ÁRABIC GRAMMAR FOR THE

FIND

HOLY QURAN

and water

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Arabic Grammar for the Holy Quran

Al-Qaem Institute

Imam Mahdi Association of Marjaeya (I.M.A.M.)

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Part III: VERBS

PART I: LETTERS



How the letters look within at the beginning, middle & end of a word:

LESSON 2 VOWELS

1. SHORT VOWELS (accents)

i. Fat-ha	ii. Damma	iii. Kasra
-	A	_
a	u	e
Ļ	م ب	<u>ب</u>
Ba	Bu	Be

2. LONG VOWELS (actual letters)

i. Alif	ii. Wow	iii.Yaa':
1	9	ي
aa	uu/oo	ee
با	بو	بىي
Baa	Buu/Boo	Bee

أي ee	أو uu/oo	Ĩ aa	l e	م ا ل	a
بي bee	بو boo	با baa	_ب be	ب ب bu	ب ba
تي	تو	تا	<u>بت</u>	_ت_	تَ
tee	too	taa	te	tu	ta
ثي	ثو	ثا	<u>ب</u> ث	_ئ	ثَـ
thee	thoo	thaa	the	thu	tha
جي	<u>ـجو</u>	جا	لىج	_جُــ	جَــ
jee	joo	jaa	je	ju	ja
حي	ـحو	حا	- ح	_کے	حـَـ
hee	hoo	haa	he	hu	ha
خـي	ـخـو	خا	ــخ	_خُ_	خَــ
khee	khoo	khaa	kñe	khu	kha
دي	دو	دا	بد	ے	دَ
dee	doo	daa	de	طu	da
ذي	ذو	ذا	ــذِ	ے	ذَ
dhee	dhoo	dhaa	dhe	dhu	dha
ري ree	رو roo	را raa	بر re	ہ بر ru	رَ ra 6

زي zee	زو 200	زا zaa	ــز ze	ر ــز zu	ز za
ىىدىي	<u>ــــر</u>	سيا	ــس		سَــ
See	soo	saa	se	SU	sa
شي	ــشـو	ىتىـا	ــش		شَــ
shee	shoo	shaa	she	shu	sha
صـي	<u>ـصو</u>	صا	ـص	_مُـ	صَــ
see	suu	saa	se		sa
ضـي	<u>ـضو</u>	ضـا	ــض	_ض_	ضَــ
dhee	dhoo	dhaa	díhe	dhu	dha
طي	_طو	طا	<u>ط</u>	_ط_	طَــ
tee	too	taa	te	tu	ta
ظـي	_ظو	ظا	<u>ظ</u>	_ظُ_	ظَــ
dhee	dhoo	dhaa	dhe	dhu	dha
عـي ee	عو uu	عا aa	e.	 U	ع <u>َ</u>
غي	غو	غا	_غ		غ <u>َ</u>
ghee	ghuu	ghaa	ghe	ghu	gha
في fee	فو foo	فا faa	_ف fe	ے فے fu	<u>فَ</u> fa 7

قـي	<u>قو</u>	قا	ــق	<u>ۃ ^</u>	قَـ
qee	qoo	qaa	qe	qu	qa
کـي	کـو	کا	<u>ـك</u> ُ	<u>^`</u> ح	کَـُ
kee	koo	kaa	ke	ku	ka
ڻي	للو	لا	ــل	<u>^۱_</u>	ٹ
lee	Ioo	Iaa	Íe	۱u	la
مـي	م و	ما	⊷	ے۔	ھ <u>۔</u>
mee	moo	maa	me	mu	ma
ني	ــنو	نا	<u>بن</u>	nu	نے
nee	noo	naa	ne		na
			ن ne مه he		
nee هـي	noo 9 8-	naa ها	4_	nu	na <u>ہ</u>

1. NUNATION / التنوين (Al-Tanween)

$$\dot{\mathbf{U}} + \dot{\mathbf{U}} = \dot{\mathbf{U}} = \dot{\mathbf{U}}$$
$$\dot{\mathbf{U}} + \dot{\mathbf{U}} = \dot{\mathbf{U}}$$
$$\dot{\mathbf{U}} + \dot{\mathbf{U}} = \dot{\mathbf{U}}$$



Tte

Ssa

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



Llu

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:

ii. The Lunar Letter (circled) = "lam" is NOT silent.For example:

