

Arabic Grammar for the Holy Quran

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Table of Contents:

Part I: LETTERS

1. The Arabic Alphabet	4
2. Vowels	5
3. Other Accents	8

Part II: NOUNS

4. The Word	9
5. Prepositions	10.
6. The Nouns	12
7. Nouns: Singular Form	15
8. Nouns: Dual Form	16
9. Nouns: Plural Form: Unbroken	18
10. Nouns: Plural Form: Broken	20
11. Detached Pronouns I	22
12. Detached Pronouns II	24
13. Attached Pronouns	26
14. Demonstrative Nouns	28
15. Relative Nouns	30
17. Foreign Nouns & Verbal Nouns	31
18. Phrases	33
19. I'raab & Binaa'	38
20. Nouns within Sentences	39

APPENDICES

1. Appendix A: Chart of the Word	43
2. Appendix B: Flow Chart of Nouns	44

Part III: VERBS

PART I: LETTERS

LESSON 2

VOWELS

1. SHORT VOWELS (accents)

i. Fat-ha

ii. Damma

iii. Kasra

َ

ُ

ِ

a

u

e

بَ

بُ

بِ

Ba

Bu

Be

2. LONG VOWELS (actual letters)

i. Alif

ii. Wow

iii. Yaa':

ا

و

ي

aa

uu/oo

ee

با

بو

بي

Baa

Buu/Boo

Bee

أي ee	أو uu/oo	آ aa	أ e	أ u	أ a
بي bee	بو boo	با baa	ب be	ب bu	ب ba
تي tee	تو too	تا taa	ت te	ت tu	ت ta
ثي thee	ثو thoo	ثا thaa	ث the	ث thu	ث tha
جي jee	جو joo	جا jaa	ج je	ج ju	ج ja
حي hee	حو hoo	حا haa	ح he	ح hu	ح ha
خي khee	خو khoo	خا khaa	خ khe	خ khu	خ kha
دي dee	دو doo	دا daa	د de	د du	د da
ذي dhee	ذو dhoo	ذا dhaa	ذ dhe	ذ dhu	ذ dha
ري ree	رو roo	را raa	ر re	ر ru	ر ra

زي zee	زو zoo	زا zaa	ز ze	زُ zu	زَ za
سي see	سو soo	سا saa	س se	سُ su	سَ sa
شي shee	شو shoo	شا shaa	ش she	شُ shu	شَ sha
صي see	صو suu	صا saa	ص se	صُ su	صَ sa
ضي dhee	ضو dhoo	ضا dhaa	ض dhe	ضُ dhu	ضَ dha
طي tee	طو too	طا taa	ط te	طُ tu	طَ ta
ظي dhee	ظو dhoo	ظا dhaa	ظ dhe	ظُ dhu	ظَ dha
عي ee	عو uu	عا aa	ع e	عُ u	عَ a
غي ghee	غو ghuu	غا ghaa	غ ghe	غُ ghu	غَ gha
في fee	فو foo	فا faa	ف fe	فُ fu	فَ fa

قي qee	قو qoo	قا qaa	ق qē	قُ qu	قَ qa
كي kee	كو koo	كا kaa	ك ke	كُ ku	كَ ka
لي lee	لو loo	لا laa	ل lē	لُ lu	لَ la
مي mee	مو moo	ما maa	م mē	مُ mu	مَ ma
ني nee	نو noo	نا naa	ن nē	نُ nu	نَ na
هي hee	هو hoo	ها haa	ه he	هُ hu	هَ ha
وي wee	وو woo	وا waa	و wē	وُ wu	وَ wa
يي yee	يو yoo	يا yaa	ي yē	يُ yu	يَ ya

LESSON 3

1. NUNATION / التنوين (Al-Tanween)

نَ + نٌ = نُنْ = نَنْ = نَنَّ

نُ + نٌ = نُنْ = نَنَّ

نِ + نٌ = نِنْ = نِنَنَّ

2. LETTER EMPHASIS / الشُّدَّة (Ashadda)

تِ + تٌ = تَتُّ

لُ + لٌ = لُلُّ

سِ + سٌ = سَسُّ

Tte

Llu

Ssa

3. SOLAR & LUNAR LETTERS / الأحرف الشمسية و القمرية (Al-Ahruf Ashamsiya wa Al-Qamariya)

أ ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض
ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن ه و ي

In the definitive noun, in Arabic, 2 types of letters follow the “alif lam”:

i. The Solar Letters (uncircled) = “lam” of alif lam of definitive is silent.

For example:

الشَّمْسُ = أَشْمَسُ / *Ashamsu*

ii. The Lunar Letter (circled) = “lam” is NOT silent.

For example:

القَمَرُ / *Al-qamaru*

LESSON 4

THE WORD

الكلمة

1. Noun

اسم

2. Verb

فعل

3. Particle

حرف

Pronounced	<i>Ism</i>	<i>Fi'l</i>	<i>Harf</i>
Meaning	A word that indicates a meaning that is not associated with time.	A word that indicates a meaning that is associated with one of the 3 dimensions of time (past, present & future).	Indicates a meaning in other than itself.
Examples	He Muhammad A Book Standing	He did... He does... He will do...	In Who If When
Signs	1. It is a flag name 2. precurred by "the" the identifier 3. precurred by the preposition particles 4. Ends with Nunation/ tanween	1. precurred by the jussive 2. can apply "yaa' al mukhatab/of the spoken to" 3. precurred by "s" or "sow-fa" (indicates the future tense. 4. precurred by "qad" (means "may", e.g., Ahmad may go to school. 5. The "noon" of emphasis ("al-tawkeed") 6. The "taa'" of the feminine ("al-ta'neeth alsaakina") 7. The "taa'" of the doer (al-faa'il)	1. The particles of inquisition under "hal"- These precure nouns and verbs. 2. The prepositional particles under "fee" - These precure nouns only. 3. The jussive particles under "lam" - These precure verbs in the future form only (al-fi'l al-mudaari')

LESSON 5

THE PARTICLES: PREPOSITIONS

أَحْرَفُ الْجَرِّ (Ah-ruf Ajjarri)

1. Prepositions

These are 10:

1. min / مِنْ = from
2. elaa / إِلَى = to
3. fee / فِي = in
4. 'alaa / عَلَى = on
5. 'an / عَنْ = about
6. hattaa / حَتَّى = until
7. le / لَ = for/belonging to
8. ka / كَ = like/as
9. wa / وَ = used for oath
10. ta / تَ = used for oath only with Allah's name.

