

The first and easiest way to learn the Arabic language

ARABIC FOR BEGINNERS



AL-DIRASSA INSTITUTE

**ARABIC LANGUAGE, QURAN & ISLAMIC SCIENCES ONLINE
INSTITUTE FOR NON-ARABIC SPEAKERS**

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Introduction

The Arabic language is an official language of more than 20 countries with approximately 300 million. Also, Arabic is one of the six official languages of the United Nations and the fifth most spoken language globally. Arabic is the language in which Allah revealed the Quran and Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) spoke in Arabic. The Arabic language is the religious language of all Muslims who use it daily to perform their worship rites such as prayer, recitation of the Holy Quran, and invocation.

Allah has protected the Arabic language from any drastic change over the past fourteen centuries, a period sufficient for a language to change drastically or become dead. It is also a miracle that new learners begin to study and learn the Arabic language every time to understand the Holy Quran. And thus, they participate in the preservation of an ancient Arabic language.

The Arab-Islamic civilisation has also contributed a lot to advancing science, medicine, philosophy, mathematics, and architecture. The Arabic language, by its richness, has thus influenced many foreign languages. Languages such as Turks, Urdu, Persia and even English or French have borrowed many Arabic words.

Learning Arabic will allow you to explore this vast body of knowledge in its native language. It will also open countless doors for the learner in Islamic religious matters, Arabic culture, diplomacy, and even the world of economic affairs. Indeed, with the growing importance of the Middle East, those who learn the language Arabic can hope for a career in the following fields: journalism, business, education, translation and many more.

The Al dirassa Institute is an Arabic language school online exclusively for non-Arabic speakers. Our mission at Al dirassa Institute is to preserve and promote the literary Arabic language in all its purity and beauty. Thus, our goal is to help non-Arabic speaking students to acquire a solid foundation in understanding and using the Arabic language.

Al dirassa Institute also aims to disseminate the Arabic language to assist students wishing to deepen their knowledge in Islamic studies and understand the Holy Quran through the mastery of the literary Arabic language. The Al dirassa Institute also wants to assist students in Arabic to obtain admission to universities, become teachers in Arabic, or get a job in an Arabic-speaking country.

Al dirassa Institute has therefore introduced a small but complete beginner ebook for learning the Arabic language quickly. We hope that Allah will accept this humble work and that it will be profitable for all Muslims who desire to learn the Arabic language and understand the Holy Quran.

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The Arabic alphabet

The letters of the Arabic alphabet are:

ا 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

We can divide the Arabic alphabet letters into two categories:

- The solar letters - **أَلْحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ**
- The lunar letters - **أَلْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ**

We call lunar the group of letters that, if you add the definite article *Alif lam* before the noun, you will spell the first letter of the noun.

Example:

الْبَيْتُ = أَلْ + بَيْتٌ

The + house = The house

Here you can hear very well “AL” and the sound “B.”

When the letter belongs to the group of solar letters, it is a bit different. If you add the definite article *Alif Lam* to the first letter of the noun starting with a solar letter, you will skip spelling the Lam of “AL.”

Example:

الشَّمْسُ = أَلْ + شَمْسٌ

Le + soleil = TLe soleil.

Here you hear the sound “ash-shamsu” We have not pronounced the letter *lam*. Also, you will have to stress on the first letter of the word after *Alif lam*. Thus, here the letter shin ش has a

shedda on it. Moon letters - **أَلْحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ**



Letters	Arabic examples	Translation
أ	الْأَبُ	The father
ب	الْبَابُ	The door
ج	الْجَنَّةُ	The garden/paradise
ح	الْحِمَارُ	The donkey
خ	الْخُبْزُ	The bread
ع	الْعَيْنُ	The eye
غ	الْغَدَاءُ	The lunch
ف	الْفِيلُ	The elephant
ق	الْقَمَرُ	The moon
ك	الْكِتَابُ	the book
م	الْمَسْجِدُ	the mosque
و	الْوَرَقَةُ	The leaf
ه	الْهَاتِفُ	The phone
ي	الْيَدُ	The hand

الْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ - Solar letters

Letters	Arabic examples	Translation
ت	التَّاجِرُ	The merchant
ث	الثَّوبُ	The garment
د	الدَّيْكُ	The rooster
ذ	الذَّهَبُ	The gold
ر	الرَّجُلُ	The man
ز	الزَّهْرَةُ	The flower
س	السَّمَكُ	The fish
ش	الشَّمْسُ	The sun
ص	الصُّبْحُ	The morning
ض	الضَّيْفُ	The guest
ط	الطَّالِبُ	The student
ظ	الظَّهْرُ	The back
ل	اللَّحْمُ	The meat
ن	النَّجْمُ	The star

الكلمة والكلام - The word and the speech

الكلمة - The word

In Arabic, the word is a pronunciation which has a meaning.

Examples:

حصان - يكتب - من

From - he writes - a horse

The word is divided into three categories:

- the noun
- the verb
- the particle

الاسم - The noun

It is a word that indicates a meaning, independently of the tense. The signs of the noun are:

- it accepts the definite article *Alif Lam*

Examples:

الكتاب - البيت - الكلب

The dog - the house - the book

- it accepts the *tanween*

Examples:



كِتَابٌ - رَجُلٌ - أَسَدٌ

A lion - a man - a book

The verb - الْفِعْلُ

It is a word that indicates an action in the past, present or future tense.

Examples:

كُتِبَ - يَكْتُبُ - اِكْتُبْ

Write! - he is writing - he wrote

The particule - الْحَرْفُ

It is a word which does not have a meaning except if it is connected with another word.

Examples:

فِي - إِلَى - قَدْ - لَا

No - indeed - to - in

The speech - الْكَلَامُ

It is a sentence with a full meaning.

Examples:

جَاءَ الْمُعَلِّمُ

The teacher came.

القلم مكسور

The pen is broken.

The Arabic sentence - الجملة

In Arabic, there are two types of sentences:

- The nominal sentence - الجملة الاسمية. This sentence starts with a noun.

Examples:

القلم - البيت

The house - the pen

- The verbal sentence - الجملة الفعلية: this sentence means that it begins with a verb.

Examples:

خرج - ذهب

To go - to go out

The nominal sentence - الجملة الاسمية

Example:

القلم مكسور

The pen is broken.

In this example, we can analyse the different aspect of the nominal sentence in Arabic:

- The sentence's composition is simple: only two words.
- There is no verb. In English, we used the verb "is," but here, it is understood.

Thus, a nominal sentence is correct in the Arabic language if the sentence's meaning is completed. Here, we understand that we speak about "the pen," and we know the situation "is broken."

If the sentence were only "The pen," obviously, the meaning is incomplete, you would ask, "the pen what?" Thus, this is not a nominal sentence in the Arabic language. Consequently, there are essential elements in the nominal sentence:

- it starts with a definite noun or a pronoun
- it has two parts. The first part is the subject - المبتدأ and the second part is the predicate - الخبر.

Subject and predicate - المبتدأ والخبر

- The subject - المبتدأ and the predicate - الخبر are always in the nominative case. We can here recognise this case because of the presence of the *dammah* - or the *double dammah* -.
- The subject is a definite noun with a definite article and absence of *tanween*: القلم
- The predicate is an indefinite noun (presence of *tanween*): مكسور

Example:

الباب مفتوح

The door is open.

Note: In this example, the subject is: **البَابُ** and the predicate is **مفتوح**.

The verbal sentence – **الجملة الفعلية**

This type of sentence means that it begins with a verb.

Examples:

ذَهَبَ مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَى الْمَدِيرِ

Muhammad went to the director.

ذَهَبَتْ زَيْنَبُ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ.

Zaynab went to school.

The tenses - الأَزْمَةُ

In the Arabic language, there are three types of tenses:

- past tense
- present tense
- future tense

The past tense - المَاضِي

It represents the tense which is past and finished.

