

بِقِيَّةِ الدَّرْسِ الرَّابِعِ وَالثَّالثِينَ

Lesson 34 Contd.

Index of Footnotes in Key:

: مُنْتَهَى الْجُمُوعِ

Explanation of its meaning

اسم الجنس الجمعي

Words treated as singular
though plural in meaning

Triptote defined

شِيثٌ is one of the sons of

عليهمَا السَّلَامُ

LESSON 1

LESSON 1

Writing is Extremely important ! To avoid Difficulty in Book 3

In this lesson we learn the following things:

What is this?

مَا هَذَا ؟

This is a book.

هَذَا كِتَابٌ .

Is this a house?

أَهَذَا بَيْتٌ ؟

Yes, this is a house.

نَعَمْ، هَذَا بَيْتٌ .

No, this is a mosque.

لَا، هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ .

Who is this?

مَنْ هَذَا ؟

Note:

1. هَذَا is pronounced **هَادِي**, but it is written without the first *alif*.

2. Arabic has no word corresponding to the English «is», i.e. Arabic has no copula.

3. There is no word in Arabic corresponding to «a» in English as in:
«This is a book».

The n-sound at the end of the Arabic noun (*kitābu-n*, *baytu-n*, *masjidu-n*) is the Arabic indefinite article corresponding to the English «a»/«an».

This n-sound is called *tanwīn*.

4. The particle **أ** placed at the beginning of a statement turns it into a question, e.g.,

This is a house

هَذَا بَيْتٌ .

Is this a house?

أَهَذَا بَيْتٌ ؟



Vocabulary

بَيْتٌ	house	وَلَدٌ	boy
مَسْجِدٌ	mosque	طَالِبٌ	student
بَابٌ	door	رَجُلٌ	man
كِتَابٌ	book	تَاجِرٌ	merchant
قَلْمَنْ	pen	كَلْبٌ	dog
مِفْتَاحٌ	key	قِطٌّ	cat
مَكْتَبٌ	writing table	حِمَارٌ	donkey
سَرِيرٌ	bed	حِصَانٌ	horse
كُرْسِيٌّ	chair	جَمَلٌ	camel
نَجْمٌ	star	دِيكٌ	rooster
قَمِيصٌ	shirt	مُدَرِّسٌ	teacher
طَبِيبٌ	doctor	مِنْدِيلٌ	kerchief



Parts of Speech – English vs. Arabic

- English has eight parts of speech □

1. Noun (A word which refers to a person, a place, or a thing, e.g. teacher, town, bus)
 2. Pronoun (A word like he, they, and we used to replace a noun)
 3. Adjective (A word that describes a noun, e.g. a tall man)
 4. Adverb (A word that gives additional information about how, when or where an action takes place, e.g. He walked slowly, They will arrive tomorrow)
 5. Interjection (A word that is independent of other words and is used as is, e.g. hello and hi)
 6. Verb (The action or doing word, e.g. sleep, eat, drink)
 7. Conjunction (A word joining two clauses in a sentence, e.g. and, because, but)
 8. Preposition (A word used to relate a noun or pronoun to some other part, e.g. of, at)
- Arabic has only three parts of speech □
1. Noun *إِسْمٌ*
 2. Verb *فِعْلٌ*
 3. Particle *حَرْفٌ*

Parts of Speech – English vs. Arabic



English	Arabic
Noun	اسم
Pronoun	
Adjective	
Adverb	
Interjection	
Verb	فعل
Conjunction	
Preposition	حَرْفٌ
	Particle

□ This (هذا) vs. That (ذلك)

- Demonstrative pronoun (إِسْمُ الْأَشَارَةِ)
▪ إِسْمُ الْأَشَارَةِ لِلْقَرِيبِ : هَذَا
▪ إِسْمُ الْأَشَارَةِ لِلْبَعِيدِ : ذَلِكَ
- Like all pronouns, these are definite □
- These are masculine, i.e. these are used when pointing to masculine nouns
- They have feminine counterparts – will learn later
- هَذَا and ذَلِكَ are pronounced as هَذَا and ذَلِكٌ respectively, but are written without the alif

That is a door (ذلك باب)



This is a book (هذا كتاب)



What (مَا) vs. Who (منْ)



Meaning	ما	منْ
Usage	Used for irrational things (غير عاقل), e.g. non-living things, animals, plants etc.	Used for rational beings (عاقل). Three categories include humans, jinns, and angels.
Example	What is this? (ما هَذَا)	Who is he? (منْ هَذَا)

Particle of Interrogation and Answer

- This is a house (هَذَا يَبْيَسْتُ)
- Is this a house? (هَذَا يَبْيَسْتُ؟)
- Prefixing ^{اً} to a statement turns it into a question
- Used in this context ^{اً} is called حَرْفُ الْإِسْتَفْهَامِ (particle of interrogation)
- لا means “no”
- نَعَمْ means “yes”
- لا and نَعَمْ are called حُرُوفُ الْجَوابِ (particles of answer)

The Arabic Alphabet and Vowel Signs

The Arabic letters of the alphabet are twenty nine (29) in number, all of which, with exception of Alif, are consonants.