Role:

1. Form Prepositional Phrases
2. Only precede nouns.

Rules of I'raab:

- Make the noun/ism majroor with the: Kasra or yaa'

Example:

مِنْ شَرِّ النَّاسِ
min sharri il-naasi
From the evil of men

تَاللَّهِ
ta-Allahi
By the name of Allah

مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ
mim al-muslimeena
From the Muslims

PART II: NOUNS

LESSON 6

THE NOUNS

الإِسْم

Overview:

Four main points:

A. All nouns are masculine unless they end with **ى , ة , اء , ي**, or are body parts that are a pair.

B. All nouns are either:

- i. Masculine
- ii. Feminine.

C. All nouns are either:

- i. Singular: one only.
- ii. Dual: two only.
- iii. Plural: more than two.

D. All pronouns are either in the:

- i. First Person: I, we and us.
- ii. Second Person: you
- iii. Third Person: they, them.

Keeping the above points in mind, let's look at nouns in more detail:

1. Simple Nouns:

A. Common Nouns

i. *Definite (Al-Ma'rifa)*

ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ

Al-Kitab (the book) ~ the reference here is to the Holy Quran.

ii. *Indefinite (Al-Nakirra)*

وَكَأْسًا دِهَاقًا

Ka'san (a glass) ~ the reference here is a general one.

B. Proper Nouns (people's names)/أَسْمَاءُ الْأَعْلَامِ

(*Asmaa' Al-A'laam*)

مُحَمَّدٌ ، عَلِيٌّ

Ali, Muhammad

Now, let's start applying the preceding points, one by one:

I. All nouns are masculine, unless they end with:

i. End with ة

For example:

جَنَّةٌ
(Jannatun)
Heaven

بَقْرَةٌ
(Baqaratun)
Cow

ii. End with ة

For example:

عَاشُورَاءُ
(‘Aashooraa’)
Ashura

إِسْرَاءُ
(Israa’)
Ascension

حَمْرَاءُ
(Hamraa’)
Red

iii. End with ي

For example:

صُغْرَى
(Sughraa)
Lesser

كُبْرَى
(Kubraa)
Greater

iv. Are body parts that are a pair

For example:

عَيْنٌ
(‘Aynun)
Eye

يَدٌ
(Yadun)
Hand

رِجْلٌ
(Rijlun)
Foot

v. Others:

For example:

حَرْبٌ
(Harbun)
War

نَارٌ
(Naarun)
Fire

شَمْسٌ
(Shamssun)
Sun

أَرْضٌ
(Ardhun)
Earth

II. All nouns are either:

i. Masculine

ii. Feminine.

For example:

Masculine
رَجُلٌ

Feminine
أَمْرَأَةٌ

(rajullun)

Man

ثَوْرٌ
(thawrun)

Bull

(imra'attun)

Woman

بَقْرَةٌ
(baqaratun)

Cow

Exercise:

1. Look into your copy of the holy Quran and find the masculine and feminine words. Collect 10 of each and write them on a sheet of paper and submit them to your teacher.
2. Find 10 word that are in the definite form and write them down.
3. Find 10 more words that are in their indefinite forms.
4. Vocabulary: memorize the words from this lesson with their meanings.

LESSON 7

Nouns: Singular Forms

الإِسْمُ الْمَفْرَدُ (*Al-Ism Al-Mufrad*)

C. All nouns are either:

- i. Singular: one only.
- ii. Dual: two only.
- iii. Plural: more than two.

In this lesson, we will be concentrating on the singular forms:

Rules of I'raab:

Subject: takes a Damma

Object: Fat-ha

Prepositional/Possessor Phrase: Kasra

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	رَجُلٌ (<i>rajullun</i>) A Man	أَمْرَأَةٌ (<i>imra'atun</i>) A woman
Singular	كِتَابٌ (<i>kitaabun</i>) A Book	جَنَّةٌ (<i>jannatun</i>) A Heaven

Exercise:

1. Let's open up the holy Quran and write down 10 singular masculine and feminine word (10 of each).

2. Vocabulary: memorize the words from this lesson with their meanings.

LESSON 8

Nouns: Dual Forms

الإِسْمُ المِثْنِيّ (Al-Ism Al-Muthannaa)

In this lesson, we will be concentrating on the dual forms (two only) of nouns.

To turn a singular form of a noun to its dual form:

- i. If its the **Subject**: add **ان** to the end of the singular form
- ii. If its the **Object/prepositional/possessive phrase**: add **يُنِ** to the end of the singular form.