Example:

كَتَبَ مُحَمَّدٌ الدَّرْسَ

Muhammad wrote the lesson.

Also, in Arabic, the infinite form of the verb is presented by the past tense. If you say in English “to go out,” the infinite form in Arabic will be “خَرَجَ”.

Table of past tense for the verb - فَعَلَ / to do

Singular	Dual	Plural
He did - هُوَ فَعَلَ	They both did - هُمَا فَعَلَا	They did - هُمْ فَعَلُوا
She did - هِيَ فَعَلَتْ	They both did - هُمَا فَعَلَتَا	They did - هُنَّ فَعَلْنَ
You did - أَنْتَ فَعَلْتَ	You both did - أَنْتُمَا فَعَلْتُمَا	You did - أَنْتُمْ فَعَلْتُمْ
You did - أَنْتِ فَعَلْتِ	You both did - أَنْتُمَا فَعَلْتُمَا	You did - أَنْتُنَّ فَعَلْتُنَّ
I did - أَنَا فَعَلْتُ	We both did - نَحْنُ فَعَلْنَا	We did - نَحْنُ فَعَلْنَا

Note: in red colour are the attached pronouns which are the subjects of the verb.

The subject - الْفَاعِلُ

The subject of the verb in Arabic has three categories:

- An apparent name:

Example:

سَافَرَ أَحْمَدُ

Ahmed traveled.

- A pronoun:

Example:

سَافَرُوا

They travelled

- A hidden pronoun:

Example:

سَافَرَ

He travelled

At the difference of English, sometimes in Arabic, it is unnecessary to write who is the verb's subject. The personal pronoun "he" – هُوَ – is hidden and understood.

The present tense - الحاضر

The verb at the present tense - **الفعل المضارع** : it represents all verbs that indicate an action or a situation which occurs at present or in the future.

Example:

يكتب محمد

Muhammad is writing/writes.

Table of present tense for the verb - **فعل / to do**

Singular	Dual	Plural
He does - هُوَ يَفْعَلُ	They both do - هُمَا يَفْعَلَانِ	They do - هُمْ يَفْعَلُونَ
She does - هِيَ تَفْعَلُ	They both do - هُمَا تَفْعَلَانِ	They do - هِنَّ يَفْعَلْنَ
You do - أَنْتَ تَفْعَلُ	You both do - أَنْتُمَا تَفْعَلَانِ	You do - أَنْتُمْ تَفْعَلُونَ
You do - أَنْتِ تَفْعَلِينَ	You both do - أَنْتُمَا تَفْعَلَانِ	You do - أَنْتُنَّ تَفْعَلْنَ
I do - أَنَا أَفْعَلُ	We both do - نَحْنُ نَفْعَلُ	We do - نَحْنُ نَفْعَلُ

Note: in red colour are the attached pronouns which are the subjects of the verb.

It is necessary for the verb at the present tense, to begin with, the following letters:

ي or ت or أ or ن

The future tense - المُسْتَقْبَلُ

It is the tense after the action.

Example:

سَيَكْتُبُ مُحَمَّدٌ

Muhammad will write.

The imperative mode - فِعْلُ الْأَمْرِ

Singular	Dual	Plural
أَنْتَ افْعَلْ Do (you)	أَنْتُمَا افْعَلَا Do (you both)	أَنْتُمْ افْعَلُوا Do (you)
أَنْتِ افْعَلِي Do (you)	أَنْتُمَا افْعَلَا Do (you both)	أَنْتُنَّ افْعَلْنَ Do (you)

Note: in red colour are the attached pronouns which are the subjects of the verb.

