَان	عُرْفَةٌ
صَالِحَات		صَالِحَةٌ
	كَاذِبَات	كَاذِبَةٌ
صَادِقَات		

جمع التذكير	The broken plural	
Plural	Dual	Singular
أَبْوَاب	بَابَان	بَابٌ
أَعْدَاء	عَدَوَان	عَدُوٌّ
أَسْبَاب	سَبَبَان	سَبَبٌ
أَشْيَاء	شَيْئَان	شَيْءٌ

Exercise

Make the plural of the following. If male add (ون) for plural and (ان) for dual; and if feminine remove (ة) and add (تان) if dual and (ات) if plural.

Plural	Dual	Singular
		مُهَنْدِسٌ
		دَعْوَةٌ
		صَادِقٌ
		حَسَنَةٌ
		ظَالِمٌ

Vocabulary

Arabic Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
طَالِبٌ	Tau.lib	Student
مُجْرِمٌ	Mujrim	Criminal
كَاذِبٌ	Kaathib	Liar
عَدُوٌّ	Adu'u	Enemy
سَبَبٌ	Sabab	Purpose/Reason
شَيْءٌ	Shai'	Something
صَاحِبٌ	Sahib	Friend

Lesson #11

Arabic Subject & Object Pronouns

The Subject Pronoun in Arabic is more specific than many other languages, for example there are different ways to say “you” in Arabic depending on who you’re addressing it to, to address two people you use a subject pronoun different than the one you would use for a single person, also if you’re addressing more than two people you will have to use a different form for that as well. Finally most of subject pronouns have a feminine and a masculine form.

Arabic Subject Pronouns									
Singular			Dual (male or female)			Plural			
I	أنا	Ana	You	أنتما	Antuma	We	نحن	Nahn	
You	أنت	Anta	They	هما	Humaa	You – Mas	أنتم	Antum	
He	هو	Howa				You - Fem	أنتن	Antun	
She	هي	Hiya				They	هم	Hum	
						They	هن	Hun	

Note 1

To say for instance “I’m a boy” = Ana Walad (Ana = I, Walad = boy) as you may have noticed “am” and “a/an” are omitted in Arabic, so it’s like saying “I boy”, same thing with all other subject pronouns. He is a boy = Howa Walad (He boy), we are boys = Nahnu Awlad (We Boys).

Note 2

Arabic has a dual form as well, meaning that Arabic is being more specific about not only the gender but also the number, so the dual form is used to refer to two people, if you are speaking to Ahmad and Ali for example when you say (They) you say in Arabic هما (Humaa), and if you want to tell them (you both) you say in Arabic أنتما (Antuma).

Arabic Object Pronouns

Object pronouns in Arabic are me, you, her, us, you (plural) and come after a verb; In Arabic they are as follows:

Arabic Object Pronouns									
Singular			Dual (male or female)			Plural			
Me	Verb+ni	ني	You	Verb+ kumaa	كما	We/us	Verb+naa	نا	
You - Mas	Verb+K	كَ	Them	Verb+humaa	هما	You - Mas	Verb+kum	كم	
You - Fem	Verb+ki	كِ				You - Fem	Verb+hun	كن	
Him	Verb+h	هـ ، هـ				Them/They - Mas	Verb+hum	هم	
Her	Verb+ha	ها				Them/They - Fem	Verb+hun	هن	

Note 1

To say in Arabic “you show me”, after conjugating the verb and adding the “you” to it, you need to add the object pronoun “me” as well, note that (you show me) in Arabic is written like (youshowme) meaning that the subject pronoun + the verb + the object pronoun are all connected, “you” as a prefix and “me” as a suffix of the verb “show”, so it would be:

You show me = turini = تُرِينِي	You show us = turina = تُرِينَا	You show him = turih = تُرِيهِ
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Practice