Rules of I'raab:

Subject: Alif

Object: Yaa'

Prepositional/Possessor Phrase: Yaa

For example:

ان + Singular form

جَمَلٌ + ان = جَمَلَانِ

(jamaalaani = jamallun + aanin)

Camel --> Two Camels

فَرَاشَةٌ + يُنِ = فَرَاشَتَيْنِ

(faraashatayni = faraashattun + ayni)

Butterfly --> Two butterflies

Exercise:

1. Fill in the blanks:

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	رَجُلٌ	أَمْرَأَةٌ
	A Man	A woman
Dual Subject:	رَجُلَانِ	أَمْرَأَتَيْنِ
Dual Object/:	_____	_____

Prepositional/ Possessive	Two men	Two women
	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	كِتَابٌ	جَنَّةٌ
	A Book	A Heaven
Dual Subject:	كِتَابَيْنِ	جَنَّتَيْنِ
Dual Object/ Prepositional/ Possessive	Two books	Two heavens

2. Find 5 nouns in their dual forms of both masculine and feminine. And mark which is in the object and subject forms.

3. Find 5 nouns that are in their singular form that are masculine and feminine. Take these nouns and turn them into the dual forms for the subject, object, prepositional and possessive phrases (as in the charts above).

4. Vocabulary: memorize the words from this lesson with their meanings.

LESSON 9

Nouns: Plural Forms I

إِسْمُ الْجَمْعِ (Ism Al-Jam'i)

In this lesson, we will be concentrating on the plural forms (three or more) of nouns. There are two forms of the plural that we must look at:

1. The Unbroken/Sound Plural:

Here the original form of the singular noun:

- i. stays intact, or unchanged
- ii. with the addition of the:
 - a. ^{ون} if its the subject, or ^{ين} if its an object masculine noun within a sentence.
 - b. ^{ات} if its the subject, or ^{ات} if its an object feminine noun within a sentence.

Rules of I'raab:

Subject: Wow

Object: Yaa'

Prepositional/Possessor Phrase: Yaa

	Object/Prepos./Possessive	Subject
Masculine:	^{ين} + Singular form	^{ون} + Singular form
	مُؤْمِنٌ + ^{ين} = مُؤْمِنِينَ (mu'mineena)	مُؤْمِنٌ + ^{ون} = مُؤْمِنُونَ (mu'minoona)
Feminine:	^{ات} + Singular form	^{ات} + Singular form
	مُؤْمِنَةٌ + ^{ات} = مُؤْمِنَاتٌ (mu'minaatun)	مُؤْمِنَةٌ + ^{ات} = مُؤْمِنَاتٌ (mu'minaatin)

Exercise:

1. Fill in the blanks:

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	كِتَابِي	كَافِرَةٌ

A man of the Book(Christian or Jewish)

A woman

Dual Subject:	كِتَابِيْنِ	كَافِرِيْنِ
Dual Object/ Prepositional/ Possessive	_____ Three or more men	_____ Three or more women
Plural Subject:	كِتَابِيْهِمْ	كَافِرِيْهِمْ
Plural Object/ Prepositional/ Possessive	_____ Three or more men	_____ Three or more women

2. Now find 10 masculine and 10 feminine words in their plural forms (unbroken) and write them down in their object and subject forms.

3. Identify 10 masculine and 10 other feminine singular nouns and write them in their plural forms for subject, object, prepositional phrase and possessive phrase.

4. Vocabulary: memorize the words from this lesson with their meanings.

LESSON 10

Nouns: Plural Forms II

إِسْمُ الْجَمْعِ

(Ism Al-Jam'i)

2. The Broken Plural

There is no set rule to turn a singular form to a broken plural. Only certain singular nouns can become broken plurals.

رَجُلٌ <---> أَرْجُلٌ نَبِيٌّ <---> أَنْبِيَاءُ قَلَمٌ <---> أَقْلَامٌ
(Arjul)(Rijl) (Anbiyaa') (Nabiyy) (Aqlaam)(Qalam)
Foot --> Feet *Prophet ---> Prophets* *Pen--->Pens*

رَجُلٌ <---> أَرْجُلٌ يَوْمٌ <---> أَيَّامٌ أَمَةٌ <---> إِمَاءٌ
(A'yun)(Ayn) (Ayyaam) (Yowm) (Imaa')(Ama)
Eye--->Eyes *Day --->Days* *Servant--->Servants*

Exercise:

1. Find 10 broken plurals in the holy Quran and write them down.
2. Find 10 singular nouns in their singular form in the holy Quran and write them down with their broken plural form.
3. Vocabulary: memorize the words from this lesson with their meanings.

LESSON 11

DETACHED PRONOUNS I

الضمائر المنفصلة

(Addamaa'ir Al-Munfassilla)

C. Pronouns:

i. Detached ii. Attached

General Rules:

i. Pronouns act to identify something. Therefore, they will turn something from being unidentified with respect to its owner or doer of an action to defined and known.

ii. Pronouns are generally mabnee/unchangeable, except in the dual form.

i. Detached Pronouns:

a. As the subject:	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person:	Me	Us	Us
Masc.	أَنَا <i>ana</i>	نَحْنُ <i>nahnu</i>	نَحْنُ <i>nahnu</i>
Fem.	"	"	"
2nd Person:	You	You two	You all
Masc.	أَنْتَ <i>anta</i>	أَنْتُمَا <i>antumaa</i>	أَنْتُمْ <i>antum</i>
Fem.	أَنْتِ <i>anti</i>	" <i>antumaa</i>	أَنْتُنَّ <i>antun</i>
3rd Person:	He/She	They two	They all
Masc.	هُوَ <i>huwa</i>	هُمَا <i>homa</i>	هُمْ <i>hom</i>
Fem.	هِيَ <i>heya</i>	" <i>homa</i>	هُنَّ <i>honna</i>