The pronouns - الضمائر

In Arabic, as in English, you can use pronouns - ضمائر. Pronouns are of two types :

- The attached pronouns - الضمائر المتصلة
- The detached pronouns - الضمائر المنفصلة

The attached pronouns - الضمائر المتصلة

The attached pronouns to the verb, the particle or the noun:

Singular	Dual	Plural
هُ His	هُمَا Theirs (two)	هُمْ Their (all)
هَا Her	هُمَا Their (two)	هُنَّ Their (all)
كَ Your	كُمَا Your (two)	كُم Your
كَ Your	كُمَا Your (two)	كُنَّ Your
ي My	نَا Our (two)	نَا Our

Examples:

كِتَابُهُ

His book

بَيْتُهَا

Her house

مَسْجِدُنَا

Our mosque

قَلَمُكُمْ

Your (plural) pen

فِيكُمْ

in you

ضَرَبْتُهُ

I hit him

The attached pronouns to the verb at the past, present and imperative tenses

Past tense attached pronouns

Persons	Singular	Dual	Plural
3rd person masculine	-	ا	و
3rd person feminine	-	تا	نَ
2nd person masculine	تَ	تُمَا	تُمْ
2nd person feminine	تِ	تُمَا	تُنَّ
1st person masculine & feminine	تُ	نَا	نَا

Examples:

فَعَلْتُ

I did

كُتِبْتُمْ

You wrote

شَرَبُوا

They drank

Present and imperative tenses attached pronouns

Persons	Singular	Dual	Plural
3rd person masculine	-	ا	و
3rd person feminine	-	ا	نَ
2nd person masculine	-	ا	و
2nd person feminine	ي	ا	نَ
1st person masculine & feminine	-	-	-

Examples:

تَفْعَلُونَ

You do

تَكْتُبِينَ

You write

يَشْرَبُونَ

They drink

The detached pronouns - الضمائر المنفصلة

Persons	Singular	Dual	Plural
3rd person masculine	هُوَ	هُمَا	هُمْ
3rd person feminine	هِيَ	هُمَا	هِنَّ
2nd person masculine	أَنْتَ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتُمْ
2nd person feminine	أَنْتِ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتُنَّ
1st person masculine & feminine	أَنَا	نَحْنُ	نَحْنُ

Examples:

هُوَ فِي الْفَصْلِ
He is in the classroom.

هُنَّ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ
They are in school.

أَنْتِ رَجُلٌ ذَكِيٌّ
You are a smart person.

The interrogation - الِاسْتِفْهَامُ

In Arabic, if you want to ask a question, we use an interrogative article - أداة الاستفهام at the beginning of the sentence.

Interrogative article	English	Examples	Translation
مَا	What	مَا هَذَا؟	What is this?
أَ	Is	أَ هَذَا بَيْتٌ؟	Is it a house?
هَلْ	to Be	هَلْ أَنْتَ بِخَيْرٍ؟	Are you fine?
مَنْ	Who	مَنْ هَذَا؟	Who is this?
أَيْنَ	Where	أَيْنَ مُحَمَّدٌ؟	Where is Muhammad?
مِنْ أَيْنَ	From where	مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ؟	From where do you come from?
مَاذَا	What	مَاذَا تَفْعَلُ؟	What are you doing?
مَتَى	When	مَتَى أَكَلْتَ؟	When did you eat?
كَيْفَ	How	كَيْفَ حَالُكَ؟	How are you?
كَمْ	How much	كَمْ كِتَابًا اشْتَرَيْتَ؟	How many books did you buy?
أَيَّ	Which	أَيُّ لَوْنٍ تَفْضِلُ؟	Which colour do you prefer?

المذكر والمؤنث - Masculine and feminine

In Arabic, it exists two genders:

The masculine - المذكر

The masculine is a word which indicates a male gender.

Examples:

رَسُولٌ - رَشِيدٌ - حِمَارٌ - كِتَابٌ

A book - a donkey - Rashid - a messenger

The feminine - المؤنث

The feminine is a word that indicates a female gender. The signs of the feminine word are additional:

- ة (ta marboota)

Examples:

طَبِيبَةٌ

a female medical doctor

مهندسة

a female engineer

- ي (alif Maqsoora)

Examples:

سلمى - بشرى

Salma - Bushra

- اء (alif mamdooda)

Examples:

بيضاء - أربعاء

Four - white

المَبْنِيُّ وَالمُعَرَّبُ - The declinable and indeclinable

The word in Arabic be in two situations:

- indeclinable: the last vowel mark of the word cannot change whatever is its grammatical case.