Subject Pronouns			Object Pronouns		
Singular	Dual	Plural	Singular	Dual	Plural

*Keywords

DOP – Dual Object Pronoun

SOP – Singular Object Pronoun

MSOP – Masculine Singular Object Pronoun

SSP – Singular Subject Pronoun

POP – Plural Object Pronoun

FPOP – Feminine Plural Object Pronoun

MPSP – Masculine Plural Subject Pronoun

MPOP – Masculine Plural Object Pronoun

Verses from the Quran with Subject & Object Pronouns				
إِنِّي مَعَكُمْ أَسْمَعُ وَأَرَىٰ	Fear not, verily! I am with you both, hearing and seeing – Taha, V.46	مَعَكُمْ	إِنِّي	
		DOP	SOP	
اذهبْ أَنْتَ وَأَخُوكَ بِآيَاتِي	Go you and your brother with My proofs – Taha, V.42	أَخُوكَ		أَنْتَ
		MSOP		SSP
قَالَ أَجِئْتَنَا لِنُخْرِجَنَّكَ مِنْ أَرْضِنَا بِسِحْرِكَ	He (Firaun (Pharaoh)) said: "Have you come to drive us out of our land with your magic – Taha, V.57	أَرْضِنَا	لِنُخْرِجَنَّكَ	أَجِئْتَنَا
		POP	POP	POP
هُنَّ لِبَاسٌ لَكُمْ وَأَنْتُمْ لِبَاسٌ لَهُنَّ	They (the wives) are body cover (i.e. you enjoy the pleasure of living with her) for you and you are the same for them – Al-Baqara, V. 187	لَهُنَّ	أَنْتُمْ	لَكُمْ
		FPOP	MPSP	MPOP
			FPOP	

Unit 3

On the Journey of Reading Arabic

Lesson #12

On the Journey of Reading Arabic – Part 1

Note 1

It is very important to know that when pronouncing the Alphabets independently it isn't the same pronunciations as when reading a word.

Just as in English, when we see the letter (B) independently we pronounce it as (Bee), but when it is written in a word, like (Brain) it is pronounced (Ba). In Arabic when we see the letter (أ) independently we say Alif, but when it is written in a word, like (أسد) it is pronounced ('A).

Note 2

The short vowels (Fatha-Kasra-Damma) may change the meaning of the Arabic word depending on what letter they are attached to. You may see two words that have the same Alphabets, but short vowels in different locations, and this usually changes the meaning of the word. See Examples below.

مِنْ pronounced (min), and means (from).

مَنْ pronounced (mun), and means (who?)

Notice that these words have the exact same letters, but different short vowels, different pronunciations, and different meanings.

*It is very important to learn how to pronounce each word with the three different short vowels attached to them.

Note 3

Separating the word into parts makes it easier to read, especially for beginners.

See next page.

الْعَصْرُ This word consists of five letters, and any word with five to six letters could be easily separated into two parts.

Let's try separating this word into two parts & reading it slowly.

الْع The (ال) is pronounced (Al), the (ع) with the short vowel (Fatha) is pronounced (a'a) so that makes the pronunciation of the first three letters (Al'a).

As for the other two letters (صِر) the ص letter is pronounced (saw), but it is a smooth one because attached to it is a (Sukoon), and the ر letter is pronounced (ra), but because it has a short vowel (Kasra) attached to it its pronunciation becomes (re) so that makes the pronunciation of the other two letters (sre).

الْعَصْرُ is pronounced (Al-'Asre).

Since that was easy for you to understand, I think that it should now be simple for you to read these small words by separating them into parts first.

شُكْرًا	صَبْرًا	أَبِي
شَهِيدٌ	مُصِيبَةٌ	مُؤَسَّسَةٌ
حَسَنَاتٌ	مَمْلُوكَةٌ	بُشْرَى

-Vocabulary-

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
أَبِي	Abi	My Father
مُؤَسَّسَة	Mu'asasa	Foundation
بُشْرَى	Bushra	Good news
صَبْرٌ	Sabrun	Patience
مُصِيبَة	Museebat-un	Distress/trial
مَمْلَكَة	Mamlakat-un	Kingdom
شُكْرًا	Shukr-an	Thank you
شَهِيدٌ	Shaheed	Martyr
حَسَنَاتٌ	Hasanat	Good deeds

Short Dialogue-

1st person – كَيْفَ حَالُكَ

2nd person – اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ، اَنَا بِخَيْرٍ

1st person – مَاذَا تَقْرَأُ

2nd person – أَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ

Read the following verses and sentences:

Circle the Definite & Indefinite Nouns. Identify which are the Nominative, Genitive, and Accusative.