For example:

a. As the subject:	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person:	I am Muslim	We are Muslim	We are Muslim
Masc.	أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ <i>ana muslimun</i>	نَحْنُ مُسْلِمَانِ <i>nahnu muslimaani</i>	نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ <i>nahnu muslimoona</i>
Fem.	أَنَا مُسْلِمَةٌ <i>ana muslimatun</i>	نَحْنُ مُسْلِمَاتَانِ <i>nahnu muslimataani</i>	نَحْنُ مُسْلِمَاتٌ <i>nahnu muslimaatun</i>
2nd Person:	You are Muslim	You are Muslim	You all are Muslim
Masc.	أَنْتَ مُسْلِمٌ <i>anta muslimun</i>	أَنْتُمَا مُسْلِمَانِ <i>antumaa muslimaani</i>	أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ <i>antum muslimoona</i>
Fem.	أَنْتِ مُسْلِمَةٌ <i>anti muslimatun</i>	أَنْتُمَا مُسْلِمَاتَانِ <i>antumaa muslimataani</i>	أَنْتُنَّ مُسْلِمَاتٌ <i>antun muslimaatun</i>
3rd Person:	He/She is Muslim	They are Muslim	They all are Muslim
Masc.	هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ <i>huwa muslimun</i>	هُمَا مُسْلِمَانِ <i>homa muslimaani</i>	هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ <i>hom muslimoona</i>
Fem.	هِيَ مُسْلِمَةٌ <i>heya muslimatun</i>	هُمَا مُسْلِمَاتَانِ <i>homa muslimataani</i>	هُنَّ مُسْلِمَاتٌ <i>honna muslimaatun</i>

Exercise:

1. Using the words listed below, create a chart similar to the one above for each word.

مُؤْمِنٌ ، كَافِرٌ ، مُلْحِدٌ ، كِتَابِيٌّ .

2. Memorize the vocabulary from this lesson.

LESSON 12

DETACHED PRONOUNS II

الضمائر المنفصلة

(Addamaa'ir Al-Munfassilla)

b. As the object/possessive:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person:	Me	Us	Us
Masc.	إِيَّايَ <i>Eyyaaya</i>	إِيَّانَا <i>Eyyaanaa</i>	إِيَّانَا <i>Eyyaanaa</i>
Fem.	"	"	"
2nd Person:	You	You two	You all
Masc.	إِيَّاكَ <i>Eyyaaka</i>	إِيَّاكُمَا <i>Eyyaakumaa</i>	إِيَّاكُم <i>Eyyaakum</i>
Fem.	إِيَّاكِ <i>Eyaakie</i>	"	إِيَّاكُنَّ <i>Eyaakon</i>
3rd Person:	He/She	They two	They all
Masc.	إِيَّاهُ <i>Eyyaahu</i>	إِيَّاهُمَا <i>Eyaahomaa</i>	إِيَّاهُمْ <i>Eyaahom</i>
Fem.	إِيَّاهَا <i>Eyyaahaa</i>	"	إِيَّاهُنَّ <i>Eyyaahon</i>

The detached pronouns can be found either associated with:

1. Pronoun + Noun/Pronoun: in which case, it would be “mudhaaf illayh”

For example: إِيَّاكُمَا وَ هَذِهِ الشَّجَرَةُ

2. Pronoun + Verb = in which case, it would be “maf’ool bihhi” or the object.

For Example: **إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ**

Exercise:

1. Memorize these pronouns.
2. a. Find 10 of these pronouns in the holy Quran and list them as they appear in a phrase or sentence.
- b. Write if it is an object or part of a possessive phrase.

LESSON 13

ii. THE ATTACHED PRONOUNS

الضمائر المتصلة

(Addamaa'ir Al-Muttassilla)

Pronouns:

i. Attached Pronouns:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person:	Me	Us	Us
Masc.	تُ / ي <i>ya / tu</i>	نا <i>naa</i>	نا <i>naa</i>
Fem.	"	"	"
2nd Person:	You	You two	You all
Masc.	تَ / كَ <i>ka / ta</i>	تُما / كُما <i>kumaa / tumaa</i>	تُم / كُم <i>tomm</i>
Fem.	تِ / كِ <i>Eyaakie</i>	"	تُنَّ / كُنَّ <i>tun</i>
3rd Person:	He/She	They two	They all
Masc.	هُ / ا <i>hu / a</i>	هُما / ا <i>homaa / aa</i>	هُم / و <i>Eyaahom</i>
Fem.	ها / ت <i>haa / t</i>	"	هُنَّ / نَ <i>na / hon</i>

(Note: what is before the "/" is attached to a noun, what is after the "/" is attached to a verb.)

Exercise:

1. Complete the words in the chart on the following page.

2. Make your own chart using the following words: شَرِبَ ، قَرَأَ ، قُرْآنٌ ، مَثَلٌ ، شَرِكَةٌ ، لَبِثَ

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person:	Me	Us	Us
Masc.	أَكَلْتُ <i>I ate</i>	أَكَلْتُمَا <i>We both ate.</i>	أَكَلُوا <i>We ate.</i>
Fem.	كَتَبْتُ <i>My book</i>	كَتَبْتُمَا <i>Our book</i>	كَتَبُوا <i>Our book</i>
2nd Person:	You	You two	You all
Masc.	أَكَلْتَ <i>You ate</i>	أَكَلْتُمَا <i>You two ate</i>	أَكَلُوا <i>You all ate</i>
Fem.	كَتَبْتَ <i>Your book</i>	كَتَبْتُمَا <i>Your Book</i>	كَتَبُوا <i>Your book</i>
	أَكَلْتِ <i>You ate</i>	أَكَلْتُمَا <i>You two ate</i>	أَكَلُوا <i>You all ate</i>
	كَتَبْتِ <i>Your book</i>	كَتَبْتُمَا <i>Your book</i>	كَتَبُوا <i>Your book</i>
3rd Person:	He/She	They two	They all
Masc.	أَكَلَ <i>He ate</i>	أَكَلَا <i>They both ate</i>	أَكَلُوا <i>They all ate</i>
Fem.	كَتَبَ <i>His book</i>	كَتَبَا <i>Their book</i>	كَتَبُوا <i>Their book</i>
	أَكَلَتْ <i>She ate</i>	أَكَلَا <i>They both ate</i>	أَكَلُوا <i>They all ate</i>
	كَتَبَتْ <i>Her book</i>	كَتَبَا <i>Their book</i>	كَتَبُوا <i>Their book</i>