Examples:

أَكَلَ - أَنْتَ

You - He ate

- Declinable: the last vowel mark of the word changes according to the word's function in the sentence. Thus, there are three cases in Arabic grammar:

1. Nominative case - مَرْفُوعٌ

Example:

خَرَجَ مُحَمَّدٌ

Muhammad went out.

2. Accusative case - مَنْصُوبٌ

Example:

شَرَبْتُ الْمَاءَ

I drank the water.

3. Genitive case - مَجْرُورٌ

Example:

سَلَّمْتُ عَلَى الْوَلَدِ

I gave salam to the child.

النَّكْرَةُ وَالْمَعْرِفَةُ - The definite and indefinite

In Arabic, the word can be definite or indefinite:

النَّكْرَةُ - The indefinite

It is a noun that indicates something which is not defined.

Examples :

رَجُلٌ - كِتَابٌ - جَبَلٌ
a montain - a book - a man

The sign that the noun is indefinite is the presence of a *tanween* - - - on the last letter declination.

المَعْرِفَةُ - The definite

It is a noun that indicates something which is specified. It can be:

- a pronoun:

Examples:

هُوَ - هِيَ
She - he

- a proper name:

The proper names are nouns that designate a particular person, place, or object. There are also definite nouns.

Examples:

مُحَمَّدٌ - خَالِدٌ - حَامِدٌ

Hamid - Khalid - Muhammad

رُقَيْيَةُ - صَفِيَّةٌ - عَائِشَةُ

Aisha - Safiyah - Ruqayyah

Note: You can observe that the masculine proper name's last vowel is a double *dammah* (tanween) ُ. But for the feminine proper name, the final vowel is a simple *dammah* ِ. Thus, it is a mistake to write a feminine proper name with a *tanween*.

- a definite noun by the article *Alif - Lam*:

In English, for example, if we say "a house," it is indefinite because we cannot identify exactly which house we talk about. Nonetheless, if we use the definite article "the," then we can determine which house we are discussing: "The house."

In Arabic, it is the same. If we say: بَيْتٌ (a house), it is indefinite. But, if we say الْبَيْتُ (the house), we could definite the noun by adding the definite article *Alif Lam* - اَلْ. Thus, we understand from this example how to make a noun definite in Arabic. We have to:

- add the definite article اَلْ before the noun.
- To remove the *tanween* ُ - and to change it to a simple *dammah* ِ -.

Examples:

اَلْ + كِتَابٌ = اَلْكِتَابُ

the book = book + the

الْ + بَيْتٌ = الْبَيْتُ

the house = house + the

الْ + قَلَمٌ = الْقَلَمُ

pen = pen + the

- a demonstrative pronoun:

Examples:

هَذَا - ذَلِكَ

This - that

- a relative pronoun

Examples:

الَّذِي - الَّتِي

who - that

The subject - الْفَاعِلُ

The subject - الْفَاعِلُ indicates who the doer of the verb is.

Rules of the subject

The subject of the verb must follow the following rules:

- it comes after the verb.

Example:

قَرَأَتْ فَاطِمَةُ

Fatima read

- It is always in the nominative case.

Example:

قَرَأَتْ فَاطِمَةُ

Fatima read

- The subject can be a noun or a pronoun.

Example:

كَتَبْتُ

I wrote

- The verb follows the subject's gender.

كَتَبَتْ فَاطِمَةُ

Fatima wrote

كَتَبَ أَحْمَدُ

Ahmed wrote

- The verb does not follow the subject number and stays singular.

سَافَرَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ

The Muslims travelled

Types of subjects - أنواع الفاعل

There are three types of the subject in Arabic:

- Apparent noun.

Example:

قَرَأَتْ فَاطِمَةُ

Fatima read

- A pronoun

Example:

شَارِبُوا

They drank

- A hidden pronoun

Example:

خَرَجَ

He went out

Note: in the sentence "مُحَمَّدٌ سَافَرٌ" the subject is the hidden pronoun "هُوَ".