إِلَّا مَنْ رَحِمَ اللَّهُ	إِنَّ الْمُتَّقِينَ فِي مَقَامٍ أَمِينٍ	وَالَّذِينَ اهْتَدَوْا زَادَهُمْ هُدًى وَآتَاهُمْ تَقْوَاهُمْ
الْعَمَلُ الصَّالِحُ	عَمَلٌ صَالِحٌ	إِنَّمَا الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا لَعِبٌ وَلَهُوَ
كِتَابُ اللَّهِ	أَمْ خُلِقُوا مِنْ غَيْرِ شَيْءٍ أَمْ هُمُ الْخَالِقُونَ	وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ
السِّرُّ هُوَ الْإِخْلَاصُ	أَمْ خَلَقُوا السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ	وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَلْ مِنْ مُدَكِّرٍ

“To reach your goal, you need perfection, and Perfection doesn’t come without practice.”

Lesson #13

On the Journey of Reading Arabic – Part 2

Note 1

Memorizing the pronunciation of each Alphabet is one key to effective reading, and memorizing the sounds of each letter with all three short vowels is even a better way to start learning how to read Arabic.

أ – ا – أُ
ب – ب – ب
ز – ز – زُ

Note 2

When you see the long vowels (و – ي) in a word, its pronunciation changes depending upon the short vowel of the letter before it. See below.

مَوْتُ Pronounced (Mout) and means (Death).

مُوت Pronounced (Moot) and means (Die).

دَيْن Pronounced (Dain) and means (Debt).

دِين Pronounced (Deen) and means (Religion).

*Pay attention to the letters of the first two words, and the second two words, and notice that their letters are exactly the same, but their pronunciations, and meanings are completely different. *Always keep this in mind as you read.*

Since that was easy for you to understand, I think that it should now be simple for you to read these small words by separating them into parts first.

سَاعَة	دَقِيقَة	ثَانِيَة
شَهْر	أَسْبُوع	يَوْم
النَّهَآة	قَرْن	سَنَة

Short Dialogue-

1st person – أَيْنَ النَّتَآجُ؟

2nd person – أَرَأَيْتَ الْإِخْتِبَارَ؟

1st person – نَعَمْ، إِنَّهُ سَهْلٌ

2nd person – أَأَنْتَ طَالِبُ الْعِلْمِ؟

Convert the following transliterations to Arabic phrases using the short vowels:

Ureedu an atalam	
Hatha huwa at-tariq as-saheehu	
Ayna al-masjidu?	

Read the following verses:

Circle the Definite & Indefinite Nouns. Identify the sun letters, and the moon letters

الَّذِي الذِّكْرُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ بَيْنِنَا بَلْ هُوَ كَذَّابٌ أَشِرُّ	إِنَّ الْمُجْرِمِينَ فِي ضَلَالٍ وَسُعُرٍ
فَبَايَ آلَاءِ رَبِّكُمَا تُكَذِّبَانِ	أَفَرَأَيْتُمُ النَّارَ الَّتِي تُورُونَ

-Vocabulary-

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
ثَانِيَةً	Thaniya	Second
دَقِيقَةً	Daqeeqa	Minute
سَاعَةً	Saa'aa	Hour
يَوْمٍ	Youm	Day
أَسْبُوعٍ	Asbou'	Week
شَهْرٍ	Shahar	Month
سَنَةً	Sana	Year
قَرْنٍ	Qarn	Century
النَّهْيَةَ	An-nihaya	The End