]	LESSON 4			
	THE WORD الكلمة				
	1. Noun	4	3. Particle		
[اسم	فعل	حرف		
Pronounced	Ism	Fi'l	Harf		
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	 It is a flag name precursed by "the" the identifier precursed by the preposition particles Ends with Nunation/ tanween 	 precursed by the jussive can apply "yaa' al mukhatab/of the spoken to" precursed by "s" or "sow- fa" (indicates the future tense. precursed by "qad" (means "may", e.g., Ahmad may go to school. The "noon" of emphasis ("al-tawkeed") The "taa" of the feminine ("al-ta'neeth alsaakina") The "taa" of the doer (al- faa'il) 	 The particles of inquisition under "hal"- These precurse nouns and verbs. The prepositional particles under "fee" - These precurse nouns only. The jussive particles under "lam" - These precurse verbs in the future form only (al-fi'l al-mudaari') 		

THE PARTICLES: PREPOSITIONS



1. Prepositions

These are 10:

مِن / 1. min	= from
إلى/ elaa إلى	= to
َ في/ 3. fee	= in
عَلى/ alaaً (غ	= on
ِ عَنْ / an.	= about
حَتَّى/ 6. hattaa	e = until
7. le / ر	= for/belonging to
ک ُ / 8. ka	= like/as
وَ / 9. wa	= used for oath
ت / 10. ta /	= 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:

منْ شَـر الناس *min sharri il-nāasi* From the evil of men

تَاللُّه

ta-Allahi By the name of Allah

مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

mim al-muslimeena From the Muslims

PART II: NOUNS

LESSON 6 THE NOUNS الإسم

Overview: Four main points:

A. All nouns are masculine unless they end with و , أع , و 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 ٱلْكِتَابُ لا رَيْبَ فَيهِ Al-Kitab (the book) ~ the reference her is to the Holy Quran.

ii. Indefinite (Al-Nakirra)

وَ كَأَسِاً دِهاقا

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

B. Proper Nouns (people's names)/أسماء الأعلام (Asmaa'Al-A'laam)

Ali, Muhammad

Now, lets start applying the preceding points, one by one:

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

i. End with **ö**

For example:

منة منة	
(Jannatun)	
Heaven	

(Baqaratun) Cow

ii. End with **¢**

For example:

عاشوراء ('Aashooraa') Ashura



حَصْراع (Hamraa') Red

iii. End with **S**

For example:

صُغْرى
(Sughraa) Lesser

(Kubraa) Greater

iv. Are body parts that are a pair For example:

200-	20	20 0
عين	يد	رجـل
('Aynun)	(Yadun)	(Rijlún)
Eye	Hand	Foot

v. Others:

For example:

نا ر ش
لار Naa
Fire

(Shamssun) aarun) Sun



II. All nouns are either:

i. Masculine

ii. Feminine.

For example:

Masculine

Feminine

(*rajullun*) (*imra'attun*) Man Woman تُورٌ (*thawrun*) (*baqaratun*) Bull 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.

Nouns: Singular Forms الإسم المفرد (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 (*rajullun*) A Man

اِمْرَأَة (*imra'atun*) A woman

Singular

کِتابٌ (*kitaabun*) A Book جَنَّةً (*jannatun*) 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.

Nouns: Dual Forms الإسم المتنبى (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 it 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 (jamaalaani = jamallun + aanin) Camel --> Two Camels

فَراشَـتيُن = فَراشَـتيُن (*faraashatayni = faraashattun + ayni*) Butterfly --> Two butterflies

Exercise:

1. Fill in the blanks:

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	رَجُـلٌ	ٳڡ۠ڔؘٲۊٞ
	A Man	A woman
Dual Subject:	رَجُـلانِ	إمْرَبَّت
Dual Object/:		

Prepositional/ Possessive	Two men	Two women
	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	كتاب	
	A Book	A Heaven
Dual Subject:	كِتاب	
Dual Object/: Prepositional/ Possessive	Two books	Two heavens

2. Find 5 nouns in there 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.

Nouns: Plural Forms 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. ين if its the subject, or ين if its an object masculine noun within a sentence. b. التّ if its the subject, or التّ 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: + Singular form e + Singular form مُؤْمِنٌ + ين = مُؤْمِنينَ (mu'mineena) مُؤْمِنٌ + ون = مُؤْمِنونَ (mu'minoona) + Singular form + Singular form **Feminine:** مُؤْمنَةٌ + اتّ = مُؤْمناتٌ مُؤْمِنَةٌ + اتِ = مُؤْمِناتِ (mu'minaatin) (mu'minaatun) **Exercise:** 1. Fill in the blanks: Masculine Feminine كافرةً Singular

A man of the Book(Christian or Jewish)

A woman

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Dual Subject:	كِتابِيّ	کافِر
Dual Object/: Prepositional/ Possessive	Three or more men	Three or more women
Plural Subject:	كتابي	کافِر
Plural Object/: Prepositional/ Possessive	Three or more men	Three or more women
1 039039146	I mee of more men	I mee of 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.