The object - المفعول به

In Arabic, the object is a noun or pronoun in the accusative case that indicates the person or thing that receives the verb's action.

Examples:

أَكَلْتُ التَّفَاحَ

I ate the apple.

رَأَيْتُهُ

I saw him.

الاسمُ الإِشارةُ - Demonstrative pronouns

	Singular	Dual	Plurial	For the place
Masculine	هَذَا - ذَلِكَ	هَذَانِ - هَٰذَيْنِ	هَٰؤُلَاءِ - أَتَٰلِكَ	هُنَا - هُنَاكَ
Feminine		هَٰتَانِ - هَٰتَيْنِ		هُنَاكَ

The demonstrative pronoun - الاسمُ الإِشارةُ is the English equivalent of “this, these, that”. In Arabic, they are of two types:

لِلْقَرِيبِ for a close thing or person

لِلْبَعِيدِ for distant ones

However, in Arabic, demonstrative pronouns have different forms for the singular, the dual, and the plural. Also, they differ depending on the nominal gender they precede. Thus, if the name is feminine, the demonstrative pronoun will also be feminine, although there are some exceptions to this rule.

Example:

هَذِهِ أُخْتُ الْمُهَنْدِسِ.

This is the sister of the engineer.

The demonstrative pronoun “that” in Arabic is “هَٰذِهِ.” It is a feminine singular demonstrative pronoun of proximity. Also, it usually precedes the feminine singular word to which it relates or a broken plural.

Example:

هَذِهِ أُذُنٌ وَ هَذِهِ عَيْنٌ وَ هَذِهِ يَدٌ وَ هَذِهِ رِجْلٌ.

.This is an ear, this is an eye, this is a hand, and this is a foot

The prepositions - حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ -

The prepositions - حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ are words that precede a noun. When a preposition precedes the noun, the declension of the last letter of the noun - *Harakah* changes to *kasra*. Its case becomes genitive - *مَجْرُورٌ*. The main prepositions in Arabic are:

Preposition	Translation	Examples
لِ	belong to	هَذَا الْبَيْتُ لِحَامِدٍ This house belongs to Hamid.
فِي	in	الْوَلَدُ فِي الْبَيْتِ. The child is in the house.
عَلَى	on	الْكِتَابُ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ. The book is on the desk.
مِنْ	from	هُوَ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ. He is from Japan.
بِ	by, with	جَاءَ الرَّجُلُ بِالسَّيَّارَةِ. The man came by car.
إِلَى	to	ذَهَبَ أَحْمَدُ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ. Ahmed went to the mosque.
تَحْتَ	under	الْحَقِيْبَةُ تَحْتَ الْمَكْتَبِ. The bag is under the desk.

The relative pronouns

Relative pronouns relate to or depend on the word before or after them. They indicate a particular thing but do not make complete sense.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Masculine	الَّذِي	الَّذَيْنِ - الَّذَانِ	الَّذِينَ
Feminine	الَّتِي	الَّتَيْنِ - التَّانِ	الَّتِي

Examples:

رَأَيْتُ الْوَلَدَ الَّذِي دَرَسَ فِي مَدْرَسَتِي

I saw the boy who studied at my school.

زَرْتُ أُخْتِي الَّتِي تَسْكُنُ فِي الْعِرَاقِ.

I have visited my sister, who lives in Iraq.

Note: (what/ whatever) are also used as relative pronouns. مَنْ is used for living things, and مَا is used for non-living things.

The adjective - النَّعْتُ

The adjective - النَّعْتُ describes one of the characteristics of the noun that it precedes. This noun is called مَنْعُوتٌ. The adjective follows the described noun in:

- gender

Example: In this example, the described noun and the adjective are feminine.

العربية لغة جميلة

Arabic is a beautiful language.

- the number

Example: Here, the described noun and the adjective are singular.