**Read the Quran with a loud voice, so that you can enhance your pronunciation skills.

Practice Reading Arabic

فِي الْمَطَارِ

الْفَتَى: أَعْطِنِي يَدَكَ يَا جَدِّي أَسَاعِدُكَ.
الْجَدُّ: شُكْرًا لَكَ ، فَإِنَّ صُعُودَ الدَّرَجِ يُتَعَبُنِي.
الْفَتَى: ضَعْ يَدَكَ عَلَيَّ كَتِفِي وَاسْتَنْدِ عَلَيْهَا.
الْجَدُّ: لَا أُرِيدُ أَنْ أُثْعَبَكَ يَا بُنَيَّ.
الْفَتَى: لَا تَعَبَ مَا دُمْتَ مُسْتَرِيحًا
الْجَدُّ: إِلَى أَيْنَ تَذْهَبُ يَا بُنَيَّ؟
الْفَتَى: لِمَ زِيَارَةِ أَهْلِي فِي السَّعُودِيَّةِ.
الْجَدُّ: وَأَنَا ذَاهِبٌ كَذَلِكَ لِلسَّعُودِيَّةِ لِأَدَاءِ الْعُمْرَةِ.
الْفَتَى: حَسَنًا سَنَكُونُ مَعًا، وَأَنَا فِي خِدْمَتِكَ دَائِمًا.

فِي الْبَيْتِ

الْوَالِدُ: هَلْ صَلَّيْتَ الصُّبْحَ يَا حَامِدُ؟
حَامِدُ: نَعَمْ، صَلَّيْتُ مَعَكَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ.
الْوَالِدُ: لَكِنِّي مَا رَأَيْتُكَ.
حَامِدُ: لِأَنِّي أَسْرَعْتُ بِالْعُودَةِ.
الْوَالِدُ: لِمَذَا؟
حَامِدُ: لِأَنَّنَا سَنَذْهَبُ الْيَوْمَ فِي رِحْلَةٍ؟
الْوَالِدُ: إِلَى أَيْنَ؟
حَامِدُ: إِلَى مَدِينَةِ الْعَيْنِ فِي شَوَارِعُ وَاسِعَةٍ وَحَدَائِقُ جَمِيلَةٍ.

فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ

حَامِدُ: هَيَّا يَا خَالِدُ، هَيَّا يَا سَعِيدُ.
خَالِدُ: إِلَى أَيْنَ يَا خَالِدُ.
حَامِدُ: إِلَى الْحَافِلَةِ الَّتِي سَنَذْهَبُ بِهَا إِلَى الْعَيْنِ.
سَعِيدُ: سَنَقِفُ أَوَّلًا فِي الطَّابُورِ.
خَالِدُ: وَنُؤَدِّي التَّحِيَّةَ وَنُنْشِدُ النِّشِيدَ.
حَامِدُ: الْآنَ شُكْرًا لَكُمْ.

فِي السَّيَّارَةِ

تَعَطَّلتْ سَيَّارَتِي يَوْمًا فَقُلْتُ لِجَارِي أَيْنَ يُصْلِحُونَ السَّيَّارَاتِ؟
فَقَالَ: فِي الْمَنْطِقَةِ الصَّنَاعِيَّةِ.
قُلْتُ: وَأَيْنَ الْمَنْطِقَةُ الصَّنَاعِيَّةُ؟
قَالَ: فِي مَكَانٍ غَيْرِ بَعِيدٍ.
فَقُلْتُ: هَلْ تَصْحُبُنِي إِلَيْهَا؟
قَالَ: نَعَمْ، تَعَالَ مَعِي.

فِي الْمَنْطِقَةِ الصَّنَاعِيَّةِ

ذَهَبْتُ مَعَ صَدِيقِي إِلَى الْمَنْطِقَةِ الصَّنَاعِيَّةِ.
وَفِي الْمَنْطِقَةِ الصَّنَاعِيَّةِ مَحَلَّاتٌ صَغِيرَةٌ.
وَهَذَا مَحَلٌّ لِإِصْلَاحِ الإِطَارَاتِ.
وَهَذَا مَحَلٌّ لِإِصْلَاحِ الْمَاكِينَاتِ.
وَهَذَا مَحَلٌّ لِإِصْلَاحِ عُطَلِ الْكَهْرَبَاءِ.
وَصَاحِبُ السَّيَّارَةِ يَنْتَقِلُ مِنْ مَكَانٍ إِلَى مَكَانٍ.
وَفِي سَيَّارَتِي عُطْلٌ لِلْكَهْرَبَاءِ فَقُلْتُ لِصَاحِبِي:
قِفْ بِنَا عِنْدَ مَحَلِّ تَصْلِيحِ الْكَهْرَبَاءِ.