LESSON 14

D. THE DEMONSTRATIVE NOUNS

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ (Assmaa' Al-Ishaara)

D. Demonstrative Nouns

	A Place	Masculine/مُذَكَّرٌ	Feminine/مُؤَنَّثٌ
	مَكَانٌ	Object Subject/Poss./Prepo.	Object S./P./P.
Singular مفرد <i>mufrad</i>	ثَمَّ there <i>thamma</i> هُنَا / هُنَاكَ <i>hunaallika / hunaa</i>	هَذَا / ذَلِكَ that / this <i>dhaallika / haadhaa</i>	هَذِهِ / تِلْكَ that / that <i>tilka / haadhaa</i>
Dual مُثَنَّى <i>muthannaa</i>		هَذَيْنِ / ذَيْنِكَ / هَازَانِ those two <i>dhaynika dhaynika</i> <i>/ haadhaanie / haadhaynie</i>	هَاتَانِ / تَانِكَ / هَاتَيْنِ / تَيْنِكَ those two <i>taynika taanikka</i> <i>/ haataynie / haataanie</i>
Plural جَمْعٌ <i>jam'un</i>		أُولَئِكَ / أَوْلَى those more than two <i>uulaa / uulaa-ie</i>	هُؤُلَاءِ / أَوْلَائِكَ those more than two <i>uulaa-eka / haa-uulaa-ie</i>

Important notes:

The demonstrative nouns show the use of "هَـ", the "كَ" and the "لِ". Each one is used for a specific purpose:

- i. the "هَـ": - is attached to the beginning of the demonstrative noun.
- is used to draw attention to something near.

- For example: هَذَا صِرَاطٌ مُسْتَقِيمٌ

haadhaa siraatun mustaqeem

That is the straight path

- ii. the “كَ” : - is attached to the end of the demonstrative noun.
- is used to refer to the person with whom you are speaking.

- For example: **ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ**
dhaallika al-kitaabu laa rayba feehi

In that book there is no doubt

- iii. the “لِ” : - is attached to the end of the demonstrative noun.
- it must precede the “كَ” .
- is used to refer to something far.

- For example: **إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لآيَاتٍ لِّقَوْمٍ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ**
Inna fee dhaallika la-aayaatin li-qawmin yatafakkaroon

Surely, in that there are proofs to people that think/contemplate.

General Rules:

1. If both the “كَ” and the “لِ” are part of the demonstrative noun, "هَآ" will not be.

For example: **ذَلِكَ + لِ + كَ = ذَلِكَ**

2. If "هَآ" is part of the demonstrative noun, “لِ” will not be.

For example: **هَذَاكَ + كَ + لِ = هَذَاكَ**

3. All demonstrative nouns are “mabnee”/unchangeable except the dual forms are “mu’rab” or changeable (refers to end of word).

Exercise:

1. Refer to your holy Quran and extract 10 places where you see the use of such demonstrative nouns and write them down.

2. Write one sentence as an example of each item in the demonstrative noun chart.

LESSON 15

E. THE RELATIVE NOUNS

الأَسْمَاءُ الْمَوْصُولَةُ

(Al-Assmaa' Al-Mowsoola)

	Singular	Dual		Plural
		Subject	Object/P./P.	Subject/Object/P./P.
Masc.	الذي <i>alladhee</i> He who	اللَّذَانِ <i>alladhaani</i> They two	اللَّذَيْنِ <i>alladhayni</i> who	الَّذِينَ / الْأُولَى <i>al-ulaa / alladheena</i> They all who
Fem.	التي <i>allatee</i> She who	اللَّتَانِ <i>allataani</i> They two	اللَّتَيْنِ <i>allatayni</i> who	اللَّوَاتِي / اللَّائِي <i>al-laa-ee / al-lawaatee</i> They all who

Rules of Binaa' / I'raab:

1. All are mabnee, except the dual form are:

a. marfoo bil alif

b. mansoob/majroor bil yaa'

2. The binaa' is with the sukoon.

Example:

الَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْغَيْبِ
alladheena yu'minoona bil-ghaybe

Those who believe in the unseen.

Exercise:

Find 10 occurrences of such relative nouns in the holy Quran.

LESSON 16

2. FOREIGN NOUNS الأَسْمَاءُ الأَعْجَمِيَّةُ

(Addamaa'ir Al-Munfassilla)

2. Foreign Nouns/أَسْمَاءُ الأَعْجَمِيَّةُ (Al-Asmaa' Al-A'jamiya)

Rule of I'raab:

Subject : takes a Damma

Object: Fat-ha

Prepositional/Possessor Phrase: Fat-ha

إِبْرَاهِيمَ ، يوسُفَ ، سِيبَاوِيَهَ
Seebaawayha, Yousuffa, Ibraahéema ,

3. THE VERBAL NOUNS

المصدر

(Al-Masdar)

3. Verbal Nouns/المصدر (Al-Masdar)

سَمِعَ <-- سَمِعَ²⁰
sama'a --> sam'un

He heard --> Hearing.