Nouns: Plural Forms II

إسْمَ الجَمْع (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.

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.

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.	أَنا	نَحْنُ	نَحْنُ	
	ana	nahnu	nahnu	
Fem.	"	"	**	
2nd Person:	You	You two	You all	
Masc.	أنْتَ	أُ	أنْتُمْ	
	anta	antumaa	antum	
Fem.	أنْتِ	"	أَنْتُنْ	
	anti	antumaa	antun	
3rd Person:	He/She	They two	They all	
Masc.	ۿۅ	هُما	ۿؘؗؗؗ؋	
	huwa	homaa	hom	
Fem.	هِيَ	"	ۿؙڹۜ	
	heya	homaa	honna	22

For example:

a. As the subject:	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person:	I am Muslim	We are Muslim	We are Muslim
Masc.	أَنا مُسْلِمٌ	نَحْنُ مُسْلِمانِ	نَحْنُ مُسْلِمونَ
	ana muslimun	nahnu muslimaan	i nahnu muslimoona
Fem.	أَنا مُسْلِمَةٌ	نَحْنُ مُسْلِمتان	نَحْنُ مُسْلِماتٌ
	ana muslimatun	nahnu muslimata	ni nahnu muslimaatun
2nd Person:	You are Muslim	You are Muslim	You all are Muslim
Masc.	أَنْتَ مُسْلِمٌ	ٌنْتُما مُسْلِمانِ	أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمونَ
	anta muslimun	antumaa muslima	ani antum muslimoona
Fem.	أَنْتِ مُسْلِمَةٌ	ا نُتُما مُسْلِمتانِ	أَنْتُنْ مُسْلِماتٌ
	anti muslimatun	antumaa muslima	taani antun muslimaatun
3rd Person:	He/She is Muslin	n They are Muslin	n They all are Muslim
Masc.	ۿۅؘڡٛڛ۫ڸؚۿ	هُما مُسْلِمانِ	هُم مُسْلِمونَ
			ni hom muslimoona
Fem.	هِيَ مُسْلِمَةً	هُما مُسْلِمتانِ	هُنَّ مُسْلِماتٌ
	heya muslimatun	homaa muslimata	ani honna muslimaatun

Exercise:

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

مُؤْمِنٌ ، كَافِرٌ ، مُلْحِدٌ ، كِتابِيٌّ.

2. Memorize the vocabulary from this lesson.

DETACHED PRONOUNS II الضمائر المنفصلة

(Addamaa'ir Al-Munfassilla)

b. As the object/possessive:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person:	Me	Us	Us
Masc.	ٳؾۜٵۑؘ	إيَّانا	إيَّانا
	Eyyaaya	Eyyaanaa	Eyyaanaa
Fem.	"	"	"
2nd Person:	You	You two	You all
Masc.	إِيَّاكَ	ٳۑۨٞٵػۘٮڡٵ	إيّاكُم
	Eyyaaka	Eyyaakumaa	Eyyaakum
Fem.	ٳۑۜۨٳػؚ	11	ٳ۪ێؖٵػۘٮ۫۫
	Eyaakie		Eyaakon
3rd Person:	He/She	They two	They all
Masc.	إِيَّاهُ	ٳێؚۜٵۿؙڡٵ	ٳۑؖۜٵۿؘؠ
	Eyyaahu	Eyaahomaa	Eyaahom
Fem.	ٳۑؚؖٵۿٵ	11	ٳۑؖٞٵۿٮ۫
	Eyyaahaa		Eyyaahon

The detached pronouns can be found either associated with:

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

إِياكُما وَ هَذِهِ الشَّحَرَةُ For example:

2. Pronoun + Verb = in which case, it would be "maf'ool bihhi" or the object.
 For Example: إياكَ 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.