عِنْدَ الْكَهْرَبَائِيِّ

وَقَفْنَا عِنْدَ مَحَلِّ تَصْلِيحِ الْكَهْرَبَاءِ.
وَطَلَبْنَا مِنَ الْعَامِلِ أَنْ يَفْحَصَ السَّيَّارَةَ.
وَفَتَحَ الْعَامِلُ السَّيَّارَةَ وَجَرَّبَ التَّشْغِيلَ.
وَجَرَّبَ الضَّوْءَ وَجَرَّبَ الْإِشَارَاتِ.
وَأَخَذَ يَدْخُلُ إِلَى الْمَحَلِّ وَيَخْرُجُ.
وَفِي يَدِهِ قِطْعُ غَيَّارٍ صَغِيرَةٍ.
وَبَعْدَ دَقَائِقَ قَالَ: تَفَضَّلْ .. جَرِّبْ.
وَرَكِبْتُ السَّيَّارَةَ وَجَرَّبْتُ ثُمَّ عُدْتُ..
فَشَكَرْتُ الرَّجُلَ وَدَفَعْتُ الْأُجْرَةَ وَأَنْصَرَفْتُ.

فِي الطَّرِيقِ

حِمْدَانُ: مَاذَا أَرَى يَا مَحْمُودُ فِي الطَّرِيقِ؟
مَحْمُودُ: فِي الطَّرِيقِ زِينَاتٌ وَأَعْلَامٌ وَأَنْوَارٌ.
حِمْدَانُ: بِأَيِّ مُنَاسَبَةٍ هَذِهِ الزَّيِّنَاتُ؟
مَحْمُودُ: بِمُنَاسَبَةِ الْإِحْتِفَالِ بِذِكْرِ اتِّحَادِ الْإِمَارَاتِ.
حِمْدَانُ: وَمَتَى أُعْلِنَ هَذَا الْإِتِّحَادُ؟
مَحْمُودُ: أُعْلِنَ فِي الْيَوْمِ الثَّانِي مِنْ دَيْسَمِيرِ سَنَةِ 1971م.
حِمْدَانُ: وَمَا الْإِمَارَاتُ الَّتِي كَوَّنتَ هَذَا الْإِتِّحَادَ؟
مَحْمُودُ: يَتَكَوَّنُ هَذَا الْإِتِّحَادُ مِنْ سَبْعِ إِمَارَاتٍ هِيَ: أَبُو ظَبْيٍ وَدُبَيُّ وَالشَّارِقَةُ
وَعَجْمَانُ وَأُمُّ الْقُوَيْنِ وَرَأْسُ الْخَيْمَةِ وَالْفَجِيرَةُ.

فِي النَّادِي

أَهْلًا يَا صَدِيقِي.. أَهْلًا يَا نُورِي.
أَهْلًا بِكَ يَا قَادِرِي.. أَأَيْنَ كُنْتَ؟
كُنْتُ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْإِسْلَامِيَّةِ.
مَاذَا كُنْتَ تَعْمَلُ؟
كُنْتُ أَتَعَلَّمُ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ.
وَهَلْ يَتَعَلَّمُ فِيهَا غَيْرُ الْعَرَبِ؟

نَعَمْ، فِيهَا قِسْمٌ لِتَعْلِيمِ غَيْرِ الْعَرَبِ وَقَدْ تَعَلَّمْتُ كَيْفَ أَكْتُبُ وَكَيْفَ أَقْرَأُ
بِاللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ.