شَرِبَ <-- شَرِبَ²⁰

sharaba --> shurbun

He drank --> Drinking

NOUNS ENDING WITH LONG VOWELS

الأَسْمَاءُ الْمُعْتَلَّةُ الْآخِرُ (Al-Āsmaa' Al-Mu'tallatil-aakhire)

الأَسْمَاءُ الْمُنْقُوصَةُ
al-asmaa al-manqoosa

Those ending in Yaa' / ي

Short vowel shows

nasb/mansoob

رَأَيْتُ قَاضِيَ الْكُوفَةِ

Does not show
because of heaviness

jar/majroor

raf'/marfoo'

ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى قَاضِي الْكُوفَةِ

قَاضِي الْكُوفَةِ رَجُلٌ عَادِلٌ

الأَسْمَاءُ الْمَقْصُورَةُ
al-asmaa' al-maqsoora

Those ending in Alif / ا

Does not show in all cases

raf', jar and nasb

مُصْطَفَى وَوَلَدٌ شَاطِرٌ

ضَرَبْتُ مُصْطَفَى

ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى مُصْطَفَى

Exercise:

Find for each item covered in this lesson, find 10 instances in the holy Quran where it can be found.

LESSON 17

5. THE FIVE NOUNS الْأَسْمَاءُ الْخَمْسَةُ

(Al-Asmaa' Al-Khamsa)

5. Five Nouns/الْأَسْمَاءُ الْخَمْسَةُ (Al-Asmaa' Al-Khamsa)

Rule of I'raab:

Object : takes a “Wow” / و

Subject: takes an “Alif” / ا

Prepositional/Possessor Phrase: takes a “Yaa” / ي

أَبُوكَ ، أَخُوكَ ، حَمُوكَ ، فُوكَ ، ذُو مَالٍ

dhu maal, fooka, hamooka, akhooka, abooka

A person of wealth, your mouth, your in-law, your brother, your father

أَبُو مُحَمَّدٍ

abu muhammadin

Muhammad's father.

رَأَيْتُ أَبَا مُحَمَّدٍ

ra-aytu abaa muhammadin

I saw Muhammad's father.

ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى أَخِيكَ

dhahabtu elaa akheeka

I went to your brother.

تَكَلَّمْتُ مَعَ ذِي مَالٍ

takalāmtā ma'a dheer maalin

You spoke with a person of wealth.

Exercise:

Find 10 instances in the holy Quran where these nouns have been used.

LESSON 18

THE VOCATIVE PHRASE

يا "النِّدَاءُ"

(*Yaa' Al-Nidaa'*)

1. Preceding a Noun:

Causes no change.

For example:

يا مُحَمَّدُ

yaa muhammad

Oh Muhammad

2. Preceding a Possessive Phrase:

Changes the vowel from a damma (raf') to a fat-ha. Therefore, causes nasb.

For example:

يا صَاحِبَ الزَّمَانِ

yaa saahibazzamaan

Oh savior of our time

THE EXCEPTIONAL PHRASE

إِلَّا "الِإِسْتِئْنَابِيَّةُ"

(*Ellaa Al-Istī'naafiya*)

Preceding a Noun:

Changes the vowel from a damma (raf') to a fat-ha. Therefore, causes nasb.

For example:

إِلَّا حَمِيمًا

ellaa hameeman

Except the hellfire

THE NEGATIVE PHRASE

"لا" النافية

(*Laa Al-naafiyya*)

1. Preceding a Noun:

Changes the vowel from a damma (raf') to a fat-ha. Therefore, causes nasb.

For example:

لا دَرَسَ فِي الغَدِ
laa darsa fil-ghadi
No class tomorrow

2. Preceding a Verb:

Causes no change.

For example:

لا تَقْرُبَا
laa taqrubaa
Do not approach

THE DESCRIPTIVE PHRASE

الصِّفَةُ وَالمَوْصُوفِ

(*Assifa wal-mowsoof*)

This refers to the noun and the description the proceeds it.

Rule of I'raab:

The description of the noun follows the noun in its i'raab.

For example:

نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ
naarun haamiyatun
A blazing fire

THE CONJUNCTIVE PHRASE

العَاطِفُ وَ الْمَعْطُوفُ

(Al-'aatif wal-ma'toof)

The letters of Atf : وَ / أَوْ

The Purpose:

- To tie together two nouns, phrases, or ideas.

Rule of I'raab:

The noun after the letter of "atf" (otherwise known as the conjunctions "and"/"or" وَ / أَوْ) follow the noun preceding the letter of atf in its i'raab.

For example:

جَاءَ مُحَمَّدٌ وَ عَلِيٌّ
jaa'a muhammadun wa alleyyun
Muhammad and Ali came.

THE EXCHANGE PHRASE

الْبَدَلُ

(Al-Badal)

The Purpose:

- To give another title to a noun.

Rule of I'raab:

The second noun follows the second noun in its i'raab.

For example:

أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عَلِيٌّ
ameeru al-mu'mineena Aliyyun
The master of the faithful Ali (AS)

THE EXCHANGE PHRASE

التَّوَكِيدُ

(Al-Tawkeedu)

The Purpose:

- To emphasize a point.

Rule of I'raab:

The second noun follows the second noun in its i'raab.

For example:

الصَّلَاةَ الصَّلَاةَ

assalaata assalaata

Prayer! Prayer!

Exercise:

Take each item taught in this lesson and find where there are examples of them in the holy Quran. Write 5 of each.