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	Ľ	ť
	ya / tu	naa	naa
Fem.	11	11	11
2nd Person:	You	You two	You all
Masc.	تّ/ كَ	ممًا / كُما	مَّم / كُـم
	ka / ta	kumaa / tumaa	tomm
Fem.	ت/ ك	11	تُنَّ / كُنَّ
	Eyaakie		tun
3rd Person:	He/She	They two	They all
Masc.	ó /-	ا / هُما	و / هُم
	hu / a	homaa / aa	Eyaahom
Fem.	تُ / ها	11	هُـنْ / نَ
	haa / t		na / hon

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

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person:	Me	Us	Us
Masc.	أكث	أَكَلُ	أكث
	I ate	We both ate.	We ate.
Fem.	كِتاب	كِتاب	كتاب
	My book	Our book	Our book
2nd Person:	You	You two	You all
Masc.	أكل	أَكَلْ	أكل
	You ate	You two ate	You all ate
	كِتاب	كِتاب	كِتاب
	Your book	Your Book	Your book
Fem.	أكث	أُكَبُ	أكث
	You ate	You two ate	You all ate
	كِتاب	كتاب	كتاب
	Your book	Your book	Your book
3rd Person:	He/She	They two	They all
Masc.	أَكَـل	أُكَـل	أُكَـل
	He ate	They both ate	They all ate
	كِتاب	كِتاب	كِتاب
	His book	Their book	Their book
Fem.	أكد	أُكَدَ	أكل
	She ate	They both ate	They all ate
	كِتاب	كِتاب	كِتاب
	Her book	Their book	Their book

D. THE DEMONSTRATIVE NOUNS

أسماء الإشارة

(Assmaa'Al-Ishaara)

D. Demonstrative Nouns

	A Place	Mascu	مُذَكَرٌ/line	Feminin	مُؤَنَّثٌ /e	
	مَكانٌ	Object Subj	ect/Poss./Prepo.	Object	S./P./P.	
Singular مفرد	ٹم there thamma	هَذا / ذَالِكَ		تِلْكَ	هَذِهِ /	
mufrad	هُنا / هُنالِكَ	th	at / this	that	/ that	
	hunaallika /	hunaa dhaallika / haadhaa		hunaa dhaallika / haadhaa tilka / haadh		haadhaa
Dual		ذانِكَ / هَاذان	هَذَيْن / ذَيْنِكَ	هَاتَيْن / تَيْنِكَ	هَاتانِ/ تانِكَ	
مُثَنَّى		those two thos		e two		
muthannaa		dhaynika	dhaynika	taynika	taanikka	
		/ haadhaanie	/haadhaynie	/ haataynie	/ haataanie	
Plural		أُولاء/أولى		و/أولائِك	ۿۏؘۘڵٳ	
جَمْعٌ		those more than two		those more	e than two	
jam'un		uulaa / uulaa-ie		uulaa-eka / I	haa-uulaa-ie	

Important notes:

The demonstrative nouns show the use of "هَا" , the "نَلْ" and the "لَلْ". Each one is used for a specific purpose:

i. the "هَنا": - is attached to the beginning of the demonstrative noun.

- is used to draw attention to something near.

- For example: هذا صِراطٌ مُسْتَقيمٌ

haadhaa siraatun mustaqeem

That is the straight path

ii. the "نَفُ": - is attached to the end of the demonstrative noun.

- is used to refer to the person with whom you are speaking.

- For example: ذلكَ الكِتَابُ لا رَيْبَ فيه dhaallika al-kitaabu laa rayba feehi In that book there is no doubt

iii. the "'.': - is attached to the end of the demonstrative noun.

- it must precede the "نَكَ".

- is used to refer to something far.

- For example: إِنَّ في ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِقَوْمٍ يَتَفَكَّرون Inna fee dhaallika la-aayaatin li-qawmin yatafakkaroon

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

General Rules:

- If both the "ني" and the "ني" are part of the demonstrative noun, "هَا" will not be.
 For example: i+ j + b = i+ j
- 2. If "مَا" is part of the demonstrative noun, "بِل" will not be.
 For example: دَا + كَ + هَا = دَا الله مَذَاكَ
- 3. All demonstrative nouns are "mabnee"/unchangeable except he 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.

E. THE RELATIVE NOUNS الأسْماءُ الموصولة

(Al-Assmaa' Al-Mowsoola)

	Singular	Dua	l	Plural
		Subject	Object/P./P.	Subject/Object/P./P.
Masc.	الذي	التَّذان	اللَّذَينِ	الذين / الأُولى
	alladhee	alladhaani	alladhayni	al-ulaa / alladheena
	He who	They two	who	They all who
Fem.	التي	اللَّتانِ	اللَّتَيْنِ	اللُّوائي / اللائي
	allatee	allataani	allatayni	al-laa-ee / al-lawaatee
	She who	They two	who	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:

الَّذينَ تُؤْمنونَ بِالغَيْد alladheena yu'minoona bil-ghaybe

Those who believe in the unseen.