مِنْ الْعَدِ - إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ - سَنَذْهَبُ مَعَكَ لِتَتَعَلَّمَ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ.

الْهِنْدُ

الْهِنْدُ قُطْرٌ غَنِيٌّ.. وَاسِعُ الرُّقْعَةِ.
وَأَرْضُهَا خِصْبَةٌ.. صَالِحَةٌ لِلزَّرَاعَةِ.
وَتِمَارُهَا كَثِيرَةٌ.. وَجَوْهَا مُعْتَدِلٌ.
وَسَمَاوُهَا صَافِيَةٌ.. وَأَنْهَارُهَا كَثِيرَةٌ
وَهِيَ بَلَدُ الصَّنَاعَاتِ الْمُخْتَلِفَةِ.
يُقَالُ عَنْهَا: قَلْعَةُ الصَّنَاعَاتِ.
لَيْسَ فِي قَارَةِ آسِيَا مِثْلُهَا.
شَعْبُهَا كَرِيمٌ يُكْرِمُ الضُّيُوفَ.
وَيَعِيشُ فِي أَمْنٍ وَسَلَامٍ.

على شاطئ البحر

إبراهيم: هل تأتي إلى الشاطئ كثيرًا؟
إسماعيل: نعم.. أحضر كل يوم ولو ساعة.
إبراهيم: لماذا؟
إسماعيل: لأنّ الجو هنا جميل.. منعش للنفس.. ومفيدٌ نافعٌ للجسم..
ونقي.. خالٍ من الجراثيم.
إبراهيم: صحيح يا أخي.. عندك حق.
إسماعيل: هل البيوت فيها مثل هذا الجو؟
إبراهيم: لا طبعًا، وبخاصّة البيوت الضيقة.
إسماعيل: لذلك كان أهل البحار أقوى أجسامًا.

السباحة

يُجيدُ أهلُ الشواطئ السباحة في البحر.
والسباحة من الرياضات المحببة إلى النفوس.
وهي علاجٌ لأمراض كثيرة من أمراض العظام.
ولذلك تُوجدُ أحواضٌ للسباحة في المدارس، وفي الأندية الرياضية، وفي
البيوت الكبيرة.

اللُّغَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ

قَالَ سَعِيدٌ: اللُّغَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ لُغَةٌ أَصِيلَةٌ بِهَا نَزَلَ الْقُرْآنُ، لِذَلِكَ يَتَعَلَّمُهَا الْمُسْلِمُونَ.
قَالَ حَامِدٌ: أَحْسَنْتَ يَا سَعِيدُ، وَأَنَا سَأَتَعَلَّمُهَا وَأُعَلِّمُهَا لِأَوْلَادِي لِيَقْرَؤُوا بِهَا
الْقُرْآنَ وَيُضَيِّفُوهَا إِلَى لُغَتِهِمْ.

حِوَارٌ

عَدْنَانُ: أَأَيْنَ كُنْتَ يَا قَحْطَانَ؟
قَحْطَانَ: كُنْتُ فِي السَّعُودِيَّةِ.
عَدْنَانُ: كَمْ يَوْمًا بَقِيتَ هُنَاكَ؟
قَحْطَانَ: بَقِيتُ هُنَاكَ عَشْرَةَ أَيَّامٍ.
عَدْنَانُ: كَيْفَ قَضَيْتَ هَذِهِ الْأَيَّامَ؟
قَحْطَانَ: فِي مَكَّةَ وَقَفْنَا عَلَى جَبَلِ عَرَفَاتٍ، ثُمَّ طَفْنَا حَوْلَ الْكَعْبَةِ ثُمَّ سَعَيْنَا
بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَفِي الْمَدِينَةِ الْمُنَوَّرَةِ زُرْنَا الْمَسْجِدَ النَّبَوِيَّ الشَّرِيفَ.
عَدْنَانُ: تَقَبَّلَ اللَّهُ مِنْكَ وَكُلَّ عَامٍ وَأَنْتُمْ بِخَيْرٍ.