LESSON 19

E'RAAB & BINAA'

المُعْرَبُ وَ الْمَبْنِيُّ

(Al-Mu'rab wal-Mabnee)

Nouns

Mu'rab

المَبْنِيُّ

Mabnee

المُعْرَبُ

The noun does not change in look at all
no matter where it is placed:

Pronouns

Demonstrative Nouns

Relative Nouns

The noun's last vowels change
depending on where it is placed in
a sentence or phrase

All other nouns

i. Subject: Marfoo' bil-damma

ii. Object: Mansoob bil-fat-ha

iii. Possesive/Prepositional Phrase:

Majroor bil-kasra

iv. News: Marfoo' bil-damma

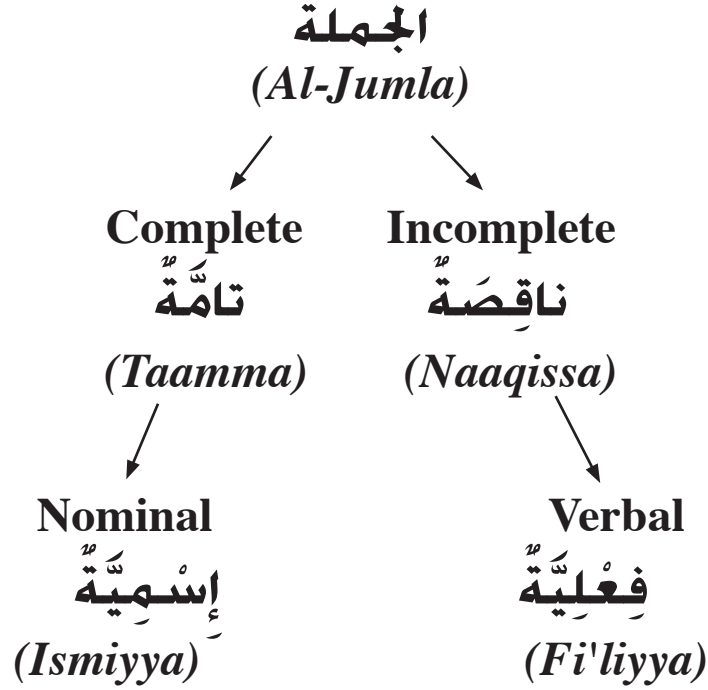
Exercise:

Let's review some examples. Compile a chart that lists each type of noun and what it would look like in terms of e'raab or binaa' for the:

1. Subject
2. Object
3. Prepositional Phrase
4. Possesive Phrase
5. Descriptive Phrase
6. Vocative Phrase
7. Interrogative Phrase

LESSON 20

THE SENTENCE



The noun is part of both nominal and verbal sentences.

1. The Nominal Sentence / الجملة الاسمية (Al-Jumla Al-Ismiyya)

This is a sentence that begins with a noun. The nominal sentence is composed of:

ii. News + i. Subject

مُبْتَدَأُ + خَبَرٌ

(khabar) (mubtada')

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

(Allahhu Ssammad)

Allah the Eternal, the Absolute.

In the Nominal sentence, the noun can exist as:

A. Subject:

ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ

(*Dhaalikka al-kitaabu laa rayba feehi huddan lilmuttaqeen*)

This Book, there is no doubt in it, is a guide to those who guard (against evil).

B. News :

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

(*Allahhu Ssammad*)

Allah the Eternal, the Absolute.

C. Part of a Possessive Phrase:

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ

(*Innaa anzalnaahu fee laylatil qadr*)

Surely We revealed it on the grand night.

D. Preceded by a Preposition:

وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةٍ

(*waylun likulli humazatin lumazza*)

Wayl (A valley in hell) to every slanderer, defamer

Exercise:

Look into your copy of the holy Quran and find 10 nominal sentences that contain at least one of the elements listed above.

2. In the Verbal sentence:

This is a sentence that begins with a verb. In this type of sentence, the noun can exist as:

A. Subject

B. Object

object + subject + verb

ذَهَبَ أَحْمَدُ صَبَاحاً

dhahaba ahmadun sabaahan

Ahmad went in the morning

Rules of I'raab:

The verb: Marfoo' bil-damma

The subject: Marfoo' bil-damma

The object: Mansoob bil-fat-ha (depends on form of noun).

Exercise:

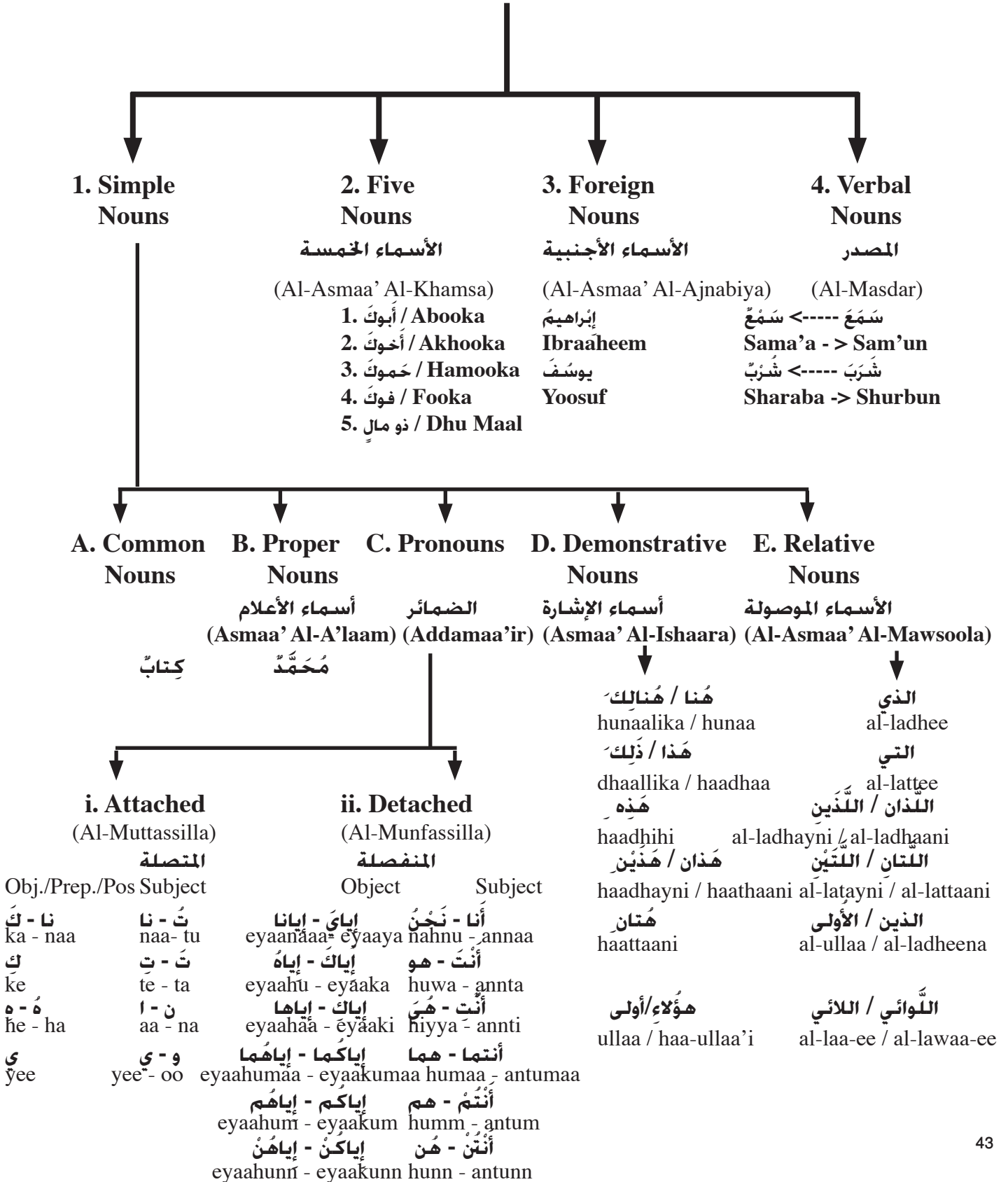
1. Make a chart listing all of the places where the noun is in the state of raf'.
2. Make a chart listing all of the different places that the noun is in a state of nasb.
3. Write 10 nominal sentences from the holy Quran with the i'raab of each part of the sentence.
4. Write 10 verbal sentences from the holy Quran with the i'raab of each part of the sentence.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