العصفور طائر صغير

The tit is a small bird.

- the case

Example: The described noun and adjective are in the nominative case (*tanween dammah*)

العربية لغة سهلة

Arabic is an easy language.

- indefinite or definite

Example: The described noun and the adjective are indefinite.

أنا طالب جديد

I am a new student.

Conjunction letters - حُرُوفُ الْعَطْفِ

A coordinating conjunction is a word that connects two equivalent words, phrases, or sentences. In English, they are words, such as and, but, and so. In Arabic, coordinating conjunctions are called حُرُوفُ الْعَطْفِ.

The conjunction letters are: وَ - ثُمَّ - أَوْ - أَمْ - بَلْ - فَ

وَ and ف - "and"

ثُمَّ - then

أَوْ - or (affirmative sentence)

أَمْ - or (interrogative sentence)

بَلْ - rather, but, at the opposite

Examples:

جاء الولد و المدرس

The child and the teacher came.

هل تأكل تفاحاً أو عنباً؟

Do you eat an apple or grapes?

ما جاء أحمد بل كريم

Ahmed did not come, rather Kareem (came).

Note: in Arabic, we often find sentences that begin with the letter **و** or **ف**. In that case, they are not conjunction letters. But they serve to show the beginning of a sentence. It is not possible to translate them into the English language.

The conjunction letter can also connect to verbs.

Example:

الْعَالِمُ مَنْ عَلِمَ ثُمَّ عَمِلَ

A scholar is one who knew then worked.

The subordinate - التَّابِعُ

The subordinate is a noun which follows a given noun before it in his *i'rab*. There are two types of subordinate in Arabic:

- the adjectives - النَّعْتُ
- the coordinated - الْمُعْطُوفُ

Examples:

With an adjective:

دَخَلَ رَجُلٌ جَمِيلٌ

A beautiful man entered.

With a coordinated:

رَأَيْتُ التِّلْمِذَةَ وَالْمُعَلِّمَةَ

I saw the pupil and the teacher.

The possession – الإِضَافَةُ

To express the state of annexation or possession, the Arabic language uses possessive construction. It comes in two parts.

Example:

كِتَابُ الْوَلَدِ

The book of the child

The first part of the construction (كِتَابُ) is called *al Mudaf* – الْمُضَافُ, it is followed by a second part (الْوَلَدِ) called *Mudaf ilayhi* إِلَيْهِ. The *Mudaf* must follow some characteristics:

- It comes in the first position of the construction.
- The *Mudaf* does not carry the definite article *Alif Lam* or any nunation (*tanween*)
- It is at the nominative case, which means that it carries a dammah - ُ as a final vowel. Nevertheless, its case can change if, for example, it is preceded by a preposition. It will depend on the grammatical role of the *Mudaf* in the sentence.

The *Mudaf ilayhi* must follow some characteristics:

- it is at the genitive case – مَجْرُورٌ
- it is marked as definite (with the article *Alif Lam*, proper noun) or can be indefinite (with nunation – *tanween*)

Examples:

Nominative case	<p>هَذَا كِتَابُ الْوَلَدِ</p> <p>This is the book of the child</p>
Accusative case	<p>صَلَّيْتُ صَلَاةَ الْعَصْرِ</p> <p>I have prayed Asr prayer.</p>
Genitive case	<p>اشْتَرَيْتُ خَاتَمَ فَضَّةٍ</p> <p>I have bought a silver ring.</p>

المفرد والمثنى والجمع - The singular, the dual and the plural

المفرد - The singular

It is a word that indicates unity.

Examples:

بَابُ

a door

كِتَابٌ

a book

المثنى - The dual

It is a word that indicates a dual or double situation. It is created by adding a suffix **ان** or **ين**.

Examples:

Nominative case	جَاءَ الْمُعَلِّمَانِ وَالْمُعَلِّمَاتُ The two male and two female teachers came.
Accusative case	رَأَيْتُ الْمُعَلِّمِينَ وَالْمُعَلِّمَاتِ I saw two male and two female teachers.
Genitive case	سَلَّمْتُ عَلَى الْمُعَلِّمِينَ وَعَلَى الْمُعَلِّمَاتِ I gave the "salam" to the two male and two female teachers.