Unit 4

Learn

How to Write in Arabic

Lesson #14

Learn How to Write

- أ أُرِيدُ الْمَاءَ
- ب بِرُّ الْوَلَدَيْنِ خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْجِهَادِ
- ت مَنْ تَرَكَ الصَّلَاةَ فَقَدْ كَفَرَ
- ث وَنَقَصٍ مِنَ الثَّمَرَاتِ
- ج جِئْنَا إِلَيْكَ لِنُجَاهِدَ وَنَكْسِبُ الثَّجَارَ
- ح احْفَظِ اللَّهَ يَحْفَظَكَ وَلَا تَفْرَحْ
- خ خَيْرُ الْأُمُورِ أَوْسَطُهَا
- د كَمَا تُدِينُ تُدَانُ وَالدِّينُ النَّصِيحَةُ
- ذ وَأَنْذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ

..... ر رُوحٌ وَرِيحَانٌ وَجَنَّةٌ نَعِيمٌ

..... ز وَلَا تَزِرُ وَازِرَةٌ وِزْرَ أُخْرَى

..... س سِرَاجًا وَهَّاجًا

..... ش أَبْشِرْ بِالْخَيْرِ

..... ص سَرَقَ اللَّصُّ مِنَ الْمَنْزِلِ

..... ض مَوْضُوعُ الْيَوْمِ الْخَطُّ

..... ط طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيضَةٌ عَلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ

..... ظ وَلَوْ كُنْتَ فَظًّا غَلِيظَ الْقَلْبِ لَانْفَضُّوا مِنْ حَوْلِكَ

..... ع إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ

..... غ الْغَافِرُ الْغَفُورُ يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ

..... ف اتَّقُوا فِرَاسَةَ الْمُؤْمِنِ

.....	ق	إِنَّ أَبِي رَقِيقُ الْقَلْبِ
.....	ك	إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَكَ
.....	ل	لَا أَذْرِي أَيْنَ الْمِفْتَاحُ
.....	م	مُمَارَسَةُ الْكِتَابَةِ مُفِيدَةٌ
.....	ن	نَحْنُ أَوْلِيَاؤُكُمْ
.....	ه	هَذَا أَمْرٌ مِنْهُمْ
.....	و	مَوَدَّةٌ وَرَحْمَةٌ
.....	ي	يَا رَبِّي اغْفِرْ لِي ذَنْبِي

Writing Sentences

مِنَ السَّائِحِينَ الْأَجَانِبِ	زَارَ دُبَيَّ وَفَدَّ
مِنَ السَّائِحِينَ الْأَجَانِبِ	زَارَ دُبَيَّ وَفَدَّ
مِنَ السَّائِحِينَ الْأَجَانِبِ	زَارَ دُبَيَّ وَفَدَّ
مِنَ السَّائِحِينَ الْأَجَانِبِ	زَارَ دُبَيَّ وَفَدَّ
مِنَ السَّائِحِينَ الْأَجَانِبِ	زَارَ دُبَيَّ وَفَدَّ
مِنَ السَّائِحِينَ الْأَجَانِبِ	زَارَ دُبَيَّ وَفَدَّ

مِنَ الْوَفْدِ عُلَمَاءُ	لِيَطَّلِعُوا عَلَى نَهْضَتِهَا
مِنَ الْوَفْدِ عُلَمَاءُ	لِيَطَّلِعُوا عَلَى نَهْضَتِهَا
مِنَ الْوَفْدِ عُلَمَاءُ	لِيَطَّلِعُوا عَلَى نَهْضَتِهَا
مِنَ الْوَفْدِ عُلَمَاءُ	لِيَطَّلِعُوا عَلَى نَهْضَتِهَا
مِنَ الْوَفْدِ عُلَمَاءُ	لِيَطَّلِعُوا عَلَى نَهْضَتِهَا
مِنَ الْوَفْدِ عُلَمَاءُ	لِيَطَّلِعُوا عَلَى نَهْضَتِهَا