THE NOUNS

الإِسْم



APPENDIX B

THE PARTICLES

الأحرف

1. Prepositions أَحْرُفُ الْجَرِّ (Ah-ruf Ajjar)	2. Jussive أَحْرُفُ الْجَزْمِ (Ahruf Ajjazm)	3. Interrogative أَبْدَاءُ الْإِسْتِفْهَامِ (Asmaa' Al-Isstifhaam)																						
<p>These are:</p> <table><tr><td>1. min/مِنْ</td><td>2. elaa/إِلَى</td></tr><tr><td>3. fee/فِي</td><td>4. 'alaa/عَلَى</td></tr><tr><td>5. 'an/عَنْ</td><td>6. hattaa/حَتَّى</td></tr><tr><td>7. le/لِ</td><td>8. kha/كَه</td></tr><tr><td>9. wa/وَ</td><td>10. ta/تَا</td></tr></table>	1. min/مِنْ	2. elaa/إِلَى	3. fee/فِي	4. 'alaa/عَلَى	5. 'an/عَنْ	6. hattaa/حَتَّى	7. le/لِ	8. kha/كَه	9. wa/وَ	10. ta/تَا	<p>These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. lam / لَمْ2. lan / لَنْ3. In / إِنَّ	<p>These are:</p> <table><tr><td>1. hal/هَلْ</td><td>2. lema/لِمَ</td></tr><tr><td>3. ayna/أَيْنَ</td><td>4. maadhaa/مَاذَا</td></tr><tr><td>5. man/مَنْ</td><td>6. kayfa/كَيْفَ</td></tr><tr><td>7. mataa/مَتَى</td><td>8. maa/مَا</td></tr><tr><td>9. leman/لِمَنْ</td><td>10. kam/كَمْ</td></tr><tr><td>11. ayyu/أَيُّ</td><td>12. ayyaana/أَيَّانَ</td></tr></table>	1. hal/هَلْ	2. lema/لِمَ	3. ayna/أَيْنَ	4. maadhaa/مَاذَا	5. man/مَنْ	6. kayfa/كَيْفَ	7. mataa/مَتَى	8. maa/مَا	9. leman/لِمَنْ	10. kam/كَمْ	11. ayyu/أَيُّ	12. ayyaana/أَيَّانَ
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9. leman/لِمَنْ	10. kam/كَمْ																							
11. ayyu/أَيُّ	12. ayyaana/أَيَّانَ																							
<p>Role:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Form Prepositional Phrases2. Only precede nouns.	<p>Role:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Form jussive phrase2. Only precede verbs.	<p>Role:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Can precede nouns & verbs.2. Can combine with some prepositions.3. Interrogative when at start of a sentence.																						
<p>Rules of l'raab:</p> <p>- Make the noun/ism majroor with the: Kasra or yaa'</p>	<p>Rules of Binaa':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Present tense verb: Sukun2. Present tense plural: hadhf/absence of noon.3. Present tense ending with vowel: i. wow --> damma ii. alif --> fat-ha iii. yaa' --> kasra	<p>Rules of Binaa':</p> <p>- Depends on the noun itself.</p>																						
<p>Example:</p> <p>مِنْ شَرِّ النَّاسِ min sharri il-naasi</p> <p>تَاللَّهِ ta-Allahi</p> <p>مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ mim al-muslimeena</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>لَمْ يَكُنْ lam</p> <p>لَنْ يَفْقَهُوا lan yafqahoo</p> <p>إِنْ يَرْضَ lan yarda</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يُقْرِضُ man dhaa alladhee yuqridhu</p> <p>مَتَى هَذَا الْوَعْدُ mataa haadhaa al-wa'du</p> <p>أَيَّانَ مَرَسَاها ayyaana mursaahaa</p>																						

PART III: VERBS