Consonants means it has speech sound.

There are three vowel signs in Arabic.

FATAH (ـ) denoting "a" e.g. د = da ر = ra

KASRAH (ـ) denoting "i" e.g. د = di ر = ri

DUMMA (ـ) denoting "u" e.g. د = du ر = ru

SUKUN (ـ) it is the sign denoting absence of a vowel.

A consonant that does not carry any vowel is marked by a Sukun.

In Arabic there are three (3) parts of speech.

إِسْمٌ (Noun) فَعْلٌ (Verb) حُرْفٌ (Particle)

Arabic إِسْمٌ includes English nouns, pronouns, adjectives and adverbs.

Arabic فَعْلٌ is co-extensive with English verbs.

All words besides فَعْلٌ and إِسْمٌ are حُرْفٌ - Particles.

Parts of the Speech		
In English language there are 8 Parts of Speech namely:		
Noun		Pronoun
Verb		Adjective
Adverb		Preposition
Conjunction		Interjection

In Arabic language there are 3 Parts of Speech:
إِسْمٌ = Noun فَعْلٌ = Verb حُرْفٌ = Particle

But these three Parts encompass all eight Parts of Speech of the English Language.

Parts of Speech in Arabic Language		
Particle حُرْفٌ	Verb فَعْلٌ	Noun إِسْمٌ
Preposition = حُرْفٌ جُزٌ	Verb (same as in English)	Noun = إِسْمٌ
Conjunction = حُرْفٌ عَلَيْ		Pronoun = ضَيْئَنْ
		Adjective / صِيَغَةً
		Adverb = طَرْفٌ

Parts of the Speech

Our "an" is the Source of Arabic Grammar

إِسْمٌ (noun) may be indefinite (نَكِرَةٌ) or definite (مَعْرَفَةٌ).

There are no definite or indefinite articles in Arabic language equivalent to English **a, an, the**.

Indefiniteness of إِسْمٌ is indicated by تَنْوِينٌ (nunation at the end of the noun) which means the vowel sign is doubled at the end of the word.

Definiteness is indicated by الْ أَلْ prefixed to the noun.

كتاب a book

قلم a pen

الكتاب the book

القلم the pen

Since إِسْمٌ cannot at the same time be definite and indefinite, الْ and تَنْوِينٌ do not coexist.

الكتاب and القلم will be incorrect.

Tanween is also used with proper nouns i.e. نَبِيُّدُ, خَالِدُ, مُحَمَّدُ. Even though there is a tanween at the end of the noun, these proper nouns are definite.

Arabic nouns have ENDINGS to show their functions in a sentence.

Just like us, when we go to office, Bank or factory for work we have work cloths or uniforms, when we go for formal functions like weddings, Valimas or reception, we dress accordingly. When we are at home, we wear different cloths and when we retire for the night to sleep, we put on sleeping dress.

In short, we dress according to what the occasion or function demands.

Similarly, the Nouns have different endings to show their function in a sentence. It can be a subject (Nominative case or مَرْفُوعٌ ending) or it can be an object of a verb (Accusative case or مَنْصُوبٌ ending) or it can be a possessor of a thing or come after a preposition or an adverb (Genitive case or مَجْرُورٌ ending).

There are three endings of Noun (the vowel sign on the last letter of the noun).

1. Dammah

الكتابُ، كِتابٌ، مُحَمَّدٌ، الْبَابُ، بَابٌ

2. Fatah

الكتابَ، كِتابًا، مُحَمَّدًا، الْبَابَ، بَابًا

3. Kasrah

الكتابِ، كِتابٍ، مُحَمَّدٍ، الْبَابِ، بَابٍ



1. When the last letter of a noun has a DAMMAH

It is said to be مَرْفُوعٌ (it indicates Nominative Case)

آمنةُ بنتُ جميلةٍ .

حامدٌ طالبٌ مُجتهدٌ .

ذهبَ محمدٌ إلىَ السوقِ .

2. When the last letter of a noun has a FATAH

It is said to be مَنْصُوبٌ (it indicates Accusative Case)

أشهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ .

كَمْ دُولَارًا عِنْدَكَ .

رَأَيْتُ محمدًا فيَ السوقِ .

3. When the last letter of a noun has a KASRAH

It is said to be مَجْرُورٌ (it indicates Genitive Case)

أَيُّ شَهْرٍ هَذَا؟

أَيُّ يَوْمٍ هَذَا؟

السَّاعَةُ عَلَى السَّرِيرِ .

هذا كِتابُ محمدٍ .

Please memorize the above ARABIC TERMS and watch carefully the ENDING VOWEL SIGNS ON NOUNS TO KNOW ITS FUNCTION IN THE SENTENCE.