وَمِنَ الْوَفْدِ تُجَّارٌ	يَهْتَمُّونَ بِالْعُلُومِ
وَمِنَ الْوَفْدِ تُجَّارٌ	يَهْتَمُّونَ بِالْعُلُومِ
وَمِنَ الْوَفْدِ تُجَّارٌ	يَهْتَمُّونَ بِالْعُلُومِ
وَمِنَ الْوَفْدِ تُجَّارٌ	يَهْتَمُّونَ بِالْعُلُومِ

يَهْتُمُونَ بِالْعُلُومِ
يَهْتُمُونَ بِالْعُلُومِ

وَمِنَ الْوَفْدِ تُجَارٌ
وَمِنَ الْوَفْدِ تُجَارٌ

يَهْتُمُونَ بِالتِّجَارَةِ
يَهْتُمُونَ بِالتِّجَارَةِ
يَهْتُمُونَ بِالتِّجَارَةِ
يَهْتُمُونَ بِالتِّجَارَةِ
يَهْتُمُونَ بِالتِّجَارَةِ
يَهْتُمُونَ بِالتِّجَارَةِ

وَيَعْقِدُونَ الصَّفَقَاتِ
وَيَعْقِدُونَ الصَّفَقَاتِ
وَيَعْقِدُونَ الصَّفَقَاتِ
وَيَعْقِدُونَ الصَّفَقَاتِ
وَيَعْقِدُونَ الصَّفَقَاتِ
وَيَعْقِدُونَ الصَّفَقَاتِ

وَيَبِيعُونَ وَيَشْتَرُونَ
وَيَبِيعُونَ وَيَشْتَرُونَ
وَيَبِيعُونَ وَيَشْتَرُونَ
وَيَبِيعُونَ وَيَشْتَرُونَ
وَيَبِيعُونَ وَيَشْتَرُونَ
وَيَبِيعُونَ وَيَشْتَرُونَ

تَرَاهُمْ فِي الْأَسْوَاقِ
تَرَاهُمْ فِي الْأَسْوَاقِ
تَرَاهُمْ فِي الْأَسْوَاقِ
تَرَاهُمْ فِي الْأَسْوَاقِ
تَرَاهُمْ فِي الْأَسْوَاقِ
تَرَاهُمْ فِي الْأَسْوَاقِ

يُتَابِعُونَ الْأَسْعَارَ

يُتَابِعُونَ الْأَسْعَارَ

يُتَابِعُونَ الْأَسْعَارَ

يُتَابِعُونَ الْأَسْعَارَ

يُتَابِعُونَ الْأَسْعَارَ

يُتَابِعُونَ الْأَسْعَارَ

وَيَجْتَمِعُونَ بِالتُّجَّارِ

وَيَجْتَمِعُونَ بِالتُّجَّارِ

وَيَجْتَمِعُونَ بِالتُّجَّارِ

وَيَجْتَمِعُونَ بِالتُّجَّارِ

وَيَجْتَمِعُونَ بِالتُّجَّارِ

وَيَجْتَمِعُونَ بِالتُّجَّارِ

وَيَسْمَعُونَ الْأَخْبَارَ

وَيَسْمَعُونَ الْأَخْبَارَ

وَيَسْمَعُونَ الْأَخْبَارَ

وَيَسْمَعُونَ الْأَخْبَارَ

وَيَسْمَعُونَ الْأَخْبَارَ

وَيَسْمَعُونَ الْأَخْبَارَ

وَيَتَّصِلُونَ بِالشَّرِكَاتِ

وَيَتَّصِلُونَ بِالشَّرِكَاتِ

وَيَتَّصِلُونَ بِالشَّرِكَاتِ

وَيَتَّصِلُونَ بِالشَّرِكَاتِ

وَيَتَّصِلُونَ بِالشَّرِكَاتِ

وَيَتَّصِلُونَ بِالشَّرِكَاتِ

Joining Letters

Join the below letters together, and add the short vowels (fatha, kasra, or damma) to them.

.....الرجل

.....استجابة

.....مساحة

.....الموت

.....الدينا

.....السماء

.....نور

.....بيضاء

.....مائدة

.....القيامة