


Arabic Vowel Signs

- There are 3 short vowel signs in Arabic
 - *Fathah* (فَتْحَة) – denoting “a”, e.g. da (دَا) 
 - *Kasrah* (كَسْرَة) – denoting “i”, e.g. di (دِي)
 - *Dummah* (ضَمَّة) – denoting “u”, e.g. du (دُو)
- Absence of a vowel sign is denoted by *Sukun* (سُكُون), e.g. notice دُ in مَدْرَسَة
- Long vowels are formed by adding the associated letters to the short vowels
 - ا to elongate *fathah*, e.g. daa (دَاا)
 - ي to elongate *kasrah*, e.g. dii (دِيي)
 - و to elongate *dummah*, e.g. duu (دُوو)

Indefinite & Definite



- Like English, Arabic nouns can be indefinite (نَكِرَةٌ) or definite (مَعْرُوفَةٌ)
- An indefinite noun is indicated by تَنْوِينٌ, which doubles the vowel sign at the end of the word, e.g.
 - كِتَابٌ – A book
 - كُرْسِيٌّ – A chair
- A Definite noun is indicated by الٌ prefixed to the noun. This also results in eliminating the تَنْوِينٌ at the end of the word, e.g.
 - الْكِتَابُ – The book
 - الْكُرْسِيُّ – The chair
- الٌ and تَنْوِينٌ cannot coexist. So الْكِتَابُ will be incorrect
- Please note many proper nouns, e.g. خَالِدٌ, مُحَمَّدٌ end with تَنْوِينٌ, but they are still definite

Noun Endings

- In Arabic, nouns have different endings to show their function in a sentence
- These are called noun cases (الأنشكال) □

English Name	Arabic Name	Ending Vowel Sign	Function in a sentence	Examples
Nominative	مَرْفُوعٌ	Dummaḥ	Subject	الكتابُ، كتابٌ، محمدٌ، بابٌ
Accusative	مَنْصُوبٌ	Fathah	Object of a verb	الكتابَ، كتابًا، محمدًا، بابًا
Genitive	مَجْرُورٌ	Kasrah	Possessor of a thing, or comes after a preposition or an adverb	الكتابِ، كتابٍ، محمدٍ، بابٍ

Detached Pronoun (ضَمِيرٌ مُنْفَصِلٌ)

- Are never attached with any other word ☐
- Are always مَعْرِفَةٌ (definite) ☐
- Are considered مَرْفُوعٌ (nominative case), even though most of them do not have a ضَمَّةٌ (dummah) ending ☐
- Are fixed in their case, i.e. their ending does not change
 - In Arabic such nouns are called مَبْنِيٌّ (fixed)

هُوَ
هُمَا
هُمْ
هِيَ
هُمَا
هُنَّ
أَنْتَ
أَنْتُمَا
أَنْتُمْ
أَنْتِ
أَنْتُمَا
أَنْتِ
أَنَا
نَحْنُ

(هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ) The Joining Hamza

- The ا in ال (the definite article) is called هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ ☐ ☐
- If it is preceded by another word, it is not pronounced
 - E.g., الْاَيْتُ (the house) is pronounced *al-aitu* and *wa al-aitu* as *wa l-aitu* and not *wa al-aitu*
- ال, also appears words without the ا, e.g.,

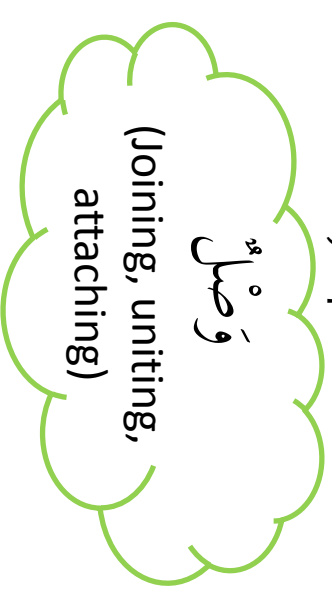
- بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ – اِسْمُ (name)
- عَيْسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ – اِبْنُ (son)

- To signify ا as هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ, look for one of the following three conditions:

- A ى symbol on alif, as ا
- Without any ى or ء symbol on alif
- Completely omitted in writing, e.g., بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ

- Both ا and ل in ال are not pronounced when a word starts with a solar letter and is preceded with another word

- E.g., اَوَّالِ النَّجْمِ is pronounced as *wan-najmu* and not *wa al-najmu* or *wa an-najmu*



هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ

- As opposed to هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ, هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ is always pronounced, regardless of its position in the sentence
- هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ is usually written with a ء symbol on (or below) the Alif, as follows:

■ أ

■ اء



- Examples:

■ قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (one) - أَحَدٌ

■ وَإِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ ... (when) - إِذْ

قَطْعٌ

(Cutting,
Discontinuing,
Separating)

Examples from Quran (همزة القطع) and instances of

Find solar letters (الشَّمْسِيَّةُ), lunar letters (الْقَمَرِيَّةُ) and instances of همزة القطع and همزة الوصل in Surah Al-Fatiha

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ صِرَاطَ
الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

Solar letter

Lunar letter

همزة الوصل

همزة القطع

Attached Pronoun (ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ)

From Muhammad	مِنْ مُحَمَّدٍ
جارٌ ومَجْرُورٌ	جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ

هُ and هُم are attached pronouns (ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ)

Him	From
هُ	مِنْ
+	حَرْفٌ
إِسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ	جَارٌ

From him
مِنْهُ
جارٌ ومَجْرُورٌ

Them	From
هُمْ	مِنْ
+	حَرْفٌ
إِسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ	جَارٌ

From them
مِنْهُمْ
جارٌ ومَجْرُورٌ

- An attached pronoun (ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ), when attached to a جَرٌّ (preposition), is always إِسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ

(٣) الدَّرْسُ الثَّالِثُ

كِتَابٌ : الْكِتَابُ

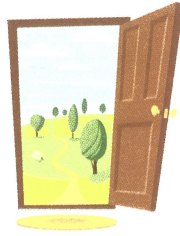
بَيْتٌ : الْبَيْتُ

جَمَلٌ : الْجَمَلُ

قَلَمٌ : الْقَلَمُ



الْقَلَمُ مَكْسُورٌ.



الْبَابُ مَفْتُوحٌ.



الْوَلَدُ جَالِسٌ،
وَالْمُدَرِّسُ وَقِفٌ.

(١) الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدٌ وَالْقَلَمُ قَدِيمٌ. (٢) الْحِمَارُ صَغِيرٌ وَالْحِصَانُ كَبِيرٌ.



(٤) الْمِنْدِيلُ وَسِخٌ.

(٣) الْكُرْسِيُّ مَكْسُورٌ.

(٦) الْقَمَرُ جَمِيلٌ.

(٥) الْمَاءُ بَارِدٌ.

(٧) الْبَيْتُ قَرِيبٌ وَالْمَسْجِدُ بَعِيدٌ. (٨) الْحَجَرُ ثَقِيلٌ وَالْوَرَقُ خَفِيفٌ.

(١٠) الْقَمِيصُ نَظِيفٌ.

(٩) اللَّبَنُ حَارٌّ.

١ - اقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ مَعَ ضَبْطِ أَوَاخِرِ الْكَلِمَاتِ.

These words are to be read and written with the correct ending, e.g.:

مَسْجِدٌ masjidun is with tanwīn. الْمَسْجِدُ al-masjidu has no tanwīn.

مَسْجِدٌ. الْمَسْجِدُ. الْمَاءُ. الْمَاءُ. الْبَيْتُ. بَابُ. قَلَمٌ. الْقَلَمُ.
الْكَلْبُ. كَلْبٌ. قَمِيصٌ. وَلَدٌ. الْحَجَرُ. الْوَلَدُ. حِمَارٌ. الْحِمَارُ.
الْحِصَانُ. حِصَانٌ.

٢ - اقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ.

Read and write.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (١) المكتب مكسور. | (٢) المُدرّس جديد. |
| (٣) القميص وسخ. | (٤) اللبن بارد. |
| (٥) المسجد مفتوح. | (٦) الحجر كبير. |
| (٧) اللبن بارد والماء حارّ. | (٨) الإمام جالس والمُدرّس واقف. |
| (٩) القمر بعيد. | (١٠) المنديل نظيف. |

٣ - اِمْلَأِ الْفَرَاغَ فِيمَا يَلِي بِوَضْعِ الْكَلِمَةِ الْمُنَاسِبَةِ مِنَ الْكَلِمَاتِ التَّالِيَةِ.

Fill in the blanks with the given words.

جَمِيلٌ، وَسِخٌ، مَفْتُوحٌ، حَارٌّ، ثَقِيلٌ، خَفِيفٌ.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (١) الْحَجَرُ | (٢) الْبَابُ |
| (٣) الْقَمَرُ | (٤) الْوَرَقُ |
| (٥) الْمِنْدِيلُ | (٦) اللَّبَنُ |