Exercise:

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

2. FOREIGN NOUNS الأسماء الأعجمية

(Addamaa'ir Al-Munfassilla)

2. Foreign Nouns/أسماء الأعجمية (Al-Asmaa' Al-A'jamiya)

Rule of I'raab: Subject : takes a Damma Object: Fat-ha Prepositional/Possessor Phrase: Fat-ha

> إبْراهيمَ ، يوسُفَ ، سيباويهَ Seebaawayha, Yousuffa, Ibraahéema ,

3. THE VERBAL NOUNS المصدر (Al-Masdar)

3.Verbal Nouns/المصدر (Al-Massdar)

سَمَعَ --> سَمْعٌ

sama'a --> sam'un

He heard --> Hearing.

شَرَبَ --> شُرْتٌ

sharaba --> shurbun He drank --> Drinking



Exercise:

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

5. THE FIVE NOUNS الأسرماء الخمسة

(Al-Asmaa' Al-Khamsa)

5. Five Nouns/الأسواء الخمسة (Al-Asmaa' Al-Khamsa)

Rule of I'raab: Object : takes a "Wow" / 9 Subject: takes an "Alif" / 1 Prepositional/Possessor Phrase: takes a "Yaa"' / ی

> أُبوكَ ، أُخوكَ ، حَموكَ ، فوكَ ، ذو مال dhu maal, fooka, hamooka, akhooka, abooka

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

أَبو مُحَمَّد *abu muhammadin* Muhammad's father.

رَأَيْتُ أَبا مُحَمَّد *ra-aytu abaa muhammadin* I saw Muhammad's father.

ذَهَبْتُ ^إلى أَخيكَ

dhahabtu elaa akheeka I went to your brother.

تَكَلُمْتَ مَعَ ذي مال *takalāmtā ma'a dhee maalin* You spoke with a person of wealth.

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

THE VOCATIVE PHRASE "يا" النِّداءُ (Yaa' Al-Nidaa')

1. Preceding a Noun: Causes no change. **For example:**

یا مُحَمَدُ *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 صاحِبَ الزَمان

yaa saahibazzamaan

Oh savior of our time

THE EXCEPTIONAL PHRASE إِلَّا الإِسْتِئْنافِيَةُ (Ellaa Al-Istī'naafiyā)

Preceding a Noun:

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

For example:

الآ حَميماً

ellaa hameeman Except the hellfire

THE NEGATIVE PHRASE النافية "لا" (Laa Al-naafiyya)

1. Preceding a Noun:

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

For example:

لا دَرْسَ في الغَد laa darsa fil-ghadi No class tomorrow

2. Preceding a Verb: Causes no change.

For example:

laa taqrubaa Do not approach

THE DESCRIPTIVE PHRASE الصِفَةَ و المُوصوفِ (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:

نارٌ حاميَة

naarun haamiyatun A blazing fire

THE CONJUNCTIVE PHRASE العاطِف و المُعْطوف (Al-'aatif wal-ma'toof)

وَ / أَوْ : The letters of Atf

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" \tilde{i}) follow the noun preceding the letter of *atf* in its *i'raab*.

For example:

جاءَ مُحَمَدٌ وَ عَلِيٌّ jaa'a muhammadun wa alleyyun Muhammad and Ali came.

THE EXCHANGE PHRASE البَدَل (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:

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



The Purpose:

- To emphasize a point.

Rule of I'raab: The second noun follows the second noun in its i'raab. **For example:**

الصَلاة الصَلاة

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.

E'RAAB & BINAA' المُعْرَبُ وَ المَبْنيُّ

(Al-Mu'rab wal-Mabnee)



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

Mabnee

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. Possessive Phrase
- 5. Descriptive Phrase
- 6. Vocative Phrase
- 7. Interrogative Phrase



The noun is part of both nominal and verbal sentences.

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

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

ii. News + i. Subject مُبْتَدَأً + خَبَرُ (khabar) (mubtada')

الله الصَّحَدُ (*Allahhu Ssammad)* Allah the Eternal, the Absolute. In the Nominal sentence, the noun can exist as:

A. Subject:

ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لاَ 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 :

الله الصَّمَدُ

(Allahhu Ssammad) Allah the Eternal, the Absolute.

C. Part of a Possessive Phrase:

إِنَّا أَنزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ (*Innaa anzalnaahu fee laylatil qadr*) Surely We revealed it on the grand night.

D. Preceded by a Preposition:



(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 أحمد صباحا

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



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APPENDIX B



PART III: VERBS