The plural - الجمع

It is a word that indicates from three and more.

The masculine regular plural - الجمع المذكر السالم

The masculine regular plural is created by adding the suffix letters **يُنْ** or **وْنْ**.

Examples:

Nominative case	جَاءَ الْمُعَلِّمُونَ The teachers came
Accusative case	رَأَيْتُ الْمُعَلِّمِينَ I saw the teachers
Genitive case	سَلَّمْتُ عَلَى الْمُعَلِّمِينَ I gave "salam" to the teachers.

الجمع المؤنث السالم - The feminine regular plural

The feminine regular plural is created by adding the suffix letter **ات**.

Examples:

Nominative case	جاءت المعلمات The teachers came
Accusative case	رأيت المعلمات I saw the teachers
Genitive case	سلمت على المعلمات I gave "salam" to the teachers.

الجمع التكسير - The irregular plural

The irregular plural is known by hearing.

Examples:

درس / دروس

A lecture - lectures

كتاب / كتّاب

A book - books

مسجد / مساجد

المفعول فيه - Adverbial object

The adverbial object is used to illustrate the place or the time when the verb occurs.

ظرف المكان - Adverbs of place

The adverbs of place in Arabic works similarly as the preposition - حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ. Thus, they come before the noun (the place), and they change its case from accusative/nominative to genitive.

Examples:

Adverbs	Translation	Examples
تَحْتَ	under	الحَقِيْبَةُ تَحْتَ الْمَكْتَبِ. The bag is under the desk.
أَمَامَ	in front of	أَمَامَ الْمَسْجِدِ In front of the mosque.
خَلْفَ	behind	خَلْفَ الْبَيْتِ Behind the house

Adverbs of time - ظَرْفُ الزَّمَانِ

The adverbs of time in Arabic works similarly as the preposition - حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ. Thus, they come before the noun, and they change its case from accusative/nominative to genitive.

Examples:

when - حِينَ

after - بَعْدَ

before - قَبْلَ

with - مَعَ

hour - سَاعَةَ

day - يَوْمَ

night - لَيْلَةَ

year - سَنَةَ

رَجَعْتُ قَبْلَ غُرُوبِ الشَّمْسِ

I returned before the sunset.

سَافَرْتُ لَيْلًا

I travelled at night.

حَرْفُ النَّدَاءِ – The vocative particle

The vocative particle - حَرْفُ النَّدَاءِ is used in the Arabic language for calling someone. In English, you use the letter “O,” but in Arabic, you use the vocative particle “يَا.”

Example:

يَا يَاسِرُ

O Yasir

If you observe this construction, it is made from two parts:

- the vocative particle: يَا
- the word following this particle: الْمُنَادَى. In our example, you can see that “Yasir” takes the nominative case. Also, it lost its nunation (*tanween*) and carried only a simple *dammah* -.

Indeclinable nouns - المَمْنُوعُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ

The indeclinable nouns carry a *fatha* at the genitive case. And they never have a nunation (*tanween*).

- The non-Arabic proper names. *Example:* Ibrahim - إِبْرَاهِيمُ
- The feminine proper names. *Example:* Aisha - عَائِشَةُ
- the noun on the form أَفْعَلْ. *Example:* Ahmed - أَحْمَدُ

Examples:

	Nominative case	Accusative case	Genitive case
Declinable nouns	دَخَلَ كَرِيمٌ Karim entered	رَأَيْتُ كَرِيمًا I saw Karim	سَلَّمْتُ عَلَى كَرِيمٍ I gave "salam" to Karim
Undeclinable nouns	دَخَلَتْ مَرْيَمٌ Maryam entered	رَأَيْتُ مَرْيَمَ I saw Maryam	سَلَّمْتُ عَلَى مَرْيَمَ I gave "salam" to Maryam